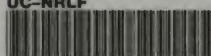


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ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA:

OR,

Miscellaneous Tracts

RELATING TO ANTIQUITY.

PUBLISHED BY THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NEW SERIES.

VOLUME VI.



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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
 2. properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation
 3. $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is a
 4. continuous function and that $f(0) = 0$.

5. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the
 6. properties of the function $g(x)$ defined by the equation
 7. $g(x) = \int_0^x g(t) dt$. It is shown that $g(x)$ is a
 8. continuous function and that $g(0) = 0$.

ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY,
4 FEBRUARY, 1861.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P. in the Chair.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.—*Patron*: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.—*President*: The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth.—*Vice-Presidents*: Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart., Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., and John Clayton, Esq.—*Treasurer*: Matthew Wheatley, Esq.—*Secretaries*: Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D. and the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D.—*Council*: The Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, the Rev. James Raine, and Messrs. Robert Richardson Dees, William Dickson, John Dobson, Martin Dunn, John Fenwick, William Kell, William Hylton Dyer Longstaffe (*Editor*), Edward Spoor, Robert White, and William Woodman.—*Publisher*: Mr. William Dodd.—*Auditors*: Messrs. R. R. Dees, and Robert White.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. John James Lundy, F.G.S., Primrose Hill, Leith; Mr. D. H. Goddard, Bank of England, Newcastle.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson*. Catalogue of Reprints and Facsimiles, illustrative of Early English and Shaksperian Literature, for Sale.—*From Mr. John Evans, F.S.A.* His paper on Flint Implements of the Drift.

INDEX.—Resolved, that in future the Annual Index shall be enclosed loosely as part of the number of the *Archæologia Æliana* following the completion of each volume.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.—Resolved, that the Annual Meeting in future be in January—the day to be afterwards fixed—in order to afford to those gentlemen who are compelled to be in Parliament in February, an opportunity of attending.

ORIENTAL SEAL.—The Rev. E. H. Adamson exhibited a curious oriental seal, the matrix and impression being both in earthenware, closed up, and presenting a filbert-like form. It had been found at Benares, and he had been informed that upon fracture he would find the seal, which proved to be the case.

ANNUAL REPORT.

IN presenting the Forty-eighth Annual Report, the Council has to congratulate the Society on its effective state. The activity of former years has shown itself during the past twelve months with undiminished vigour; the Monthly Meetings have been well attended, and the objects of antiquity exhibited and discussed have been of great interest; while several valuable donations have been made to the library and to the museum. Besides the books contributed by members, among which we may name some valuable works presented by Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., of Wallington, the Society has received some valuable gifts of books from foreign countries, and especially from Norway and Denmark. It is pleasing to find that the labours of the antiquaries of the North of England are thus recognised in far distant lands, and that one of the papers published in the Society's transactions has been translated into Danish, and published in the journals of the North of Europe. It has been too generally supposed that this Society devotes its attention exclusively to Roman antiquities; but while it recognises to the fullest extent the valuable remains of that great people, which are so abundant in this locality, it can confidently point to its published Transactions in proof that Mediæval archæology is not forgotten. In truth, so far from being slighted or despised, by far the greater part of the Transactions is occupied by Mediæval antiquities, and this especially will be seen to be the case in the volume just completed for the present year. The Council feels that while each archæologist labours hard in his own particular department, others of the members are so imbued with the true antiquarian spirit, that they will readily appreciate and honour the researches of those who work in other parts of the vast field of antiquity. Although the Society has not this year been favoured with any elaborate papers on Roman antiquities, yet the researches and examinations now being carried on at the Roman Bridge at Chesters, by one of the Vice-presidents, Mr. Clayton, have led to most interesting results, many of which are as yet not made known, but the Council feels that those of the members who had the opportunity, in August last, of examining these remains, will be fully convinced of their importance, and of the interest that the account of them, when completed, will excite among archæologists. Some further steps have been taken by the Council towards providing ground for the proposed museum, and it is hoped that ere another year has elapsed this most desirable object will be accomplished. During the past twelve months the

Society has received an accession of fifteen new members, while very few have retired or been removed by death. The Society, however, has sustained a serious loss in the decease of its venerated President, Sir John Edward Swinburne, Bart., one of its original members and most liberal patrons. It was by Sir John Swinburne's influence and aid that the noble work of the Rev. John Hodgson, the History of Northumberland, was given to the world; and though of late years, from his great age, he was unable to attend in person the meetings of the Society, he continued to the period of his decease to take the liveliest interest in its progress. The Society has this year elected but one honorary member, Signor Montiroli, of Rome, the distinguished successor of the Commendatore Cavina in the superintendence of the vast works still in progress at Alnwick Castle.

ROMAN HORSE-SHOE.

MR. CLAYTON has presented, as from Mr. Challoner, an iron horse-shoe, found at Condercum. It is, he believes, the first object of the kind which has been found here.

The points of the shoe are brought into very neighbourly contact. MR. TURNER thinks that it would allow of expansion of the horse's hoof; MR. GREGSON, the very reverse. One deems it superior to modern shoes; the other, a very bad shoe indeed.

[The shoe has been submitted to a practical smith, who pronounces it to be a good one, having a concavity to receive and relieve the foot. The points are turned the reverse way to those now used.

MR. CLAYTON observes that Mr. Way¹ speaks of "the sculpturo of the triumphal car found at Vaisons, near Avignon, and now in the museum at the latter place, which supplies undeniable proof in regard to the disputed question concerning the use of horse-shoes by the Romans, attached by nails as in modern times. In this curious sculpture the hoof of one of the horses drawing a biga shows the extremities of four of the nails passing through the hoof, and the shoe is distinctly seen, precisely resembling that of modern times." MR. ADAMSON produces the papers by Mr. Rogers and Mr. Pegge.² In these the classical evidences on the subject are minutely gone into, and they will repay perusal. Mr. Rogers thought the earliest instance to be depended upon of shoeing horses in the present method was part of a horse-shoe

¹ 17 Arch. Journal, 258.

² 3 Archæologia, 35.

which was buried with Childeric I. in 481. The horse appeared from the shoe to have been small. The earlier instances of shoeing seemed to this writer, to be consistent with and better explained by a plating over the hoof. Mr. Pegge apprehends that the shoeing of horses was very far from being a *general practice* amongst the ancients, but that it was *sometimes* done, especially in later times. He quotes Montfaucon's statement that Fabretti, among the great number of horses which occur in ancient monuments, never saw more than one that was shod, though he made it his business to examine them all, and that therefore the iron shoes on the horses' feet on an Etruscan tomb were a rare particular. And he thinks that the variations in practice are quite intelligible, as many sorts of work may be performed by horses without shoeing, especially in some regions, and as the inhabitants, in a thousand places abroad, though they have horses, know nothing of shoeing them, to this day. The question whether the shoeing was by nailed shoes or platings he leaves open, but quotes Vossius's wonder that the Eastern mode of shoeing with leather coverings, if the sole were stuck full of nails, does not supersede the injurious mode of shoeing by means of nails driven into the hoof.

Our member, MR. WHEATLEY, naturally remarks that the paved roads of the Romans in this country would almost necessitate the use of shoes. But Mr. Pegge quotes a remarkable passage where Xenophon recommends for hardening the horses' hoofs that the stalls should be pitched with stones of the size of the hoofs, and that the place where the animals were curried should be strewn with boulder stones.³ He thinks, from classical passages, that asses and mules were not unfrequently shod, and were more used than horses, which may account for small-sized shoes, if nailed shoes are meant. And it is probable that horses, like warriors, if we may judge from armour, were formerly smaller. A very small sort of horse-shoes have been frequently found in ploughing Battle Flatts, near York, given as the scene of the battle between Harold and the Norwegians in 1066.

The blacksmith to whom the present shoe was shown at once recognised its similitude to several that he used to plough up near Plessey, in Northumberland. But the mediæval horse shoe seems generally to have resembled the modern one. The curious seal of Ralph Marshall or Farrier of the Bishoprick of Durham is added to the illustration for the purpose of comparison.^{3]}

³ "Then were the horse-hoofs broken by the means of their prancing, the prancing of the mighty ones." (Judges, v. 22.) "Had the horses' feet been shod either with iron or brass, they could not have been broken by prancing." (Pegge.)



4 1/2 in.
CONDORCUM



full size
WARKWORTH



CORRUPT ORTHOGRAPHY OF LOCAL NAMES.

MR. TURNER has produced an official trace of the Ordnance Survey, East of Newcastle, upon which Row's House, St. Peter's, (named after Mr. Row), is written *Rose* House: and

DR. BRUCE has exhibited examples of the register of authorities for names kept by the department, in the following form:—"List of names as written on the plan: Various modes of spelling the same names: Authorities for those mode of spelling: Situation: Descriptive remarks, or general observations which may be considered of interest." For the spelling of Hartburn, are cited the "Vicar of Hartburn, Perpetual Curate of Chambo, Netherwitton Deed of Endowment, Overseers in Circular 190, Whellan's History, 1855, Mackenzie's History, 1825, [no mention of Hodgson's], List of Registrars' Districts, Population Returns, 1851, Clerk of the Peace, Meresmen for the Parish, Modern Divisions of County, List of Benefices." For Hertborne, "Valor Ecclesia., Hen. VIII." for Hertburn, *Taxatio Ecclesia., P. Nich.*" For Cambo, "Poor Rate Book, Tithe Plan, Estate Plan, Tho. Gow, agent, Mr. Geo. Richardson, meresman, Clerk of the Peace, Whellan's History, 1855, Mackenzie's History, 1825, List of Registrars' Districts, Population Returns, 1851, Modern Divisions of the County." For Camhowe, "Ancient Divisions of the County."

It is Resolved, at the instance of Mr. RALPH CARR:—That a Committee of the undermentioned gentlemen, viz.:—the Chairman (Mr. Hinde), the Clerk of the Peace for Newcastle (Mr. Clayton), the Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland (Mr. Dickson), himself, and the Secretaries of the Society, be appointed to prepare a list of such names of places in Northumberland as seem to be at present carelessly and improperly spelt, and appear susceptible of easy and obvious improvement from the usage of past times. That such list be laid before the Society, to the intent that, if approved of, it be laid before the Officers of the Ordnance Survey, and recommended for their adoption in the completing of the Ordnance Map.

MONTHLY MEETING, 6 MARCH, 1861.

John Fenwick, Esq., V.P. in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS, &c.—*By Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart.* The First, Second, Third, and Fourth Reports of the Lords' Committees on the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm; and Appendix No. 1, to the First Report. — *By the Author.* The Hexham Chronicle, or Materials for a Modern History of Hexham. A Hundred Years Ago, or the Hexham Riot. By Joseph Ridley, Hexham, 1861. — *By the Archaeological Institute.* The Archaeological Journal, 65, 66, 67, 1860. — *By the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 31, Jan., 1861. — *By the Kilkenny Archaeological Society.* The Society's Proceedings, Nos. 28, 29, 30, for July, September, and November, 1860.

Mr. Henry Watson, through *Mr. White*, exhibited a small Spanish copper coin, of Charles II., 1680.

NORTH AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

MR. WHITE has read a letter addressed to *Mr. Brockie*, of Sunderland, by *Mr. David Wyrick*, of Newark, Licking co., Ohio, and dated 8 Sep., 1860, and exhibited the plans and drawings referred to in it. One of them represents in great detail a strange and vast assemblage of earth-works near Newark. On one of the sides of an octagon enclosure, an oak-tree, cut down thirty years ago, exhibited 1130 annual rings. These remains were loosely engraved from the examination of Caleb Atwater, in 1820, and Plate XXV. of the first volume of the Smithsonian Institute's Publications contains a more detailed, but still very inexact representation by Squier and Davis, to which, however, we refer our readers for some notion of them. It appears that the small circles are mostly accompanied by a singular depression, called a well by Atwater. *Mr. Squier* says that these were bone pits, the decaying of their contents causing the depressions. The determination of *Mr. Wyrick* to investigate the similar objects near Newark was well known; and in excavating one of them he turned out two pebbles, one round, the other of a long bottlelike appearance, marked in the present Hebrew characters, with sacred words signifying "Most Holy" (Exodus xxix. 37, xxx. 10, 29, 36, &c.), "King of the Earth," "Law of Jehovah" (Exodus xiii. 9, I Chron. xxii. 12, &c.), and "Word of Jehovah" (Jeremiah i. 4, 11, ii. 1, &c.) *Mr. Wyrick*, however, does not seem to see the probability of

this being a hoax, though he acknowledges its after-deposit by some stray Hebrew; for his theory is, that the earthworks are older than the family of Israel. He afterwards found pottery and mica, and indications of decayed matter, but nothing sepulchral.

The works are of clay, quite different from the earth on which they stand.

One of the drawings represents what Mr. Wyrick considers to be an artificial lake, near Utica, Licking co., of 100 acres in extent, caused by damming up a stream. It has a uniform level, and no visible outlet. A neighbouring but smaller lake of about 20 acres, when drained, exposed stumps of trees in situ.

He also mentions a circle of clay mounds round a well or cistern of water, the whole being covered with a pile of stone. On the removal of some 50,000 loads of stone, for the banks of a reservoir and other purposes, the well and the clay mounds were found. One of them was opened in Mr. Wyrick's presence, about seven years ago, and yielded a coffin. It was part of an oaken log, hollowed out apparently by first using hot stone, and then chopping out the charred wood with a stone or copper axe, or some dull tool. The outside was finished in the same way. The coffin seemed to contain portions of the skeletons of three individuals, one a child, another middle aged, the third aged. About the place of the breast, or where the folding of the hands might be, there lay ten copper rings, of between 3 and 4 inches diameter, as if made of copper wire, and a locket of black hair. The bottom of the coffin appeared to have been lined with some coarse fabric. It was imbedded in water 12 inches deep, on the top of a hill 500 feet above the level of any stream, on a sort of frame of wood, and covered with clay and mortar, or sun-dried brick, exceedingly hard to dig.

Inscriptions are mentioned in Indiana, and perhaps elsewhere, as common, and thought to be Phœnician.

There is a drawing of a mound, with numerous burials and layers of charcoal and wood partially charred. Above and below is red earth as if the charcoal had been covered with the earth when burned. The oldest burials yielded the firmest bones. The Editor has no means of verifying the contents of this curious paper. The writer regrets his want of books, on ancient monuments and languages, and hints that donations of them addressed for him to the care of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington City, or of D. Appleton & Co., N. Y., would be well bestowed.

INSCRIPTION ON THE FONT AT BRIDEKIRK.

BY THE REV. W. MONKHOUSE, B.D., F.S.A.

THE Rev. Mr. Haigh's copy of the Bridekirk Runes, published in the *Archæologia Æliana*, seems to me to be the most clear and perfect of any that I have seen; and suggests a different reading to any yet given to the inscription.

I would observe that, in this copy, the punctuation is well defined and uniform; it therefore demands that great weight and authority should be attached to it. A due attention to this rule would prevent that capricious running together of words into each other, which is found in many of the translations.

We generally find that Runic inscriptions only record the names of the individuals who made them, and the object for which they were made, so the one at Bridekirk begins with the sculptor's name, "Rikard." The following Runes "he mc," are so distinct that there is no difficulty in admitting them in their plain English meaning.

The last word of the first line is "igrogte," and in this word, I read the fifth Rune as "g" and not "c," as it is given in all the other versions, which softens the pronunciation without at all affecting its meaning. This is the usual form of the "g" in Runic alphabets, as may be seen in Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities*, p. 115. The "i" or "y" prefix was the common form of the early English writers, although it is now obsolete. Chaucer uses it *passim*, as ywent—ybles'd—ygetten, &c. The same author uses the word "wroghte," for our modern "wrought," which spelling brings "igrogte" very close home to our own vernacular. The Anglo-Saxon form is "worhte," which bears not nearly so close a resemblance to it.

As some mark of conjunction would be necessary between the two lines, I assume the character '7' to represent the copula 'and' I admit that it is neither a Norse nor Saxon Rune, but if we refer to the Flemlosen inscription in Wormius, p. 147, we shall find a sign + concerning which he says "hanc literam pro voce 'aug' (*and*) positam reor;" so we may consider the copulative sign in Runes to be somewhat irregular and arbitrary.

So far, it has all been plain sailing. I now, however, venture to differ from former translators, without at all claiming infallibility for my own version.

The Runes "to this" begin the second line;¹ then we read "RD," which is so punctuated on the font as to make it one independent word. Now "RD" *per se* means nothing. I therefore suppose it to be an abbreviated form of "Richard," on the principle that when proper names are repeated in Runic inscriptions, Wormius says they are commonly abbreviated.

Grimm also notices the contractions in this inscription when he says—*viele abbreviaturen angebracht*—many abbreviations are used.

I also venture a different interpretation to the next word, which I read "ger," and as I take the punctuation to be my guide, I read this also as a separate and independent word.

It was the practice of sculptors of Runes to abbreviate whenever they could do so, and in the fifty or sixty examples given us by Wormius he is obliged in numerous instances to supply the contractions that are met with, and sometimes in a manner not at all satisfactory to himself, as his expressions "legendum censeo," "vera ænigmata," &c., plainly denote. I may state, with respect to "ger," that there is not a more common word in Runic inscriptions, in some form or inflection. We have it in gar, grua, gerd, gerde, gard, gerdi, &c., which are translated *sculpsit, fecit, struxit*. Also "giera lit," *feri fecit*, and I shall now give one or two examples of its application.

In a district called Holm, Wormius gives an inscription, p. 482, *Oilastr mihi Runas fecit*, "gerd." Again on a bell, "Gudman gerde mig," *Gudman me fecit*; and on Thyre's Monument, erected by her husband Gorm, is this expression, "Kubl gerd," *tumulum fecit*. But inasmuch as Gorm died before his queen, in order to avoid an anachronism, Wormius translates "gerd," *præparari curavit*, "caused to be made beforehand;" and I claim this word to be good English in the sense here given. It is used by Spencer, who says—

"So matter did she make of nought
To stir up strife, and garre them disagree."

and by Barbour, in this passage—

That they the ship in no maner
Mycht ger to come the wall so ner.

and in many parts of Cumberland and Westmoreland in the present day,

¹ A similar contraction for *et* is familiar to record readers.—*Ed.*

² At the moment of going to press, when communication with the writer is impossible, it is observed that Mr. Haigh's drawing (see vol. i. 182, 192) adds the letters 'ome' and two dots before we reach the letters read "RD." If taken as a separate word, they may not affect Mr. Monkhouse's view, and he may have omitted by an oversight to mention them in express terms.—*Ed.*

there is no word in more common use than "gar," to make or compel a thing to be done.

"Er me brogte" are the concluding words, which I render "before he brought me." The word "er," as spelt in the Runes, is written in the same way by Chaucer, and the meaning given to it in the Glossary is "before." In order to find a propriety for it in the inscription, it is only necessary to suppose the font to have been made and engraved anywhere else than at Bridekirk; that Rikard, in short, made it at some other place before he brought to its present position. This supposition creates a kind of necessity for the appearance of "er" in the context. Thus, I think, we have established a claim to another plain English word.

I may remark on the concluding word "brogte," that in all the copies which I have seen, the Runes are the most clear and distinct; neither do the copies at all differ, but are perfectly identical with each other. This word is also plain English, and I would remark to those who have a tendency towards an Anglo-Saxon version, that the past form is "brohte" in that language without the "g;" consequently, that it does not so much resemble the word as it stands on the font as our own word "brought."

I therefore would thus read and translate the inscription:—

Rikard . he . me . igrogte . 7

To . this . Rd . ger . er . me . brogte.

Ricard he me wrought, and

To this Ricard carved me, before he me brought.

That it was "carved to this" especial purpose and object—to serve as a baptismal font—is clearly proved by the representation upon it of the baptism of our Saviour.

As I have not been writing this paper in any spirit of controversy, but simply with a view to promote enquiry, and elicit the truth with respect to this Sibylline scroll, which has formed the subject of discussion for the last two hundred years, I have therefore carefully abstained from entering upon any criticism, with respect to the theories and opinions of others, and the same indulgence which I have extended to former writers upon this vexed question, I hope may be hereafter extended to me.

Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.

THE BRIDLINGTON SLAB.

MR. CAPE, of Bridlington, through Mr. Brockett, has presented a rubbing of the very curious palimpsest sepulchral slab in the Priory Church there, representing, with architecture and animals, a fox and a bird striving to obtain the contents of a narrow-necked jar. There are engravings of this stone from a drawing by Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, the discoverer of its remarkable character, in *Archæologia Æliana*, vol. 2, 4to series, p. 168, and in Prickett's Bridlington Priory Church.

Mr. Cutts, in his *Manual of Sepulchral Slabs*, considers the design as a strange travesty of an early Christian emblem, two birds drinking out of a vase or cup, which is found on many slabs in the catacombs, and of which mediæval examples occur at Bishopstow, near Lewes, and on the upper face of the font at Winchester. He calls the bird at Bridlington a goose.

Dr. Lee, of Caerleon, has the matrix of a little seal presenting a grotesque very similar to that at Bridlington, and throwing considerable doubt upon any connection with the old Christian symbolism of the catacombs. A cock and a hare are striving to obtain the contents of a tripod vessel, and the legend is

HER IS NA MARE
BOTE COK POT HARE.

CORRUPT ORTHOGRAPHY OF LOCAL NAMES.

MR. CARR, in resuming this subject (see p. 5.), has read a letter as to the name of Cullercoats, from Mr. Sidney Gibson, (who agrees with Mr. Carr in thinking it had some reference to *Culfer*, a dove, as the monks liked pigeon-pie as well as piety,) and has prepared a skeleton map of Northumberland, in which the proposed restorations are noticed, *ley* for *ly*, *law* for *ley* in the case of hills, *cote* for *coat*, *bottle* for *bottle*, *ope* for *op*, *oe* for *o*, *am* or *ham* for *um*, in Mindrum. The form *g'ham*, to denote the peculiar soft pronunciation of such words as Ovingham, has already been officially adopted, and the present changes have been approved by the Society's Committee. As to Cullercoats, indeed, Mr. Hinde feared a

change until some evidence of the spelling *cotes* was adduced. The name did not occur early, and one of Mr. Carr's friends suggested that the corruption was in the first syllable, for what was a *coat* without a *collar*?

There are some difficulties in preserving the sounds *op* and *bottle* in the changes. It does not seem advisable to apply *ham* to the place corruptly called Glororum on Greenwood's map, and Glororim in the Book of Rates. Armstrong has it as Glower-o'er-him, and the same form occurs more than once in Durham. Dr. Raine humorously used to say that the Roman antiquaries ought to build a theory on the name—It must be *Gloria Romanorum*! In Durham, we have other names of the same class, "Glower-at-him," and "Glower-at-all."

MONTHLY MEETING, 3 APRIL, 1861.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — *From the Archaeological Institute.* The Archaeological Journal, No. 68. — *From the Kilkenny Archaeological Society.* Their Transactions. — *From the Abbé Cochet.* A Report on the Flint Implements found in the Drift.

NEW HONORARY MEMBER.—*The Rev. Dr. Hume*, of Liverpool, the founder of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, and author of some valuable papers on Roman Roads and Stations, in their Transactions.

MS. OF GOWER'S CONFESSIO AMANTIS.

BY EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D.

THE fine folio MS. of Early English Poetry, exhibited by Lord Ravensworth (our President) at a former meeting of the Society, proves to be, as was then surmised, an early perfect copy of Gower's *Confessio Amantis*. Manuscript copies of this once celebrated old English poem, are to be found in several of the public libraries in England. The Bodleian, for instance, contains not less than ten manuscripts of the *Confessio Amantis*; but there are very few in private hands, and of the Bodleian and British Museum copies there are few so perfect as the one before us. In this volume nearly the whole poem is to be found. Of all the exceptional

losses we most deeply regret that of the first leaf of the prologue, as it would have thrown possibly some light upon the date of the volume. In some of the earlier copies, Gower gave an account of his having been induced by King Richard II. to write this poem; the King having met him one day upon the Thames, when, calling him into the royal barge, he enjoined him to write some fresh poem. In the later copies he makes no allusion to this circumstance, but merely states, in his dedication to Henry of Lancaster, Earl of Derby, one of the chief opponents of King Richard, that he finished it in "the yere sixteenth of King Richard," or 1392-3.

The MS. before us is a fine folio, in excellent preservation, written throughout in double columns, with illuminated initial letters. We consider both the illuminations and the writing to be of the early part of the fifteenth century, perhaps even as late as 1450, or nearly half-a-century after Gower's death. Near the end of the prologue we have an illumination of the statue in Nabuchadonosor's vision. In the prologue we are startled by the date 1390 in red letters; but it appears, on examination, to refer to the subject of the text, viz. the schism of Avignon of that date. About sixty lines of the conclusion of the prologue, and also three leaves of the first book, are wanting in this copy. The MS. has evidently, at a very early period, been bound by some ignorant workman; and many of the leaves displaced, for directions, especially in the fifth book, are given in a very early hand, for the rectification of his blunders. The larger illuminations are at the commencement of each book, except at the commencement of the sixth. With the seventh book begins the handwriting of a different scribe. The Saxon character for *th* is here omitted occasionally, and the illuminations are of different character. The vellum, too, for the space of about nine leaves is much thicker and less worn. At the end of about ten folios, the old handwriting begins again, and it would therefore seem that a part of the seventh book had been lost, but had been replaced by a cunning scribe before the art of illumination became altogether extinct in England.¹ The end of the seventh book and the commencement of the eighth are also wanting. Few, however, of the manuscript copies of Gower are complete.

[The writing throughout is tall and regular. Some additions must be noticed. In the margin of one leaf is a couplet, in an early hand, which

¹ This cunning scribe miscalculated his space, and the last leaf of his writing is a mere slip introduced to bring his matter up to the re-commencement of the old hand.

may well be that of Edward IV.'s step-son, or some of the Thomas Greys of Northumberland.

"Like as thys reson doth devysse,
I do my selfe yn same wysse.

"GRAY T."

On two other leaves are these inscriptions in Elizabethan penmanship :—"John Gouer wrotte this Booke with his owne hand.—John Gouwer wrott Bocke with his oune haunde, a poett Lawriet—P^r ME, WILLIAM MEATCAFE."

On the blank leaf preceding the commencement of the poetic matter, is this entry, probably of Jacobean date :—"Frances Tomson, of Westminster, servant to the Kinge's ma'tie, dwelling in Longe Diche by the Hank in Sword."

And above it, in an earlier hand :—"John Gower wrott this booke, poeett Lawrrett."—ED.]

ANDIRON FOUND NEAR KIELDER.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND has sent for exhibition an andiron, discovered 8 feet deep in the moss near Kielder during the cuttings for the Border Counties Railway, on March 1, 1861. It presents no very obvious evidences of date. The iron is sharp and uncorroded, a fact which may be explained by the circumstances of its deposit. Mr. WHITE thinks that it is not very ancient, while Dr. CHARLTON admits that ancient forms of objects were preserved for a long time in the western districts. The pattern, certainly, is old and peculiar. The form is that of a bar, simply ornamented with a kind of herring-bone incisions, connecting two upright standards; both are of the same height, with the iron curled round into horns for plain goatsheads. Thus the andiron seems to have been used near a fire in the middle of a room to support the wood laid to burn, like the similar object which remains in situ upon the hearth in the centre of the hall at Penshurst, Kent. The latter object is figured in the Illustrated London News of 13 April, 1861.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL AND BISHOP RALPH NEVIL.

MR. EDWARD THOMPSON has exhibited a rubbing of the only brass in Chichester Cathedral, a late but not uninteresting memorial. A civilian and his lady kneel before a desk on which are open books. Six sons

accompany him, eight daughters her. Arms, a pheon. "Here vnder lyeth the bodies of M^r William Bradbridge who was thrice Maior of this Cittie, and Alice his wife, who had vj. sonnes and viij. daughters, which Will^m deceased 1546, and this stone was finished at y^e charges of y^e wors^e M^r Alice Barnham, widow, one of y^e dau^{tes} of y^e said W^m Bradbridge, and wife of the wors^e M^r Francis Barnham deceased, Shrive and Ald^{ma}' of Londo' in 1570. Fynyshed in Ivly 1592. A. (pheon) B."

Our readers must now be referred to Professor Willis's admirable observations on the architectural history of the Cathedral, clearing away all former essays on the same subject. We may, however, with Mr. Thompson, remind them of St. Wilfrid's early connection with the see of Selsey, the precursor of Chichester, and its interesting details, as related by Beda. One of the bishops, Ralph Nevil, is said to have been of the Durham family of that name, and to have been born at Raby. However the former position may be as to collateral relationship with the maternal ancestors of the Nevils of Raby, the latter can hardly be supported. He occurs by the name of Nevil in 1213, and died in 1244. Now Isabel, sister of Henry de Nevil, did not become his heir until his death in 1227. She was wife of Robert Fitz-Meldred of Raby, whose son, Geoffrey Fitz-Robert, assumed the name of Nevil. In Burton's extracts out of the Yorkshire Pipe Rolls, preserved at Burton Constable, we find under 11 Hen. III. (1227), Robert Fitz-Meldret, who had for wife Ysabel, sister and heir of Henry de Neovill, accounting for 200 marks for his relief of the lands of which Henry died seised.

MONTHLY MEETING, 1 MAY, 1861.

Matthew Wheatley, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Lord Talbot de Malahide.* Catalogue of the Antiquities of Animal Materials and Bronze in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, by Dr. W. R. Wilde. — *From M. Boucher de Perthes.* L'Abbevilleois, 16 Avril, 1861, noticing the Flints in the Drift. — *From Signor Montiroli.* Ragionamento del Foro Romano e de' Principali suoi Monumenti dalla fondazione di Roma al Primo Secolo dell' Impero del Cav. Camillo Ravioli Osservazioni sulla topografia della parte meridionale del Foro Romano e de' suoi piu' celebri Monumenti dimostrata in quattro tavole ed illustrata da una veduta generale dell' architetto Giovanni Montiroli, Roma, 1859. (The two treatises are bound together.) — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, N. S. 32, March, 1861.

STOUN FROM EBB'S NOOK.

MR. HINDE has sent for presentation what he takes to be a holy-water stoun. He found it in excavating the ruins of St. Ebba's Chapel at "Ebb's Nook," near Beadnell, a few years ago. An account of the excavation was given at the time by Mr. Albert Way in the Journal of the Archæological Institute. An old font was also found. The stoun is much weather-worn, and consists of a simple oblong block of stone, the two ends being sloping, and the square top, so formed, hollowed into a small basin.

BOOKBINDING, TEMP. HEN. VIII.

DR. J. J. HOWARD of Lee has sent for presentation a rubbing from the cover of a volume printed in 1510 by Jehan Petit, and entitled "Herodoti Halicarnassei Thuri Historie." It now belongs to Charles Baily, Esq., F.S.A., and on the title is inscribed the quaint name of "Obadiah Ghossip."

Obverse. The arms of Henry VIII. France and England quarterly, surmounted by an arched crown. Supporters, the dragon, allusive to the descent from Cadwaladyr, and a greyhound *not* collared. Above the dragon a sun and the arms of St. George. Above the greyhound the moon and stars, and the arms of the city of London.

Reverse. The double Tudor rose, surrounded by two scrolls, inscribed:—

Hec . rosa . virtutis . de . celo . missa . sereno .
Eternū . florens . regia . scepra . feret .

The scrolls diverge at the base to enclose the pomegranate erect and slipped of Granada, the badge of Katherine of Arragon, placed under the rose. Above one of them is the sun, over the other is the moon and stars.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1861, some other Tudor bindings are described with points in common. There the same legend occurs, and the angel supporters are found flanking the royal shield as well as the badge. They were the supporters of France. In one of these bindings the arms of France and England, so supported, are impaled with Katherine's:—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Castile and Leon; 2 and 3, Arragon and Sicily; and on a point in base the pomegranate for Granada

OLD RECIPES.

DR. CHARLTON has exhibited two thin but closely written manuscripts, enclosed in a cover formed of two leaves of an older and illuminated book. One of these objects is a treatise on drawing, differing in no material degree from Peacham's Gentleman's Exercise, published in 1634, and probably not earlier in date. The other is entitled "Observations or Notes for Cookerie, gathered from experienced cookes, with other notes and observations, Februarii, Elizab. R.R. 36, ao. Dni. 1593." Many of these are amusing by their minuteness of detail. Thus a cock to be stewed, to renew the weak, must be a *red* one, and boiled with two or three pieces of *old* gold. Others raise a laugh by their extreme nastiness. The following extracts may interest the numismatist, the admirer of Bluff Hal, and the collector of seals and old books; while from some elaborate precedents for feasts are severed more moderate ones, which may give a tolerable idea of the ordinary fare offered by the hosts of olden time.

To make one sleepe, geaven by Mr. Doct. Caldwell. Take white poppie seede the weighte of a Frenche crowne, which is vij^d in silver weight now currant, &c.

A sauce for a roasted rabbet, used by King Henrie the viijth. Take a handfull of washed parcellie. Mince it smale. Boyle it with butter and verjuice upon a chaffingdishe. Season it [with] sugar and a litle peper grosse beaten. When it is readie put in a fewe fyne crummes of white breade amongst the other. Let it boyle againe till it be thicke. Then lay it in a platter, like the breadthe of three fyngers. Lay on eche syde one roasted conie, or moe, and so searve them.

To make redd sealinge waxe. Take to three poundes of waxe, three ounces of cleare turpentine in sommer, in winter take fower. Melt them together with a softe fyre. Then take it from the fyre and let it keele. Then put in vermilion verie fynelie grounde, and sallet oyle of eche one ounce, and mixe them well together, and it wilbe perfect good waxe.

To make redd or greene sealinge waxe. Melte a pounce of waxe and towe ounces of turpentine together, and when they be well molten, then take from the fire the same, and put to them one ounce of vermilion while it is lukewarme, and stirr it well together in the keelinge, and then make it up in rooles. And in like maner shall youe make greene waxe by putting vertgrease into it. Note, yf youe will take towe partes of rosin, and one parte of turpentine, addinge to it vermilion; as is aforesaid, it will make the waxe the better.

Bookes of Cookerie. A Boke of Cookrie gathered by A. W. and newlie enlarged, etc., and prentted, 1584. The Good Huswiffes Jewell, found out by the practise of Th. Dawson, etc., 1585. The Closett or 'treasurie of Hidden Secrettes, with sundrie additions, etc., 1586. The Good Huswiffes Handmaid for the Kitchin, with Good Huswiffes Clossett, etc., 1588. The Hospitall for the Diseased, with manie excellent medicines, gathered by T. C. etc. [In addition to these, may be added the reference of a recipe for alluring pigeons to a dovehouse by means of the scent of a roasted dog stuffed with cumin, and the hanging of "a great glasse in the toppe of the lover, and three or fower lokinge glasses within the dovehouse by some of the hooles." The quotation is:—"Probatum, and taken out of the boke entitled a Thousande Notable Things of Sundrie Sortes. Libro septimo, cap. 42."]

For Fleshe Days at Dinner.—*The First Course*—Pottage or stewed brothe, boyled meate or stewed meate, chickens and bacon, powdered beiff, pies, goose, pigg, roasted beiff, roasted veale, custarde. *The Seaconde Course*—Rosted lambe, roasted capons, roasted conies, chickens, pehennes, baked venison, tarte.

The First Course at Supper—A sallet, a pigs petitoc, powdered beiffe sliced, a shoulder of mutton or a breast, veale, lambe, custarde. *The Second Course*—Capons roasted, conies roasted, chickens roasted, larkes roasted, a pie of pigeons and chickens, baked venison, tarte.

EXCAVATIONS AT CORBRIDGE.

DR. BRUCE gives some account of recent excavations at the singularly irregular Roman station at Corbridge. By consent of the landowners—the Duke of Northumberland, Mr. Beaumont, and the Trustees of Greenwich Hospital—a labourer had been placed by Mr. Cuthbert of Beaufront at the service of Mr. Coulson (whose services had been so useful and carefully directed at Bremenium), for the purpose of making investigations at Corbridge. He accordingly tapped the Watling-street, and ascertained for the first time the point where it struck the station on the south side. It was about 20 feet wide, of the usual convex form, and duly paved, but deprived of its curbstones. In the county of Durham, it is described as having been furnished with footways on each side, but at Corbridge the singular adjunct occurred of another road of the same width running alongside at the west of the paved way. This second road was unpaved, merely gravelled. Mr. Coulson was led by this discovery to the place of the north abutment of the bridge, which presented itself in very great decay. Only the core remained, all the facing-stones having been removed. The southern abutment was already

well known, and the occurrence of the northern one proves the general accuracy of Mr. Maclauchlan's conclusion that, whatever might be the original course of the Tyne, the Roman remains would probably be found crossing its present course obliquely. Mr. Coulson has also cut through the station wall in one place, and in digging into the interior of the station found a semicircular apartment with something like a seat round it. Dr. Bruce adds that the church is almost entirely constructed of Roman stones, which occur especially in the tower. At the back of the church a sculpture of the boar which characterised one of the legions is built in, and an altar is inserted at the back of the Hole Farm, but is illegible. Mr. Gipps, the vicar, has antiquities dug up between the church and the house of Mr. George Lowrey, surgeon—part of an inscription and part of an altar. Urns and bones have there been found, and the conclusion that here was the cemetery is strengthened by a headstone which Mr. Lowrie presents to the society. It is inscribed.

IVLIA. MAT. . .

NA. AN. VI. IVL.

MARCELLINVS

FILIAE CARISSIME.

“Julia Materna, *aged 6 years.* Julius Marcellinus *has erected this stone to his most dear daughter.*” A person of the name of Quintus Florius Maternus occurs on an inscription found at Housesteads.

Mr. Clayton is, it seems, continuing his excavations at the bridge of Cilurnum. Mr. Maclauchlan conjectured that this bridge also went diagonally across the stream. The recent explorations have not verified that position; yet the archæological surveyor was guided by sticks inserted when the water was low by Mr. Elliot, an intelligent fisherman, to mark the sites of piers. Dr. Bruce suggests that this curious discrepancy might be occasioned by the fact of there having been two erections of differing periods, and that the fisherman had got some sticks in the piers of one, and others in those of another. To this person the doctor was indebted principally for the plan of the bridge in his work on the Roman Wall. He laid down stone by stone as the water allowed him. In that plan the bridge does not present a diagonal direction.

MONTHLY MEETING, 5 JUNE, 1861.

John Fenwick, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Lord Londesborough.* An Illustrated Catalogue of Antique Silver Plate formed by Albert Lord Londesborough, now the property of Lady Londesborough, by Frederick W. Fairholt, F.S.A. For private reference. 1860. — *From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.* Their Proceedings, Vol. III. Pt. 2, 1861. — *From the Rev. J. Everett.* Barnes's Guide to Dorchester, and a lithographic view of the remarkable Earth-works at Maiden Castle, about two miles distant from that town.

Gift from the "Thomas Bell Library."

The members are agreeably surprised and gratified by a large and unexpected increase to their stores—100 volumes having been placed on their table by the family of the late Mr. Thomas Bell, each volume being labelled with the following inscription:—"This Volume, with one hundred others, from the 'Thomas Bell Library,' is presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as a memorial of the late collector's interest in the Society from its foundation to his death."

The collection is in a great measure of a manuscript character, the labour of Mr. Bell himself, and comprises, as will be seen by the sub-joined schedule, matter illustrative of very varied branches of the topographical and domestic history of Newcastle and the North of England. The collections relative to the Town Moor and the parish of St. John's are peculiarly minute and interesting to the Newcastle antiquary. Mr. Clayton points out a ludicrous piece of latinity relative to the Powder Plot in the Old MS. of Latin Discourses. "*Oratio in Conjuratorem Sulphuream habita in Templo B. Mariæ, Nov. 5, 1652.*"

A special vote of thanks was carried by acclamation for this interesting memorial of an accurate and painstaking lover of antiquarian lore.

A list of the volumes presented follows:—

NEWCASTLE.—*St. Nicholas' Parish.*—The Church, 8vo, 2 vols. — The Burial-places in the same Church, 8vo. — Inscriptions in the Churchyard, copied by T. G. Bell, 1832, 8vo. — Vicar Smith, 8vo, 3 vols.

St. John's Parochial Chapelry.—The Church and Parochial Chapelry, 8vo, 4 vols. — The Church, small 4to. — The Burial-places and Grave-stones in the Churchyard, 1763, folio. — Monumental Inscriptions, 8vo, 3 vols. — The Pews, 4to. — The Organ and Organist, 4to. — The Afternoon Lectureship, 4to. — The Sunday Evening Lectures, 4to. — The Sunday Schools, 8vo. — The Churchwardens, Overseers, and other Officers since 1660, with Minutes of the Vestry Proceedings, oblong. — Church Rates, folio.

Dissenters' Chapels.—Postern Chapel, 8vo. — Clavering Place Chapel, 8vo. — Groat Market Chapel 8vo.

Miscellaneous.—Town Moor, 8vo, 4 vols. — Catalogue of the Newcastle Theological Library, discontinued 1825, 8vo. — Two copies of the Rev. Tho. Maddison's Anniversary Sermon in the Trinity Chapel, on Monday, 7 Jan. 1760, 8vo, 2 vols. — Musical Festivals, of 1778 (4to), 1814, 1824, 8vo, (one vol. marked "Concerts,") 6 vols. — Memoranda relative to the Town, 8vo. — MS. Report of the Trial, Watson v. Carr, 1823 (for Sykes's print), 4to. — Imposition of a County Rate in Newcastle, 4to. — Visit of Wellington, 1827, 4to. — Corporation Mirror, 1829, 1832, 8vo. — Fever in Newcastle, 1803, 8vo. — J. M. Bell's Report of the Newcastle Poetic Society, 8vo. — Lunardi's Balloon Accident, 8vo. — An old MS. of Latin Discourses of the 17th century, and copies made in the 18th century of some of the Newcastle Charters, 8vo. — Proceedings on the Death of the Duke of York, 8vo. — Radical Monday, 1821, 8vo. — Sale at the Mansion House, 1836, 8vo. — Athenæum Report of the Meeting of the British Association, 1838, 4to. — Newcastle Elections, 1774 (including Northumberland), 1777-80, 1796 to 1820, 1812, 1818, 1820, 1826, 12 vols.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Northumberland Poll Books, 1747-8, three editions, 4 vols. — Treacherous Combination Displayed, or a Temporary Meal for the Freeholders of Northumberland, 1775, 8vo. — Account of the Office of Sheriff of Northumberland, 8vo. — Northumberland Election, 1826. — Memoranda relating to the County, 8vo. — Lords, Knights, &c., in Northumberland and Durham, who compounded for their Estates, 8vo. — Index of Places, &c. named in Horsley's Map of Northumberland, 8vo. — Alnwick Castle and other Poems, New York, 1836, 8vo. — Liber Feodarii, from the Lawson MS. 1584, afterwards printed by Hodgson in his Northumberland, 8vo. — Thomas Bates's Letter to the Bishop of Durham concerning the Sale of Ridley Hall Estate, 1830, 8vo.

DURHAM.—Rules for Durham Gaol, 1819, 4to. — Rules for Quarter Sessions at Durham, 1820, 4to. — Addenda to Surtees's Durham, 4to. — King James's Hospital, Durham, 4to. — A Sermon preached at Whickham, 1732, by Taylor Thirkeld, M.A., on Almsgiving, Newcastle, 8vo. — The Act for Improving the Navigation of the River Tees, 1808, 8vo. — Day's Observations on the Durham and Sunderland Railway, 8vo. — Messrs. Dodd and Bell on the River Wear, 1794, 1816, small 4to. — Examination of Thomas Jones, Bankrupt, late a Partner in the Wear Bank, 8vo.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Chapman's Reports on the Carlisle Canal, 1818, 8vo. — Dodd's and Chapman's Observations on Railways, &c., 8vo. — Account of the Cholera in the North, 1832, 8vo. — Local Poems by Frier and Ferguson, 8vo. — Tho. Charlton Sykes's Essay on the Stage, 8vo, MS. — The Battle of the Bards, in Five Poems, with Notes by Tho. Bell, 1802, 8vo, MS. — Hints for a better Parochial Registration, by John Bell, MS., folio. — Dr. Matt. Stewart on the Distance of the Sun from the Earth, Edinb., 1763, 8vo. — Jonathan Thompson's Political

Tracts, Newcastle, 1786-89, 8vo. — A Fiscal MS. of J. R. Wilson, 8vo. — Spirit of the Times, 1801; MS. of Epigrams, &c., 2 vols. — History of a Tithe Cause tried at York, 1815, between the Rev. Reginald Bligh, Rector of Romaldkirk, and John Benson, by Bligh, 8vo. — *Montgomery v. Doubleday & Co.* 1825, 8vo.

ON THE TEMPERAMENT AND APPEARANCE OF ROBERT BURNS.

BY ROBERT WHITE.

IN exhibiting these two Autograph Poems by Robert Burns, there are some observations deduced from them, which I would bring before the notice of the Society, respecting the temperament and appearance of the Scottish poet.

In every case of comparison there are exceptions; but, on an average, I perceive that when a person is of a sanguine temperament, and especially of a florid complexion, his handwriting is large and free, and generally it will be seen to increase in size and be flowing if his hair have a light reddish tinge. Again, when the bilious temperament prevails, and the eyes and hair assume the hue of the raven's wing, we see the handwriting tend to be small, stiff, and confined, though very distinct in all its parts. We have, therefore, between these classes, and participating in them less or more, all the complexions we see, and hence the infinite variety and forms of handwriting.

From what we read of Robert Burns, we learn that he had dark eyes and hair, and a very dark complexion. A young woman observed, that if any of her sex were seated near the poet, keeping her ears shut and her eyes open, there could be no danger of her falling in love with him. One would almost be induced to think he must have been of the bilious temperament, that his eyes were jet black and he had crisp black hair. This supposition, however, does not agree with the manner and form of his handwriting. By examination of these specimens, and they are even written in a smaller character than others I have seen and possess, it will, I believe, be admitted they are nothing like what we might expect to see from the hand of a bilious man. His father was of a dark complexion and inclined to be bilious, but his mother had reddish hair and beautiful dark eyes. Keeping, therefore, all these details in view, we are led to believe that Robert Burns was not of the bilious, but of the sanguine temperament, although approaching so near to the former, that it might be almost difficult to distinguish whether he ac-

tually bordered on the very line between them. His eyes therefore, I presume, were not clear black, but of deep brown; his hair inclining to a yellow tinge in his infancy, but of dark auburn as he advanced in life, and his complexion agreeing with and assimilating to these appearances. With this view of the man and the poet, the handwriting appears to be in perfect keeping, and I throw out the opinion that it may obtain the consideration of those who know physiology, and are able to handle a subject of this kind, whereby we may judge more accurately of the passions, the tendencies and the genius of the greatest of all our Scottish poets.

I am not in this place prepared to refute the calumny and censure from different quarters which have been directed against the memory of this most remarkable man. His failings ought rather to awaken our sympathy; for when we consider the vital influence which his writings have produced upon his own countrymen and others over the wide world, I do not hesitate to regard him as the most gifted individual of his day. We are gainers by what he left us and not losers, and it becomes us to be grateful for what he accomplished. Indeed, he has himself furnished the best reply to his detractors in the quantity of verse he published, both in poems and songs, and the numerous letters he wrote from the commencement of his authorship down to the close of his life, and that was comprised in the brief course of only about ten years. During that period he had the business of a farm, first at Mossiel and afterwards at Ellisland, to occupy his attention; while at the latter place, and also at Dumfries, he had the responsible duties of an excise officer to perform over several parishes. This he accomplished to the approval of the higher authorities, for his accounts were kept in such excellent order, that it is said old Maxwell of Terraughty, a rigid and determined magistrate, once observed, "Bring me Burns's books. It always does me good to see them: they show that a warm, kind-hearted man may be a diligent and honest officer." It was therefore only in his leisure hours that he could apply himself to original composition; and when we examine what he produced by bulk alone, apart from the pith and spirit he infused into whatever he wrote, we feel justified in saying that no dissolute man could have accomplished an equal amount of labour, for at such intervals the pen must have been scarcely ever out of his hand.

[The two poems exhibited by Mr. White have been printed. One is the "Monody on Maria R.;" the other, "Country Lassie."]

WINSTON.

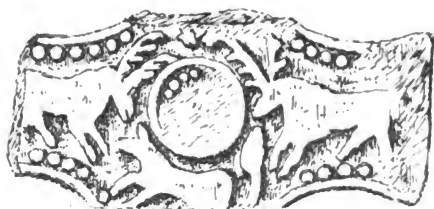
By W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

MR. H. M. SCARTH, of 15, Bathwick Hill, Bath, having called my attention to the head of a Saxon cross at Winston, and sent some rough sketches of it, and facilities having since been kindly afforded by the rector for rubbings of its two sides, they are now submitted to the Society. The stone, which was lying loose in the churchyard, has been placed for safety in the entrance hall of the Rectory-house.

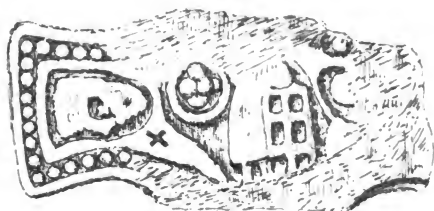
Independently of the interest of its ornaments, which are of a character unusual in this part of the country, its occurrence at Winston is topographically important. It proves beyond all question the early existence of Christian worship at the place. Winston, as a name, does not occur until immediately after the Conquest—but, both before and afterwards, we have, among the possessions of the see of Durham, the name of Heacliffe, which, whether it be identical with a still earlier Illeclif, or not, does not, for historical reasons, seem to have been Cliffe, in Yorkshire, or for similar reasons, and from the contemporary occurrence of Acleia for Aycliffe, to have been the latter place. The manor-house of Winston manor, and some part of the demesne lands are documentarily called Heighly, and pronounced Hikely, and with Winston or this part of it, Heacliffe is probably to be identified.

The fragment is part of the transverse bar of an upright cross, with a border of beads, probably in imitation of the jewels on cruciform ornaments of gold. On one side, is a circular centrepiece, also beaded, and the appearance of a stag hunt, two stags, a dog, and perhaps a spear head being the objects visible. The edges, which are not shown here, present very rude knotwork. On the other side, we have in the centre a singular group, which may be thought to resolve itself into a figure reclining on a harrow or gridiron; if the latter, St. Lawrence is probably indicated. His effigy on a seal from a brass matrix in the hands of Mr. Abbott, of Darlington, marked ✠ SAVNCTE LAVRENC. is produced for comparison. Near him is a bunch of the conventional grapes so common on these crosses, and thought to refer to the true vine, and at each end is a niche with a figure. Of one only the head is left; the other is perfect, and seems to be praying to a small cross of St. Andrew, which is curiously incised on the border of the niche.

It is a coincidence, possibly nothing more, that the church is dedicated to St. Andrew. The hill on which it stands seems to have been sliding



..... f. s.



Winton

away on the south side, as the appearance of a priest's door is above the present level. The church has recently undergone much refacing and alteration. The original portions left, namely some walls of the chancel, and the piers and arches which open into the south and only aisle of the nave, are plain work of the second half of the twelfth century. The piscina is more ornate. It is a trefoiled niche, the cusps knobbed, and the chamfered moulding ornamented with pellets or nutmeg ornaments. The western bay of the nave is marked off, by the western pier being of double thickness. The belfry was very plain. It had two bells in Edward VI.'s time. A picturesque turret has now supplanted it. The font has rude sculpture round its bowl, possibly copied in comparatively late times from a medley of Norman and Mediæval originals. There are fabulous beasts, foliage, and window tracery.

In the south wall of the chancel is now built in a slab of the thirteenth century, with the toothed ornament on its chamfered edges. I had only time to secure a rough sketch of the lower part of the cross, and its attendant martlets and sword, but I have supplied the deficiency from a drawing by Mr. Walbran, and a fair idea of the stone will be had.

Mr. Walbran also perpetuates on his lithograph (intended for his uncompleted History of Gainford) a small piece of Saxon knotwork like the edge of a cross, which I did not notice.

There are some small brasses, of which rubbings are produced. A slab at the east end of the south aisle bears the marks of a civilian's effigy, with the following inscription on a brass label:—

Of yo^r charite pray for y^e Soulle of Richard Maſon y^e whyche
defesyed y^e ix day of May in y^e yere of o^r lord M v^e xxxij on
whofe Soulle Jhū pdon.

In the chancel is an earlier label of brass, engraved by an ignorant or careless workman.

Hic iacet dñs Johēs purllēs capllan^o qui . obiet xxvj die april
A^o dñi M^o CCCC^o lxxxxviii^o.

These inscriptions are very loosely printed in the county histories. The chaplain probably officiated at the little chapel near Heighley Hall, of which the last remains had been removed before Surtees's publication.

He reports that the following brass, which now lies near the pulpit in the nave, had been lately discovered in an old lumber chest in Win-

ston church. There are peculiarities in its engraving not noticed by the historian. The legend is in small capitals.

Here lieth the body of M^{ary} Dowthwhet daughter of George Scroope Esquire and wife of M^r. John Dowthwhet of Westholme who in Childbed died the xxviiijth daye of November 1606.

The inscription laid down by the last of the Dowthwaites, which Surtees saw on a coarse stone in the floor of the nave, and which in fact now lies between the nave and south aisle in a broken state, is only repeated in order to note the injuries it has suffered in removing the ceiling of the nave, for the substitution of an open roof of stained deal. The monument is interesting from the impression it seems to have made beyond anything else in the church on the gentle mind of our topographer. The pith of it is now missing or hidden from view, and is supplied in brackets.

[Here was buried the] Body of John Dowthwaite of Westholme Gen^t who dyed Sept^r [16, 1680, aged 80 years.

Here lyeth the body of John Dowthwaite his grandson, who dyed June 11, 1707, aged 23 years, 5 months, and 16 days, son of Barnard Dowthwaite of Westholme, Gent., now] living, the last Heir Male of y^e Familye Owne^r of Westholme above 200 years.

“Of Barnard himself, who was buried 5 Jan. 1714, *ultimus suorum*, no monumental memorial (says Surtees) is left. There is something plainly and coarsely touching in the epitaph enumerating the years, weeks, and days of his only child's existence; something speaking even in humble life of extinguished hope, and of a damp mildewed feeling of the total extinction of the race of respectable yeomanry, who had ‘been owners of Westholme above 200 years.’”

CONTRACT FOR A PRIVATE COACH.

OUR old friend MR. JAMES CLEPHAN, with kind recollections of the retrospective tendencies of his Northern friends, has addressed the following note to the Editor—“Whilst I was resident in Leicestershire, I accompanied some friends to Beaumanor, the seat of William Perry

Herrick, Esq., on Charnwood Forest, our errand-in-chief being to see a family coach of 1740. Mr. Herrick was kind enough to offer me a lithograph of this curious relic, and also a printed copy of the coach-maker's contract; and as I was already in possession of both, I said so, and proposed to him that I might place his copies in the hands of the Society of Antiquaries, in Newcastle; to which he cheerfully consented."

*To Wm. Herrick, Esq. att Beau Mannor. In Loughbrough Bag.
Leicestershire.*

London 8ber y^e 28th 1740.—D^r Sir,—I carry'd the arms Miss Gage sent to the coach makers and the other side is the charge of the whole which I hope you'll like, I am sure I have done as if it had been my case and I dare say the man will finish it as it should be and at the time he promissed All friends here joyn in humble love to you & all friends, and I am, D^r neighbour, Y^r, &c., C. HARTOPP.—The coach maker wants to know the colour of the lining.

AN ESTAMATE OF A COACH TO BE MADE FOR WM. HARRICK, Esq.,
BY E. HARLEE.

1740, Octo: To a new coach to be made with the best seasoned timber, the doors to be arched, the body to be neatly runn, the ends of the bottom, sides, corner pillars, and asticks round the glasses to be neatly carved, colouring and varnishing the body olive colour, painting thereon a sett of shields, hightned in gold, and a sett of armes, and crests, covering the body with the best neats leather, the vallons wheltd and drove in archess, to be lined with any colour'd cloth except scarlett, a seat cloth y^e same of the lining, a woosted trimming to the inside, the seats quilted and tufts to them, 2 door glasses and canvasis in the doors also a strong sett of main and save braces, a sett of cross and collar braces, a neat carriage carved answerable to the body, and a strong sett of wheels, colouring the carriage and wheels bright red and olive colour, varnishing them with vermillion, gilding the shield, and painting the crest on the hind cross barr, and boxis under the inside seats, all to be completed in a workmanlike manner for seventy three pounds ten shillings, 73*l.* 10*s.* To a new sett of splin trees, a spear barr and splin tree, a drage chain and drage staff, and straps and buckles, 17*l.* 16*s.* To a budget to hang under the coachmans seat, a hammer, a pair of pinchers, a cold chisell, 24 clouts, 12 linspins, and hurters, and 200 of clout nails, 17*l.* 12*s.* To 4 new harness made with the best neats leather, a brass plate on the edge of housing, crest housing plates, brass watering hooks, starrs, and screwd rings to ye head stalls double bard bits and a sett of reins, 12*l.* To a large winscott trunk to go between to the fore standard plates, handles, and a lock to it, 2*l.* 2*s.* To a new cover for the coach made with fine barriss, 17*l.* 5*s.*—92*l.* 5*s.*

MONTHLY MEETING, 3 JULY, 1861.

John Fenwick, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*By Mr. C. Roach Smith.* His Letter on Anglo-Saxon Remains discovered recently in various places in Kent.—*From the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne.* His Itinerary of King Edward the Second, 1861, for private distribution.—*From the Archaeological Institute.* The Archaeological Journal, No. 63, 1861.—*From the Town Surveyor.* Reports of the Town Surveyor and the Surveyor of Roads, Scavenging, and Nuisances of Newcastle, for 1859 and 1860. Remarks by the Town Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances on an article in the "Builder," headed "Condition of our chief towns—Newcastle-on-Tyne."

JEWISH SHEKEL.—*The Rev. James Everett* exhibits a shekel of the usual types—the pot of incense and Aaron's budding rod.

FRENCH MS.—*Dr. Charlton* exhibits a French MS. of the fifteenth century, containing the Hours of the Virgin and a Legend in French of St. Margaret. The border is of gold foliage, with small subjects occasionally introduced among it, and there are some large miniatures of very superior execution.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—*Dr. Charlton* also exhibits the original broadside List of Proprietors of the New Assembly Rooms, at Newcastle, 1787.

OLD BARBER'S BASIN.

THE Society, with pleasant reminiscences of Don Quixote's helmet, agrees to purchase from Mr. John Bell a fine example of the old barber's basin, composed of white pottery with blue flowering. Mr. Wheatley thinks it probable that the necessity of washing the flowing honours of the present day will reintroduce the use of the basin.

JEDBURGH FLAGS.

MR. WHITE produces facsimiles in silk, half size, of three flags connected with the Weavers of Jedburgh, and preserved in the museum there. All are nearly 6 feet long, of green silk, with white ornaments, and all have the addition of the shuttle of the craft. One, of oblong shape, with a thin St. Andrew's cross, and a rose at the intersection of its limbs, is dated 1661. Another, of pennon shape, has St. Andrew's cross only, and is said to have been at the battle of Killicrankie. The third is also decorated with the same cross, and in spite thereof, and in spite of its colour, bears the inscription:—"Taken from the English at Bannockburn, 1314."

JACOBITE RELICS OF 1715 AND 1745.

BY EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D.

CONSIDERING the important part played by the gentry of Northumberland in the rising of 1715, it seems strange that so few remains of that eventful period have come down to our time. In truth, however, both parties, that of the Hanoverians and that of the Stuarts, were anxious to hide from the public eye all traces of that year. The Jacobites dared not retain about their houses evidences of their having been concerned in the plot or in the actual warfare that ensued; and hence it is, that so few letters or documents have been preserved implicating any of the Northumbrian gentry at either of these periods. There cannot, however, be a doubt but that for nearly a hundred years after the Revolution of 1688, several of the country gentlemen of Northumberland kept up more or less correspondence with the members and adherents of the exiled family. The few relics of the period above alluded to that we exhibit this evening have been entrusted to us by the relict of one whose ancestors were always devoted adherents of the Stuarts, and one of whose ancestors—the individual alluded to in the letter we produce—took an active and prominent part in the rising of 1715. These objects were found hid away in a lumber room, in the house of Sandhoe, whither they had no doubt been brought from Reedsmouth, the seat of the family of Charlton of the Bower and Reedsmouth from an early period. The family is descended from Hector Charlton of the Bower, who in the sixteenth century set at defiance the interdict laid upon North Tynedale, for the raid into the Bishopric of Durham.

William Charlton of the Bower and Reedsmouth, generally, from the first named possession, known as Bowrie or Bourie, took, as we have said, an active part in the rising of 1715. He was afterwards pardoned, but this was not the first time that Bowrie had been in trouble with the Government.

On the 21st of February, 1709, he quarrelled with Henry Widdrington of Bellingham (?) about a horse,¹ as there was a horse-race that day on the

¹ In these times the penal statute by which no papist was allowed to possess a horse of the value of more than five pounds was strictly enforced. In 1745, Sir William Middleton of Belsay seized the horses at Hesleyside; and in the Leadbitter family there is a tradition of the devices resorted to to preserve a valuable horse belonging to the then owner of Wardon. The horse was first hid in the wood that borders Homer's lane, but having been heard to neigh when a picket of soldiers was riding by, it was thought dangerous to leave him there. He was accordingly brought back to Wardon, and was lifted by cords up into the loft above the cart-horse stable, and there a chamber was built round him of trusses of hay and straw. His neighing here would of course attract no attention, unless the soldiers were actually in the stable.

Doddheaps, close to Bellingham. They adjourned to a small hollow south of the Doddheaps called Reedswood Scroggs, and which we can remember well as having been pointed out to us many years ago. The ash trees in that fatal hollow had not then been cut down; indeed, they were standing till within a few years, and served to mark the spot. Here the combatants fought, and Bowrie slew his opponent. He is said by one tradition to have been taken "red-handed," as William Laidley (aw?) of Emblehope, who witnessed the fight, hastened to the Doddheaps, and alarmed the people, who seized the offender. We are inclined, however, to believe that Bowrie escaped on horseback, and that same night reached the residence of Nicholas Leadbitter, of Wardon and Wharmley. He was concealed in the house at Wharmley, and walked the floor all the night in his heavy boots, to the surprise, and no doubt somewhat to the annoyance, of his host and his family. He subsequently obtained the pardon of Queen Anne, under the great seal, for this chance medley; and this document we are enabled by the kindness of the relict of the last Charlton of the Bower, and herself a Leadbitter of Wardon, to exhibit this evening.² Widdrington's body was buried before Charlton's pew door in Bellingham church, under this inscription, now hidden by pew-work:—"The Burial Place of Henry Widdrington of Butland, Gentleman, who was killed by M. William Charlton of Reedsmonth, February 23rd [21st?] in the Year of our Lord, 1711." [1709 or 1710?] It is said that on this account Bowrie would never again enter the sacred edifice. It therefore seems that Bowrie was probably a protestant, or at least had temporarily conformed, and this is the more probable, as we find in Patten's History of the Rebellion that his name is not entered as a papist. On the other hand, he is not designated a protestant, as are the other "rebels;" so we may fairly conclude that Bowrie had no religion at all. His brother Edward is said by Patten to have recently become a

² The crown by pardon could frustrate an indictment, but not an appeal of death, which was the private suit of the wife or male heir for atonement — life for life. This could only be discharged by release, and Widdrington's widow must have been induced to discontinue her proceedings, which certainly were commenced by her. Matthew Robson and William Robson, two yeomen of Bellingham, were pledges for the prosecution; and Marmaduke Constable of Everingham, co. York, bart., Thomas Handasyde of Pall Mall, co. Middx., esq., Roger Fenwicke of Dilstone, co. Nd., esq., and Nevill Ridley of Sohoe, co. Middx., esq., were bail for Charlton. There was a sort of reference to Bishop Crew to examine into the circumstances and report. One of the records in the action of appeal states that William Charlton, of Readsmouth, gent., was attached to answer Elizabeth, widow of Henry Widdrington, gent., who was wilfully and of malice aforethought assaulted and murdered by Charlton at Bellingham, at the hour of 3 p.m. on the twenty-first day of February, 8 Anne, [1709-10]. The mortal wound was given near the left pap by a sword. Death immediately ensued, and Charlton fled, and was pursued from township to township until [he was taken.] The papers, which are incomplete, are among the Allgood MSS.—*Ed.*

papist, having married a person of that persuasion. However we find that Bowrie's lands are registered as a catholic's under the penal statutes in 1723. Be this as it may, Bowrie left no legitimate issue, and the children of Edward Charleton, his younger brother, succeeded to the estates. Edward Charleton had married the relict of Errington of Walwick Grange, originally a Miss Dalton of Thurnham, and Bowrie is said to have been anxious that his illegitimate daughters should be brought up under her care. She demurred under the plea that that they were protestants and she catholic, but Bowrie told her to make them what she liked. These ladies afterwards lived long in Hexham, and are remembered by persons yet living. They continued staunch Jacobites to the very last. On the first relaxation of the penal laws, about 1780, King George III. was for the first time prayed for publicly in the catholic chapels in England. The instant his name was mentioned, the Miss Charletons rose from their seat and moved out of the chapel, and this they continued to do all their lives. We know not who were the friends by whose intercession Bowrie obtained his pardon from Queen Anne. It is probable that the occurrence was regarded in the light of a mere brawl, and tradition gives us as one of the circumstances strongly urged in his favour, that after Widdrington had fallen, he threw his own cloak over the dying man before he rode away from the scene.

We next hear of Bowrie as engaged in the rising of 1715, but the details of his exploits on that occasion have not come down to us. He behaved, it is said, bravely at Preston, but we do not know when he was relieved. In 1745, Bowrie was imprisoned as one suspected of favouring the Stuarts. It is said that this was done by his own friends to keep him out of mischief, for he must then have been well advanced in years. We produce the original warrant for his commitment, signed by Cuthbert Smith, then Mayor of Newcastle, and dated November 1st, 1745. Bowrie no doubt felt his imprisonment keenly, and did his best to obtain his release. He seems to have applied to Collingwood of Chirton for this purpose, and we produce that gentleman's autograph answer, regretting his inability to do anything for him.

Dear Sir—I rec^d the favour of yours with no small concern, and am very sensible how uneasy your confinement must make you. I should be glad if it were in my power to put an end to it by admitting you to bail, and hoped the transmitting above such informations against you as had come to my knowledge, together with your own examination, might have procured leave to bail you; but, instead of that, the Duke of Newcastle told us in his answer that it was not proper to admitt you to bail. I own I thought that answer cruel, unless it were occasioned by some further charge against you, which you must be the best judge

whether probable or not. As you stand committed by the Mayor of Newcastle, the Bench of Northumberland cannot aid you, and as the Mayor is acquainted with the Duke of Newcastle's directions, I am apt to think he will not act contrary to them. I will, however, communicate your letter to him, and do you all the service I am able, but am afraid that you must apply to the Duke of Newcastle for leave for the Mayor to bail you before that step can be taken.

This is the trew state of your case, which I thought it not improper to make you acquainted with, that you might be apprized I want power more than inclination to relieve you; for as I wish and hope you will prove innocent, I hereby sympathize with you in your suffering, and am, as I always have been—Dear Sir—Your real friend and humble servt., ED. COLLINGWOOD.—Chirton, June (?) 12, 1746.

From this time we do not learn much of him, save what has come down by tradition of his rough and roystering disposition. In 1736, James Tone, steward at Hesleyside, writing to Edward Charleton of Hesleyside, who had then, on the death of his father, succeeded to that property, speaks thus of Bowrie. We have preserved the remarkable orthography of the letter :—

“Bowrry Charlton wass all wayes vearry a-Bousiffe and scornfull man to my Master—and would a made him foudelled and sould him deare Bargains and abused him when he had done.”

No doubt the old squire was rough and rude, and fond of his cups. Among the articles we exhibit to-night is a Venice glass, of which there were several at Sandoe House, with a rose and oak leaf engraven on the bowl. Between these is a single star, to which, when the King's health was given, the loyal Jacobite placed his lips, and drank his Majesty's health “under the rose.”³ Another glass, of which but very few now remain, has Prince Charles's head and bust, with the motto “*Audentior Ibo.*” Another huge Venice glass has on it the inscription, “*Pero, take your advantage,*” which may however have been only a drinking word of the old squire's. No doubt Bowrie, after his release, continued to cherish the memory of the Stuarts, and perhaps to plot a little in their favour when an opportunity occurred. Nothing was more likely than that he and his family should love to collect memorials of the Stuarts, and accordingly we show a mull, dated 1745, with the inscription, “Oh Charlie, ye've been lang a cummin!” a pair of the well known Jacobite silk garters, woven probably at Lyons, with the inscrip-

³ The star is exactly under a large full-blown rose, which doubtless symbolises the claimant of the crown himself. There are two buds, greater and lesser, on the same branch, perhaps intended for Prince Charles and the Cardinal of York.

tion, "COME LET US WITH ONE HEART AGREE—TO PRAY THAT GOD MAY BLESS P. C.;" and a pincushion bearing the names of the victims of 1746 on the Jacobite side.* We suspect these pincushions to have been likewise made at Lyons, or somewhere abroad.

The last relic connected with these times that we have to show is a letter written evidently by a conspirator, and couched in the most ambiguous terms. The original is directed to Mr. William Bell, supervisor, Hexham; but there can be little or no doubt but that it was intended for no such servant of King George, as the individual addressed in the letter itself is termed Dr. Cambray. This was no doubt a *nom de guerre*, and we have no means of knowing who was the Pontifex Maximus. Nor do we believe that Wylam is the real place spoken of as the place of meeting appointed.

Dr Cambray,—I had yours, and nothing could give greater pleasure than to hear that our generous and worthy friend Bowrie is still able to bend a Bicker. Long may he live to teem a Cog, and (while he disdains the little superficial formalities of our modern Gentry or those that would be thought such) to receive his friends with the old undisguised and Gentlemanlike hearty welcome.

The proposal he made concerning Carmichael is of a piece with the general tenour of his benevolent sentiments towards the honest or indigent part of mankind.

When he takes his flight from among your Northumbrian mountains towards the Elysian fields, he'll scarcely leave a fellow. Nor am I so partial to the Calidonian hills as to believe they ever produced a man of more hon^r and honesty.

* Of white satin with blue tassels at the corners. The inscriptions are printed from copper-plates, and the names run in circles round a centre, in which is a double rose displayed, and the inscription round it, MART FOR K : & COU : 1746 :—(Martyred for king and country, 1746.)

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|----------|---|---|
| Obverse. | { | Inner Ring.—Earl Kilmarnock. Earl Derwentwater. Ld. Lovat. Ld. Balmorino. |
| | | Second Ring.—T. Deacon. Syddale. T. Chadwicke. G. Fletcher. J. Berwick. Ja. Bradshaw. J. Dawson. |
| | | Third Ring.—P. Taylor. P. Lindsey. A. Kennedy. J. McGregor. A. Parker. P. Keir. L. Read. The Revd. T. Coppock. T. Park. A. Blyde. |
| | | Outer Ring.—J. McGenis. J. Thompson Murray. Mayrie. Severson. McDonald. Dempsey. Connolly. Endsworth. Sparks. Horn. D. Morgan, Esqr. C. Gorden. McKenzie. J. McClain. |
| Reverse. | { | Inner Ring.—Col. Townley. Sir L. Wederburn. Sir A. Primrose. F. Buchannan, Esqr. I. Hamilton, Esqr. |
| | | Second Ring.—M. Deliard. C. Gorden. Cap. McDonald. Cap. Wood. Cap. Leith. Cap. Hamilton. Dan. M. Daniel. |
| | | Third Ring.—I. Wallis. Henderson. I. McNaughton. I. Roebottom. H. Cameron. I. Innis. I. Harvie. D. Fraizer. B. Mayson. Donald M'Donald. |
| | | Outer Ring.—The Revd. R. Lyon. Rol. Clavering. G. Reid. Eaton. Hys. Brady. Ogilvie. Roper. Brand. Swan. Holt. Hunter. Mitchel. Nicholson. Matthews. Hint. |

Carmichael is a good honest lad, but infected with that damned Scots disease never to spare his [property?], or his purse where friendship or necessity calls. Notwithstanding, he has three callants will receive no arguments instead of a dinner, and the good wife, a yell [?] Kid in her Killting; so that if the affair could be carried on, I would willingly contribute my mite, but I want courage to beg for a Countryman.

If you see Bowrie offer him my warmest good wishes, which extends to the tenth generation after him. Accept the same for the bairns, especially Bessy Bell, for I have had none to talk nonsense to since she left me. Tell her Madam Badrous has a pair of bonnie bairns, and swears revenge on her for diserting her office, as she was formerly nurse. Make my compliments to her Ladyship with all the havings you have, and believe me to be with paternal as well as pastoral affection, D^r Cambray, Yours while—PONT. MAX. — From the face of the Deep Waters, July 17th, 1750.

P.S. I almost dayly see men from South and North, intirely strangers to the habitation of the Young Goodman of Bellnagih: only they tell me his father alone knows where he is, assures them he is well, and desires they may be content and ask no more questions. Tom of Lubeck is here from Lond: and greets you kindly in the covenant; he intends to kiss your hands at Wylam Sunday comes a week, where I must attend the conclave, but if he's diverted by his friends I shall give you notice. Mention the honest Bp. to Bowrie; he was once his guest upon the Bellingham tramp. [*Address.*—To Mr. Wm. Bell, Supervisor, Hexham.

The character of Bowrie here given is in all probability a tolerably correct one. The writer hints at his somewhat rough and unpolished manners, but bears testimony to his good heart. The allusion to the "Young Goodman of Bellnagih" is evidently meant for the Young Prince Charles, by the old Stuart soubriquet of the "Gudeman of Balengeich." It would have been curious indeed if we could have obtained a report of what was discussed at the conclave at Wylam, but no short-hand writer was present at these secret meetings to take down the dangerous words uttered or the treasonable toasts drank by the Jacobite squires of Northumberland.

ECCLESIASTICAL VESTMENTS.

DR. CHARLTON has exhibited a priest's chasuble of the modern open-sided form, rounded at the foot of both front and back, and the accompanying stole and maniple. They belonged to the Brandlings, and when that family broke up their residence at Felling, were purchased by Mr. Michael Dunn of Saltwell. They are chiefly composed of

some older vestment of velvet, probably crimson once, but now of a light brown colour, on which are sewn religious badges, all of the same peculiar device. It consists of a full-blown pink rose, displayed and slipped. The flower is bordered with silver, and its circular centre is of silver and gold thread, in which the gothic monogram of the virgin, **M R**, occurs. From this centre springs a second stalk ending in a white flower seen in profile, the petals of which hang over the top of the rose and, near the centre, are fringed with black, presenting a sort of series of ermine spots. The centre itself is worked with **th** in gold thread and is surmounted by rays. As the work seems older than the introduction of the passion flower from America, the flower may be presumed to be a lily.

The back of the chasuble is decorated with a large Latin cross of silk and silver embroidery. It probably contains portions of two orfrays. The centre limb contains single saints, under debased tabernacle work. 1. (St. James the less?) His right hand holds a short raguly staff, probably intended for a club. 2. A virgin. 3. St. Bartholomew with his flaying knife.—In the arms of the cross are couples of saints, clumsily drawn and worked, standing between twisted pillars, which have supported canopies now cut away. 1, 2. St. Matthias or St. Bartholomew with a hatchet shaped knife, and St. James the Great (?) with a sceptre-like top of a staff, of the same colour as the robe, and probably intended to pass over it. 3, 4. St. John, the Evangelist, young, goldenhaired, and beardless, without emblem, but with the right hand uplifted as if accompanying an address; and St. Peter, who holds his key. The faces of the these four figures are left in the canvass, not worked with silk as those in the long limb. They seem to have come from a different vestment.—The short front of the chasuble has only a centre row of figures, similar to those in the centre row of the back. 1. A virgin. 2. A virgin holding a book. 3. St. Andrew with his cross.

The maniple and stole have been remounted and bordered. They only exhibit portions of the velvet and badges, with small crosses of dark brown velvet stuck upon their ends.

Dr. Charlton has also submitted to the Editor two other modern chasubles, not requiring any notice of their principal textures, which are quite recent, but containing crosses formed of old orfrays. In one of them the workmanship much resembles that found in the chasuble exhibited. In the upright limb of the cross are saints. One bears the Agnus Dei (St. John Baptist); another, young and yellow-haired, carries a chalice in his right hand, and blesses with his left. There is something like a black insect in the cup. If it were a

spider it is the emblem of St. Norbert, Bishop and Confessor; but the face reminds one of the representations of St. John Evangelist, who carries a cup with a winged serpent issuing from it. Besides, the attire is not that of a bishop, and the juxtaposition demands an apostle or superior saint. Probably the indications now seen are the fastenings of a serpent sewn on and now lost.

From the next saint, more elderly, the left hand and any emblem has decayed. At the foot is St. Peter with his key. In the limbs of this cross are two figures facing each other, and without nimbi. One in a plain open-sided gown like a modern chasuble, lined with ermine, and in a high mitre-like cap of ermine, is in a dictatorial self-satisfied attitude. The other places his hand upon his breast submissively, and wears a gown short in front, and a sort of short sleeve appears only on the left arm. This last figure wears a hat, turned up in front. The faces of all these figures are principally the linen foundation. The Pharisee and the Publican of the parable appear to be the persons represented.

In the orfrays hitherto noticed, the foundation is mostly covered with silk stitches. Gold and silver threads are sparingly introduced, except as the back-grounds on which the saints are placed. The architecture is clumsy. The next cross of orfrays is probably much earlier.

The foundation is of silk—now a pale pink—and on this the designs, cut out of other silk, are sewn. The outlines and fibres of the leaves and stalks which run like a diaper over the back ground—are of gold and silver tambour, and spangles are introduced to form quasi-flowers. Gold and silver tambour is also extensively used in the nimbus and other parts of each figure, and composes the black-letter inscriptions on scrolls which surmount the figures in lieu of tabernacle work. Each figure is on a kind of throne placed on a green turf sprinkled with flowers. The legends are indifferently spelled and some of them are much mutilated by the cutting up of the orfrays to fit them into their present position. The three down the central limb read *Ad dextram dei patris—omnipotentis inde uen—turus est in. uiuos et*—portions of the creed:—“*Ascendit ad cœlos, sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis. Inde venturus est iudicare vivos et mortuos.*” At the foot of this limb is a portion of a scroll, which contained the sentence relating to Pilate, [su]b pon[tio]. Of the scrolls around the figures in the arms of the cross too little is seen to warrant an application of the remaining letters; but their style is precisely the same as that of the others. The figures are dressed in robes of blue, spangled with stars, and of course represent Persons of the Trinity, but no nimbus contains any cross. The figure

under the second of the above scrolls is aged, and plainly is intended for God the Father. His right hand is wanting, and his face is turned to the dexter. The others all look to the sinister.

Since submitting the above vestments, Dr. Charlton has exhibited another chasuble, the property of his brother, at Hesleyside. It is also of the modern form, but is framed out of one probably more ancient than any of those already described. Its designs are of gold thread sewn upon crimson velvet—both very bright and beautiful—but, if they have been cleaned and resewn, they must have been done so before the cutting down into the present shape, as the mutilation of the pattern by the last process is only too apparent. The principal design is the Virgin and Child supported by angels, within a glory. Beneath this is the lily of the Virgin in a pot. The field is strewn with devices of very common occurrence on mediæval vestments, and of the styles figured by Mr. Hartshorne, in his papers on English Mediæval Embroidery, in the *Archæological Journal*. They are four-winged cherubim on wheels, double-headed eagles, and fleurs-de-lis, freely and beautifully conventionalized. This precious relic formerly belonged to the family of Hodgson of Tone Hall, near Bellingham. Two of the male members of this house were out in the Rebellion of 1715, and two of the daughters acted as aides-de-camp to the Earl of Derwentwater's force.

LINHOPE CAMP.

FROM MR. WM. COULSON TO MR. CLAYTON.

A WONDERFUL camp it is — surrounded with two walls. The outer wall is about 10 feet thick, and the inner one about 5 feet. In the interior of the camp are a great number of circular dwellings. These dwellings have two entrances generally, one facing the east and the other the west; the entrance to the east being flagged for 6 or 8 feet inwards, and the rest of the dwelling laid with large stones and covered over with gravel or small stones. About the sides is a little elevation as if for sitting or sleeping on. What is very remarkable, we have not been able to discover any traces of fire in any of these dwellings. We have opened four or five of them. There appears to be an arrangement of dwellings on the east and north sides of the walls of a different shape. In some of them we have discovered traces of fire—charred wood—and in one of them some broken pottery of a very coarse kind. We have found two querns of extremely rude make, but not perforated. One of them is sandstone, and must have been brought from some dis-

tance, as there is no sandstone near this place. We have four gateways, but not opposite each other, and, curiously enough, guard-houses inside of each gateway, the same as in Roman camps, but of the most rude kind. There are gateways both in the inner and outer circles, and guard-houses to all of them. At about 200 yards to the east of the above camp is another group of dwellings, and arranged in the same manner: and, a little to the north-east, about 300 yards on the side of a hill, is another stronghold with the dwellings arranged and defended much in the same manner. There are, also, a great many inclosures, of several acres, which no doubt have been for the keeping of cattle. Indeed, for upwards of three quarters of a mile to the east, inclosures can be traced out. We have opened two three small barrows, but found nothing.—Linhope, July 1st., 1861. [The excavations are at the cost of the Duke of Northumberland, and occupy the more immediate attention of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Field Club.]

THE HOSPITALS OF GREATHAM, GATESHEAD, AND BARNARDCASTLE.

Among the curious collections relating to Sherburn Hospital which are printed in the Allan Tracts, is a Royal Commission issued 13 Nov. 35 Eliz. (1593) to the Earl of Huntingdon, the Bishop of Durham, Thomas Calverley, chancellor of Durham, the Dean of Durham, Sir William Hutton and John Selby, knights, Robert Taylboys, Henry Anderson, the Archdeacon of Durham, the Chancellor to the Bishop, Clement Colmor and Thomas Burton, doctors of laws, John Clopton, Robert Bowes, jun., and George Frivel, esquires; three to be a quorum. The Queen has heard that many colleges, hospitals, almshouses, and other rooms and places in her realm, founded for the charitable relief of poor, aged, and impotent people, are decayed and impoverished; and that the possessions and revenues thereof, and other lands, money, and chattels given for other like good and charitable uses, are unlawfully and uncharitably converted to the private lucre of some few greedy persons. She is moved with godly zeal to have all such poor, aged, and impotent people, and especially soldiers and mariners who have been or may be maimed in the wars for maintenance of true religion and defence of her and their native countries, relieved and maintained. She has a princely care that those colleges, hospitals, and almshouses, and those lands,

moneys, and chattels shall be employed according to the meaning of the givers, and all enormities reformed. She empowers the commissioners to hold inquisition by verdict of twelve or more lawful men, and examine evidences and administer oaths to witnesses, and to certify into Chancery. She commands her sheriff of the Bishoprick of Durham to cause the appearance of honest freeholders of his bailiwick by whom the truth may be known. But the commission is not to extend to any colleges, halls, or houses of learning within Cambridge or Oxford, concerning their order or government, save as what lands or profits have been given thereto for the maintenance or relief of almspeople or such poor people, or amending of bridges or highways, or for exhibition or maintenance of poor scholars.

The following is a brief summary of the matters referred to in the articles of enquiry, which are also printed:—1. Nature of the foundation generally. 2. Inmates. 3. Revenues, their application. 4. Patronage and rules. 5. Names, ages, behaviour, and other allowances of the inmates. 6. Grants by her Majesty of rooms in reversion. 7. Visitors and visitations. 8. Fees, pensions, and payments to officers other than the poor. 9. Monies appointed by Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, or Elizabeth, upon the endowment of any college or cathedral church for alms, repairs of bridges or highways, or exhibitions for scholars. 10. Other donations for the relief of poor people or other godly and charitable uses in the Bishoprick. 11. Custody of the evidences. 12. All other matters concerning the premises.

Mr. Allan proceeds to print the inquisition dated 4 May, 36 Eliz. (1594), so far as relates to Sherburn, and he takes care to embrace some curious matter touching the burdens on the Dean and Chapter for alms and repairs of highways and bridges, Barnard Gilpin's charity at Houghton, Squire's almshouse nigh the mote of Durham Castle, and the Spittlehouse on the common belonging to the borough of Framwellgate.

With this exception, no use, we believe, has been made by topographers of this important return. A signed and sealed duplicate of it, by the courtesy of its possessor, John Bowes, Esq., has been made available for examination. It consists of two membranes stitched together and is written closely and minutely. The arrangement is somewhat perplexing, the answers for all the hospitals being given under each article, and consequently no continuous view is presented of any foundation. In the extracts which follow, completing the good work which the antiquary of Grange began, the evidence is marshalled under each hospital, but no alterations are made in the spelling or the language except that the Roman numerals are reduced to Arabic, the

contractions expanded, and the technical and repeated statements that "unto such an article the jurors say and find" omitted.

As (with the exception of the commencement and conclusion of the record) the portions given by Allan are not reprinted, (the modernization of the spelling in his copy being of small account at so late a period), the only variations of importance must be noticed. For "Daytale men," in Art. 3, as to Sherburn Hospital, *read* "Day talemen." (*Qu.* if the word "taleman" ever occurs for hirings otherwise than by day.)—In the Cathedral alms-money, under 1586, for "8^s. 6^d." *read* "13^s. 11^d;" under 1588, for "19^s." *read* "19^d;" under 1590, for "8^s." *read* "13^s;"—In the accounts of money for highways and bridges, for "Mawnton" *read* "Nawnton;" under 1590, for " $\frac{1}{4}$ " *read* " $\frac{1}{2}$;" after 1592, *add* "Anno finito, 1593. Allowed to Mr. [Clement *interlined*, Doctor *erased*] Colmor then theasorer, 20^l. 10^l. 12^d. whereof is nowe paid to Doctor Hutton theisorer, to be bestowed the next summer."—In the note of highways and bridges to be repaired, for "West Oxes Pasture" *read* "Westo Oxes Pasture;" for "Nevill's Cross" *bis*, *read* "Nevelle Crosse;" for "on this side Cotton" *read* "of this side Cotome;" for "at the bankside towards (*blank*) Barns" *read* "of the bancke side toward er barnes;" for "Hedworth Bridge" *read* "Hedworth Bridges."—In Gilpin's charity, for "six years ago" *read* "ix yeares ago."—In Squire's charity, for "Squire" *read* "Esquier;" for "Howdell" *read* "Yowdaille."—In the Spittle-house, for "the Burrough of Framwellgate" *read* "the Broughe of Durham," the words "of Durham" being *interlined*.

It does not necessarily follow that all these variations are more correct in our Streatlam codex, but it must be remembered that it is a duplicate *original*.

Inquisitio Indentata capta fuit apud Dunelm. quarto die mensis Maii, Anno Regni serenissimæ dominæ nostræ Elizabethæ, Dei gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, Reginæ, fidei defensoris &c., tricesimo sexto: coram nobis Tobia Mattheue sacræ theologiæ professore, Decano Dunelm. Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, Thoma Calverley, armigero, cancellario Dunelm., Clementi Colmor, legum doctore, Reverendi in Christo patris Domini Matthei divina providentia Dunelm. Episcopi in spiritualibus cancellario, et Johanne Pilkington, sacræ theologiæ baccalaureo, archidiacono archidiaconatus Dunelm. [*et Roberto Bowes, armigero, erased*], virtute commissionis dictæ dominæ nostræ Reginæ hisce presentibus annexæ, per sacramenta duodecim proborum et legalium hominum liberorum tenentium infra Episcopatum Dunelm.,¹ videlicet, Henrici Heighington, generosi, Roberti Farrowe, generosi, Richardi Heighington, generosi, Edwardi Hudspeth, yeoman, Anthonii Shawdforth, yeoman,

¹ The words in Italics are omitted by Allan.

Thomæ Wood, yeoman, Radulphi Maison, yeoman, Johannis Dobson, yeoman, Johannis Swalwell, yeoman, Thomæ Peerson, yeoman, Willelmi Thomson, yeoman, et Johannis Butterie, yeoman. Qui juratores, (ut prefertur), jurati de fideliter inquirendo omnia et singula totamque materiam in quibusdam articulis commissioni predictæ annexis contenta et specificata, secundum tenorem et effectum eorundem articulorum et sub modo et forma in eisdem descriptis, super sacramenta sua dicunt et presentant articulatim prout sequitur.

1. Upon the first article they say that they do finde that there are seituete in the Bushoppricke and county of Durham fower hospitalles, one comonly called and known by the name of Sheerburne House, and other by the name of Greatham Hospitall, and other by the name of Sanct Edmundes, nighe Gateshead, and the fourth by the name of St. Johns Hospitall, in Barnardcastell.

Concerning GREATHAM HOSPITALL, they finde that the said hospitall standeth in the Towne of Greatham, nighe unto the River of Teese, within the County of Durham. And that the Maisters of the same ought to be Maisters of Arte, clergie or laymen att the discretion of the Bushoppe of the diocese of Durham for the time beinge. And that the same hospitall was founded by Robert Stichchill, Bushoppe of Durham, Anno Domini 1272,² In honorem Dei, Beatæ Mariæ, et Sancti Cuthberti, by the name of the Maister and Breathren of the Hospitall of Greatham, of which foundacion they do finde noe chaunge.

2. The Hospitall of Greatham was founded for men such as were poore, impotente, and not able to releve themselves, and borne upon the landes belonginge to the Bushoppe of Durham, and for releiving of way fairinge men att the maisters discretion.

3. There belongeth to the same the Towneshippe of Greatham, the tennantes wherof in tillage havinge leases (wherof the most parte are pretended to be maide by Thomas Sparke,³ laite maister there, in the tenth year of her Majesties reigne, for ninetie and nyne yeares,) to paie yearly rentes, in all amountinge to 59^l. 9^s. 2^d. The cottaiges there (wherof the most part is paie in worke in harvest tyme) do yearlie paie the rente of 10^l. 16^d. The tieth corne of Greatham rented at 13^l. by yeare, and the tieth corne of Claxton 3^l. by yeare, which is in lease. The arable grounde of the demaine of the said Hospitall were heretofore (as appeareth by an accompte maid by the said Mr. Sparke) valewed to 12^d. the acre, amountinge in all to 16^l. 3^s., a third part wherof lieth yearly lee, and the other husbanded with great charges. The meadow groundes likewise was valewed to 4^s. ech acre (wherof beinge in number 40 or therabout, the valewe extendeth to 8^l. yearlie. The pasture groundes also (valued to 3^s. 4^d. ech acre) amountinge to 16^l. 5^s. 4^d. Upon which demaine the Maister therof (as his predecessors Maisters therof

² See the circumstances of this foundation, 3 Archæologia Eliana, 8vo. series, 77, and the works there referred to.

³ His initials still remain on the hospital buildings, in conjunction with the arms of Bp. Tunstall.

have heretofore done) kepeth the stocke belonginge to the said hospitall, vidzt. 30 draught oxen, 15 milke kyne and a bull, 12 draught horses, 10 twinters, 6 calves, 10 score sheepe, wherof fowrscore lambs, 40 swine, besides 20 quarters of bigge, quarters of wheat, 8 quarters of peese, corne sown upon the ground, with waine geare and housholde stuffe, the valewe wherof the nowe Maister standeth bound in 300^l. to the Bushoppe of Durham and his successors to answer att the tyme of his death, notwithstandinge all casualties, reparacions, and necessarie expenses. All which the premisses ar to be employed upon the Maister's hospitalitie and the daily releif of the Brethren and other necessary officers and laborers within the said hospitall, and stipendes and waiges yearly dewe, vidzt. to 13^o Brethren, besides diet and fier in the brother house, 14^l. 4^s. To 4^o expectinge Brethrens places havinge no diett, 4^l. To a porter, besides diett, 28^s. To a clerke of the chappell, besides diett and liveries, 40^s. To the bailif of the liberties, bysides diett and liveries and a horse meat by patente, 40^s. To the cooke, besides diett and liveries, 40^s. To ane under cooke, besides diett, 16^s. To a butler, besides diett and liveries, 30^s. To a baker and a brewer, besides diett and liveries, 53^s. 4^d. To a horse keper, besides diett and liveries, 40^s. To a landresse, besides diett, 40^s. To 4^o woman servauntes, besides diett 3^l. 10^s. To a sheephirde, a nowtehirde, a slaughter man, and a swinehirde, besides diett, 5^l. To 16 poor laboreinge men about husbandrie, besides diett, 26^l. besides many other necessarie laborers which ar used daily. To a steuarde or overseer, besides diett and liveries, 40^s. To two servinge men, besides diett and liveries, 4^l. To Mr. Thomas Calverley, a lawier, for his counsell, by patente, a horse grasse and 40^s. To a minister, beinge vicar of the parish of Greatham, for sayeing service twice a day, besides diett, 40^s. Besides the daylie relief of poore and wayfaringe men. The propertie, possession, and use of the premisses as aforesaid ar now and by the space of three yeares last or more have been in Henry Dethicke, Maister of Arte, Maister of the said Hospitall, who duringe that tyme haith receyved and taken the revenewes and profittes of the premisses and employed them as aforesaid, as also by the space of seaven yeares next befor the said three John Kingsmale, then Maister of the said hospitall, did. But they find nothinge assigned or appoynted there for mendinge of bridges or highways, or exhibicion to schollers, or any other uses then befor are expressed.

4. The Brethren of Greatham Hospitall ar admitted and placed by the Maister and Governour therof, and removed accordinge to ther behaviours, and undergo such orders as by the said Maister shalbe sett doune.

5. The names and aiges of the 13^o Brethren, as they be comonly called and taken, are as followe :—John Dickinson about 70 yeares of aige, Robert Sanderson about 87 yeares of aige, Thomas Butterie about 40 yeares, Robert Bellerby about 30, George Revely about 50, Ralph Dawson about 50, Gerrerde Speed about 40, Thomas Swinbanke about 80, Roland Lasingby about 60, John Worme, about 73, Roland Richardson about 80, Edward White about 68^o, and William Foster about 68 yeares, all beinge poore, old, or lame, not havinge

any other allowance in any other colledge or house provided for the poore, and ar comonly resident unlesse upon great occasion att there earnest they be absence by the Maister's licence, savinge that the said Robert Bellerbie beinge a very lame man, by licence of the Maister absented himself, in whose place one John Sparke a very poore man haith his relief, and fower expectinge places of Brethren, vidzt:—Robert Blunt a blinde man, Robert Whit about 80 yeares of age, George Taylor about 80 years, and John Hume about 70 yeares of aige, ar releved there, with which fower the said Maister thinketh himself overcharged; and tuchinge the behaviors of the said Brethren, George Revely is vehemently suspected of incontinenie with one Elizabeth Robson, Gerrard Speed is founde by verdict of a jury to be a fighter, and Edward White a most unquiett person, given to swearing and extraordinary drinkeinge in ailehouses, havinge sufficient with the residewe in the said hospitall, whose disorders the said Maister hopeth to reforme, and he doth the residewe hereafter.

7. The said Bushoppe is visitor of Greatham Hospitall, and haith visited the same by himself or his comissioners twice att the least within theise ten yeares.

8. They do not finde that any fees, pencions, or payments have bene given, paid, or allowed to any person, out of anie of the said hospitalles, or the possessions, revenewe, and profittes therof (other then to the poore therof) duringe ten yeares last, savinge only out of Greatham Hospitall, wher such pencions and paymentes ar yearely paid to such persons, and for such causes as are specified upon the third article of this inquisition.

11. The said Henry Dethicke, nowe Maister, haith the custody of all such evidences as were left in the said hospitall att the death of Mr. John Kingsmill lait Maister there, and it is supposed that the Maisters heretofor of that hospitall have had the custodie of all evidences, charters, and writings therto belonginge.

Concerninge THE HOSPITALL OF SANCTE EDMUND NIGHE GATESHEADE, they finde that the same hospitall standeth att the upper end of Gatesheade, [nigh Gateshed *inserted*] in the countie of Durham. And is comonly called and known by the name of the Hospitall or Free Chappell of Sanct Edmund, Kinge and Martir.⁴ The Maisters and Governors therof are and have bene clergie men and spirituall persons, and is said to have bene founded by one of the Bushoppes of Durham: But in what tyme or by which of the said Bushoppes, or by what name of fundacion or incorporacion, or whether there haith bene any chainge frome the first fundacion they cannot finde.⁵

⁴ This is the King James's Hospital of the present day, and distinct from the Hospital of St. Edmund the Confessor, which was united with the Nunnery of Newcastle and fell with it. The first mention of it which has occurred to us is in Bp. Kellaw's grant in 1315, of "the custody of the Hospital of St. Edmund, king and martyr, in our vill of Gatesheued," then vacant, to Sir Hugh de Lokington, chaplain. (Kellaw's Reg. 146.)

⁵ Bp. Hatfield, in 1373, granted several tenements in augmentation of the hospital. (1 Hutch. 457, e Rot. B. Hatfield, Sch. 4. No. 10.)

2. The poor of the Hospitall or Free Chappell of Sanct Edmundes, nigh Gateshead, are and have bene indifferently of both kindes as men and women.⁶ But whether sicke or wholl, lepers or way fairinge, so they be poore, needie, and indigente, is note respected.

3. There belongeth to the same a demaine lyeinge att the said hospitall,⁷ and a parcell of grounde called Shotley Bridge,⁸ all which amount to noe more then the valewe of 10^l. of auncient rente, wherof 13^s. yearly is assigned for the reliefe of everie poore Brother and Sister there, and the residewe to the mainteynance of the said Maister and reparacions of houses belonginge unto them. As for other rentes, revenewes, somes of money, leases, goodes, and chattalles, ther is none, and therfor noe allowance att all eyther for diett to the said Brethren and Sisters, or to the said Maister, or for mendinge of bridges or highwaies, or for exhibicions to schollars or the like. The revenewes and profittes wherof have for theise ten yeares last past, bene taken upp by Mr. Richard Hodgshon and Mr. William Riddell of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, and there assignes, by vertue of a lease to them made by John Wodfall, clerke, lait Maister of the same Hospitall or Free Chappell, and the Brethren and Sisters then of the same, who have imployed the same quarterly (as haith bene accustomed) to the maynteynance and relief of the said Maister and Brethren and Sisters. The staite, propertie, possession, and occupation of which premises by vertewe of the aforesaid lease, doth as yett remayne in the handes of the aforesaid Richard Hodgson and William Riddell, or ther assignes.

4. The poore people of the Hospitall of St. Edmundes are and have bene admittid and placed att the discretion of the Maister ther offor the tyme beinge, and by them removed, corrected, and punished. But whether they ought so to have bene, or by what rules and ordinances they should be chosen, placed, and governed, by reason of the losse of the evidences and writings belonginge the same, they cannot fiude.

5. There be three poore persons mainteyned and releyved in or about the said Hospitall or Free Chappell of St. Edmundes, whose names and aiges are as followinge, Johnne Dunninge, about the age of 70 yeares, Robert Pawlinge, about the aige of 76^o yeares, and Alice Pickeringe, about the aige of 56^o, who are daylie and continually resident and abideinge in and about the said hospitall, havinge no allowance nor reversion of any allmes-rome in any other colledge, hospitall, or house for the poore.

⁶ King James's charter describes it as having consisted "*de uno magistro et tribus fratribus.*" It was thenceforth to consist "*de uno magistro et tribus viris pauperibus.*"

⁷ In Hatfield's Survey both hospitals are mentioned, and the Gateshead possessions of the one in question, then as now, seem to have comprised the Claxtons estate adjoining the hospital and the Friars Goose estate on the Tyne, or some interest therein. "*Magister Hospitalis S. Edmundi regis tenet unam placeam pro quodam chaminio habendo ab hospitali usque le *Frergos*, per parcum Domini ibidem, et reddit, &c. 4d.*" Bp. Nevil granted a licence to the Master to work coals in the hospital lands, and lead them to the Tyne, over the Bishop's soil, paying to him and his successors 100s. per ann. (Rot. Pat. A., 8 May, 4 Nevil.)

⁸ "*Et unum clausuram apud Shotle-brigge in predicto comitatu palatino Dunelm.*" (King James's charter of refoundation.)

7. The said Bushoppes are and for a longe tyme have bene taken and reputed to be visitors of the Hospitall of St. Edmundes, and have accordingly visited the same in the ordinarie visitacions, which is commonly ech third yeare.

11. John Wodfall, clerke, lait Maister of Sanct Edmundes Hospitall aforesaid,⁹ about seaven yeares ago was putt in truste with the kepinge and custodie of the charters, deedes, evidences, and writings, both of the erection and fundacion of the landes, revenewes, and possessions of the said hospitall or free chapell, who deceased about the said tyme in London or therabout (where he then had his abode), since which tyme what became of the said charters, deedes, and evidences, cannot be known.

Lastlie, concerninge ST JOHN'S HOSPITALL IN BARNARDCASTLE, they find that the same standeth in the Towne of Barnardcastle and county of Durham And is called by the name of the Hospitall of Sanct John Baptiste, and nowe is and by the space of manie yeares hath bene of her Majesties and hir most noble progenitors gift and donacion, as appendent to her highnes castel and manor of Barnardcastle aforesaid. The Maister therof ought to be ane ecclesiasticall person. And the same hospitall is supposed to have bene founded by one of the Balolls,¹⁰ sometyme Lorde of Barnardcastle aforesaid.

2. There haith bene usuallie mainteyned in the said hospitall three olde poor women only.

3. There is belonginge to the same one capitall mansion house and divers other houses thereunto adjoyninge and belonginge, and thre score ten acres or thereabout of arable lande, medowe, and garthes, with 16 pasture gaites, all which are scituate and lyeing within the towne feildes and precinctes of Barnardcastell aforesaid, valedwed in her Majesties Court of First Fruites to 53^s. 4^d. Also belonginge to the said hospitall one tenemente lyeinge in Ovington, within the county of Northumberlande, conteyninge by estimacion 21 acres of ground or therabout, lait in the occupation of William Suerties and Thomas Lumley, valedwed to 5^s. by yeare; one tenement lyeinge att the Hullerbuske, in the occupation of John Hodgeson, valedwed to 10^s. : Item, ten acres of groundes and 12 pasture gaites or therabout, lyeinge within the demaine groundes of Selerby, in the occupation of Henry Brackenbury, valedwed to 10^s. : Item, 7 acres of ground or therabout, lyeinge nighe Barnardcastle in a place called Seweing Flattes, valedwed to 3^s. 4^d. : Item, one house in Barnardcastle towne which James Dente and Roger Dente do nowe inhabit, valedwed to 3s. or therabouts. Item, paieable yearly by her Majesties auditor and receyver in theise partes to the said hospitall fourth of the revenewes of the lait monasterie of Rivers, in Yorkshiere, 26^s. 8^d. Item, payable more by them yearly forth of their receiptes which one George Hogge doth now discharge out of his office and haith allowance therof, 4^s. 4^d. Item, belonginge to the said hospitall, as by auncient deed doth appeare, all the tieth hay of Bywell, in Northumberlande, with the tieth of the milnes and fishinges of the same towne,

⁹ Clement Colmore, one of the commissioners, was master 4 June, 1587.

¹⁰ It is said to have been founded by the elder John Baliol in 1230, but the evidence is imperfect. See 3 Hut. 273.

wherof nothinge haith been receyved a longe tyme. The cleare valewe of the said hospitall as it is in the Court of First Fruites, is 5^l. 15^s. 8^d. The revenewes and profittes of all which the premisses, or the most part therof one John Thomson, nowe dwellinge in the said hospitall, haith by the space of theise ten years last taken and receyved by auctoritie and vertewe of a conveyance made to him, as he confesseth, by one Edmunde Threasorer, alias Edmunde Sheites, nowe remayninge att or about London or her majesties courte, who after the death of one Sir Richard Lee, clerke, lait Maister of the said hospitall, in or about the fourth yeare of hir majesties reigne, procured patentess from hir majestie of the maistershippe therof to himselfe duringe his life under the name of Edmund Threasorer, clerke, which patentess withal his right to the said hospitall the said Edmund within two years after his said graunte did convey and sett over to the said Thomson for the somme of 40^l. to him therfor paide, by vertue and colour of which sale and conveyance the said Thomson haith spoiled and defaced the said hospitall and mansion house, entitleinge himselfe and his eldest sonne to the same under a shewe and pretence of tenant right or custome of the country. Duringe which tyme the said Thomson understandinge of ane other maister appoynted by her majestie to the said hospitall, and doubtinge of his own title as it seemed, did entertayne one Henry Maison, a solicitor in the common lawe, to procure him some better assurance therof, which Maison and one William Waller, in or about the moneth of December, in the 33th yeare of her highnes reigne, have procured the said hospitall in fee farme for 2^a yeare to themselves and there heires by way of a pretended concealmente, under color wherof they and diverse others in there names have entered into the said hospitall and members therof, and the same, with all the profittes therof, have altered and converted and yett still do to there owne private use, contrary to the good and charitable ordinance and usaige of the said hospitall heretofore. Since which tyme, vidzt. in or about the moneth of Februarie and March, 1592, the said Maison and Waller, for there better and more firme assurance in the premises, have procured a lease for three lives of the said hospitall and all the members therof at the handes of one Charles Farrande, who had a lait patente of the maistershippe of the same, which patente, together with the evidences and recordes of the said hospitall, upon the sealinge and deliverie of the aforesaide, were delivered over unto the handes of the said Maison and Waller, wherin they ar yett remayninge as is supposed.

4. The poor women which have bene in the hospitall of St. John Baptist aforesaid have bene chosen by the Maisters thereof, till the death of Sir Richard Lee, lait Maister there, and since his death by the aforesaid John Thompson, occupier of the said hospitall.

5. There ought to be three poore woman mayntayned in the said hospitall. But they cannot finde anie such number there residinge nowe.

6. They cannot finde anie grauntes maide.....anie persons to have any rome in reversion of the prese. t possessors in anie of the said hospitalles.

7. For the hospitall of St. John Baptist, they do not find that the same haith bene visited of longe tyme.

11. They do fynde that the evidences and recordes therof were delivered over, as is aforesaid, to William Waller and Henry Maison aforesaide; and further that the abovenamed John Thomson, as he deposes, delivered to one Richard Garnett, dwellinge beyonde London, ane old evidence of that hospitall, which the said Thomson toke to be the fundacion of the same hospitall, and that remaineth still with Garnett.

And further, tuchinge any matter conteyned in the said articles, or any of them, the said jurors cannot finde. In cujus rei testimonium tam commissionarii antedicti, quam juratores supranominati huic inquisitioni sigilla sua apposuerunt. Dat. Dunelm. die et anno prius supra scriptis.¹¹ TOBIE MATTHEW (Seal of arms: a lion rampant, quartering 3 chevrons, a mullet of six points in the centre of the shield. The remaining seals are indistinct or cut off). THOMAS CALV'LEY. CLEMENT COLMORE. JHO' PILKINGTON. HENRYE HEIGHINGTON. ROB'T FARROW. RYCHARD HEIGHINGTON. THOMAS PEARSON. EDWARD HUDSPATHE. JOHN SWALLWELL. THOMAS WOOD. Wm. Thomson + his m'k. Jho' Buttery M his m'k. Raph Maison's + m'k. JHON DOBSON. Anthony Shawd-forthes + m'k.

Collacione facta fidei, concordat hæc inquisitio supra scripta cum altera parte ejusdem indentata per commissionarios in eadem nominatos (ut hæc est) subscripta et sigillata ac in Cancellario serenissimæ dominæ nostræ Reginæ unacum commissione et articulis originalibus ejusdem dominæ Reginæ eidem annexis transmissa.

Ex. p. THO. KING, notar: publicum, scribam in executione ejusdem commissionis per commissionarios eandem exequentes assumptum.

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 AUGUST, 1861.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — *From the Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A.* His Remarks on some Ancient Sculptured Stones still preserved in this island, and others once known to exist, particularly those recorded to have stood in the cemetery of the Abbey of Glastonbury, with a plate of the fragments at Hackness. Taunton, 1861. — *From the Royal University of Christiania.* Solennia Academica Universitatis Literariæ Regiæ Fredericianæ ante L annos conditæ, die 11 Septembris, anni MDCCCLXI. Celebranda indicit Senatus Academicus Christianiæ, 1861. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, N.S., 34. — *From the Kilkeny Archeological Society.* Their Papers and Proceedings, No. 32.

NEW MEMBERS.—George Crawshaw, Esq., Haughton Castle.

ENGLISH COIN. — *Mr. Henry Barton* exhibits one of Wolsey's York groats, found by himself at Sowerby Parks, Thirsk, about 1841.

¹¹ These signatures are somewhat incorrectly given by Allan's copy.

LIBRARY CATALOGUE. — *Resolved*, at the instance of Mr. Appleton, that the Printing Committee confer with Mr. Dodd, who kindly offers his services in the preparation of the long-wanted catalogue of the Society's library, and report on the subject generally.

DURHAM SEALS. — *Mr. Longstaffe* exhibits a sulphur cast of the magnificent seal of the literary chancellor, Bishop Bury, probably the most chaste and beautiful mediæval seal in existence, obtained from Mr. H. Laing, of Elder Street, Edinburgh, seal-modeller: also a number of electrotypes impressions of Durham seals, from the extensive cabinet of Mr. Trueman, of Durham. They embrace all the earlier episcopal seals, commencing with the curious saucer-shaped one of Bp. Carileph, and the celebrated conventual seal, in which a Roman gem, engraved with the head of Jupiter Tonans, serves for that of Saint Oswald.

GOLD ORNAMENT FOUND IN NORTH TYNE DALE.

DR. CHARLTON has exhibited a sketch, drawn from recollection, of a golden object found in the district of the North Tyne. By an unfortunate neglect, he had remained uninformed of the discovery, until, after a fortnight's exhibition for sale in the shop of Mr. Joel, silversmith, Newcastle, this article of treasure trove had been consigned to the melting-pot in July. Its weight was 17 pennyweights, and its form that of a bow, with the points turned inwards, its centre being twisted.

THE WEAVERS' TOWER.

MR. FENWICK has drawn the Society's attention to the possible destruction of this remaining portion of the fast-disappearing town-wall of Newcastle. It is threatened by the erection of a police station. He remembers the circuit of the whole wall, and how it was occupied by the military during the last French war, the towers forming a sort of guardhouses. MR. CLAYTON believes that the plans of the Corporation do not involve the demolition of the Weavers' Tower. THE SOCIETY deems it right, by a memorial in favour of the preservation of the tower, to fortify the hands of gentlemen willing to maintain any interesting features of Newcastle. By a singular barbarism, the Pink Tower was levelled to make way for a part of the John Knox Chapel. It was a characteristic and picturesque object, and would have formed a touching and suggestive feature had it been incorporated with the pacific building to which it succumbed.

NOTES OF A TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

BY ROBERT WHITE.

UP Dee-side, a little west of Lumphanan station, and upwards of twenty miles west of Aberdeen, I observed a moated mount formed for defence against hostile neighbours. The top is flat, and may be about fifty yards in diameter, widening down to the base, and the fosse round it, about thirty yards wide, is filled with water. A low stone dyke runs around the edge of the summit, but this is of modern erection, and no traces of buildings are seen upon it. I also noticed a mount of similar construction up the river Don, near the railway from Aberdeen to Inverness.

The battle-field of Culloden is a lofty and wide-rounded moor, nearly all now in a state of cultivation, about five miles north-east of Inverness. It is nearly level on the top, ascending gently to the south-west, and may extend about three-quarters of a mile. Standing upon it, we see on the east a higher range of heathy hills, while, to the north, the eye wanders over the broad expanse of the Moray Firth and the eastern coast of Ross-shire. On the west, the Firth narrows towards Inverness, branching up into Loch Beaully, among dark mountains, while Ben Wyvis soars above them at a distance of twenty miles. I was fortunate in having the company of two young gentlemen, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Simpson, from Dundee, while examining the field; and Mr. Monro, the gamekeeper at Culloden House, very obligingly pointed out to us the several places of interest. Prince Charles occupied the highest point of the moor to the south-west, about half a mile or more from the Duke of Cumberland, who mounted, it is said, a very large stone, two yards high, and five in diameter, near to the public road; and the battle was fought on the space between them. An old cottage is still standing amid a crop of oats, which was occupied by an aged lame man when the contest commenced; and a cannon ball having struck the pot on the fire in which his food was cooking, he drew to his bed and lay there till the battle was fought. At the edge of the enclosure, among the corn, Mr. Monro showed us a well where a chief of the clan MacIntosh was killed. Being attacked by the English dragoons, he defended himself with his dirk and claymore so bravely, that when his body was discovered, about sixteen of his foes lay dead around him. Robert Chambers records the circumstance with some variation, quoting from a note at page 200 of

"Cromek's Remains," and giving the name of the Highlander as *Golice Macbane*, saying that he killed thirteen of the enemy. The public road runs over a slight elevation on the west side of the field, consisting of several acres that have hitherto escaped the levelling ploughshare. On the edge of this ground, towards Inverness, a large quantity of stones are collected, and a very rough foundation laid for a pyramid to commemorate the slain; but not being put together in accordance with the good taste prevalent in the nineteenth century, the erection, very properly, has been discontinued. Eastward again from this spot, on the opposite side of the road, among the stunted heather, appear the trenches, stretching due north and south, and graves all green with grass where the brave Highlanders who fell there repose. On our way to Inverness, we came to an old man, breaking stones, who had seen several men that were present at the battle, but they disliked to hear it mentioned.

On our course from Inverness, through the Caledonian Canal, we passed on our right a ruined castle, which had belonged to the clan of Macdonells. Still further on, we observed a small obelisk at a well on the margin of the loch, which had been erected to preserve an incident of the following tragedy:—The young chief of the Macdonells had been murdered by a distant branch of the same family; a vassal of the old chieftain went to avenge the deed, and killed a father and his six sons. Cutting off their heads, he conveyed the latter as a present to his lord; and, on passing this well, he washed the seven bloody trophies therein, that by their cleanly appearance they might be more acceptable to the receiver. Such was the outline of the tale as it was told me in sight of the memorial.

On the eastern side of the bleak and rocky island of Iona, whence we see Staffa on the north, is a cultivated piece of land comprising about twenty acres; some cottages and dwelling houses are upon it. But the principal objects of interest are an old monastery or nunnery, and church, both unroofed, about three hundred yards from each other; and near to the church is an old burying ground, about fifty yards square, with a chapel in it, of which the roof is also gone. In this place of the dead are either seven or nine rows of graves, closely packed together,—one containing the remains of above forty early kings of Scotland, four Irish monarchs, and eight Norwegian princes. The gravestones here are very numerous; indeed, some of the rows are nearly covered with them. But in the ruins of the monastery, and especially in the church, and also in the chapel of the burying-ground, are a large number of sculptured stones, all in a state of decay, but exhibiting much artistic

beauty. Not many are of freestone, the chief portion being of a slaty character, partaking of the common rag stone, upon which workmen sharpen their tools. Halfway between the monastery and church, close by the footpath, is a tall ancient cross, and in the garth of the church is another magnificent cross, covered to the top with old moss, and not less than fourteen feet high, placed in a huge pedestal of red granite, the corners of which are all rounded by the action of the sea air. Well might Dr. Johnson be deeply impressed with the appearance of this hallowed spot! I had one regret on viewing it, which was, that in Britain we have Antiquarian Societies all over the land, and an Archaeological Institute, and among these bodies no attempt has, to my knowledge, been made to throw a roof over some suitable portion of these ruins, and gather the remaining monuments under it, that they may be preserved to future times, telling those who come after us what was done in Iona during the early period of our church history.

The lighter departments of our literature have charms, however, for us, equally powerful as carved stones. I landed at Greenock to see the last resting place of "Highland Mary," the girl who caught attention, and drew forth some beautiful strains from the great national poet of Scotland. A large and very beautiful monument is placed at the head of her grave. On journeying to Ayr and Alloway Kirk, I made free to intrude upon the privacy of Misses Agnes and Isabella Begg, nieces of Robert Burns. Two months ago, I exhibited in this room specimens of the bard's handwriting, and drew thereby an inference respecting his personal appearance. Accordingly, it was with no small satisfaction that I learned, from the lips of these amiable members of the Burns family, the correctness of my supposition, for his eyes and hair were not black, but of dark brown. I also visited the poet's daughter, Mrs. Thomson, at Hope Cottage, near Glasgow, and thought I discovered, in her eyes and brow, much of the intellectual expression we see in the portraits of her father. Charles Dickens himself is not more remarkable for this peculiarity of countenance.

When at Glasgow, I could not forbear going over to Stirling, and, in company with my two young friends, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Simpson, for we still kept together, I walked once more over the ground at Bannockburn. We were again so fortunate as to meet Mr. Laird, gamekeeper on the estate, another frank and intelligent man, who pointed out to us several localities connected with the history of the battle. What I learned only tended to confirm my opinion of the great talents Robert Bruce possessed as a consummate general. In case of defeat, he had done all he could to preserve the remainder of his army; but fer-

tune at last smiled upon him, and he became, through the means he possessed, the instrument of saving his country from foreign dominion.

[Mr. White also described the stool or rather bench of repentance preserved in the west church of Greenock. Dr. Bruce has seen the rebuke administered in Glasgow. The punishment is permitted by law in England, but its enforcement and its white sheet and other accompaniments are fading into tradition.]

ROMAN CARLISLE.

Dr. Bruce has given some information and exhibited sketches obtained from Mr. Henry T. Wake, of Scotby, of some Roman remains discovered in May last, on the site of Mr. Thomas Blair's house, near the "Journal" office in English Street, Carlisle; in rebuilding which office, it will be remembered, former discoveries took place. There are three inscribed stones. One with a sunk square at the top, evidently for the reception of statues of the goddess-mothers, the Fates, is inscribed in two lines:

—MATRIB. PARC PRO SALVT—SANCTIAE GEMINAE.

Another, a votive altar, with the name IANVARIVS amongst other lettering, is very mutilated. The third, though mutilated, has a perfect inscription:—PARCIS—PROBO—DONATALIS—PATER. V. S.—L. M.

The coins found are corroded and unimportant; one seems to be a small brass of the Lower Empire. Among the fragments of Samian ware is one stamped . . AEMILIANVS. Some large oak cisterns, puddled with clay, brought from a distance, have also been found. The two first were supposed to be coffins, but a third proved to be 6 feet square; Their boards were about $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. thick, and were fastened together with wooden pegs.

In the same street some other relics of Roman dominion had also been found not long before. There was a little glass lachrymatory, entire, and many fragments of Samian and other pottery; among them the following:—A mortarium with spout, a large piece, stamped in two places with AVSTIMANV. A Samian mortarium, with a hole through it, and a lion's mouth, through which the liquid ran. A piece of a vessel made of a dark slate-coloured material, glazed, and very hard and thin, slightly ornamented with diagonal dashes placed close together, and, to Mr. Wake's eye, of finer pottery than the best Samian ware that he had seen.

COUNTRY MEETING, 23 AUGUST, 1861.

HALTWHISTLE AND THE ROMAN WALL.

THE church of Haltwhistle forms the first object of curiosity.¹ It is described as being wholly Early English (modernisms excepted), with three elegant lancets in the east end, and trefoiled sedilia. On the left of the altar lies a recumbent figure, minus the legs, but still displaying the well known corn-sheaves and fess of the Blenkinsops on his shield. On the right is the remarkable tombstone figured, under the fourteenth century, in Boutell's *Christian Monuments*. On the dexter of a floriated cross is a sword with a shield bearing the arms of Blenkinsop, on the sinister a pilgrim's staff and scrip, the latter charged with a single corn-sheaf. Partly behind a pew on the left is another stone possessing some interest, as marking by some uncouth rhymes (printed in Bell's *Rhymes of Northern Bards*, 210) the resting place of Bishop Ridley's brother, "the laird of Waltoun." The pews of the seventeenth century have had their terminations sawn off, and the church generally has suffered not a little.

There are at least two other attractions in Haltwhistle. One, the Castle-hill, a natural mound of earth, with a wall on its southern side, but furnished with a picturesque camp by throwing a barrier round the top to the east, north, and west. The other, a fine peel-house, said to be the manor-house, situate "on the north-eastern side of the village, on the slope of the bank above the burn. On the south-west corner of this building is a small projecting turret, with peep-holes; a winding stone stair leads up to the second floor, which consists of thin stone flags laid upon massive wooden rafters."

These are Mr. Robert White's words, and let him describe the beautiful scenery awaiting the progress of his brethren along the Haltwhistle Burn. "At a rapid turn, among rocks gleaming out amid the green

¹ See Hodgson, part 2. vol. iii., 123, as to the remains of an earlier cemetery, where it is supposed that a former church stood. "In all old authorities the name is commonly written Hautwysel, Hautwisel, or Hautwysill." The church is dedicated to St. Aidan, the first bishop of Lindisfarne.

trees which shadow them, may be seen the stream, coloured by the moss whence it has come, and brawling over the stony channel till its waves are whitened into foam. On the upper side of the bridge, looking down, is another lovely prospect. The water glides onward till, at a short distance, it washes the bottom of a grey rock, whose summit reaches a bank, which is covered with heather, at this season in full bloom and beauty."

Where this pretty rivulet crosses the Stanegate, a large temporary encampment of the Romans is reached. Here they have had a quarry, and Mr. Clayton tells the tourists that on a removal of earth some years ago, from the upper part of the rock, he saw the inscription *LEGIO VI. victrix*. He gave directions to have the inscription preserved, but the next time he passed it was gone. Let antiquaries copy while they may.

Diverging from the burn, the Wall is reached at the Cawfields mile-castle, which was excavated by Mr. Clayton, its owner, more than ten years ago, and revealed that these little forts had wide and massive portals opening to the north as well as to the south. But massive as the masonry is, some of the stones have recently been overturned, a fact not surprising when we consider how merciless is the destruction in later piles, and of holier associations, by Northumbrians, but not by uneducated ones. To the present paragraph might well be appended the words which closed the last.

The Wall is measured at Cawfields, and found to be in width 8 feet 9 inches. Proceeding westward, the north of the crags is taken, and their massive grandeur much enjoyed. And now the burn is again reached, cutting the Wall, and is not fordable. This is a misadventure which none of the party, not even Mr. Clayton or Dr. Bruce, have experienced before. So the bridge must again be reached, and the travellers return to the Wall on the western side of the stream. At Haltwhistle Burn-head Mr. Campbell indicates, in the wall of an out-house, a centurial stone, bearing two rude lines of inscription, seemingly *o LOGVS—SVAVI*. A stone similarly inscribed is in Mr. Clayton's possession at Chesters. So a centurion, Logus Suavis, has commanded a troop engaged on the building of the Wall, and his name is perpetuated in the stones designating the commencement and termination of each portion of the great undertaking.

Æsica, or Great Chesters, is reached. Mr. Lowes receives his visitors with all hospitality, and shows two carved stones which have been dug out of the station. He says that, some years ago, parties would come and dig holes in the ancient works under the shade of night, and depart before daylight. Here, too, Mr. White has something to say, but his reflections

on the Roman sway bend to the laws of rhyme and measure, and are addressed "To a Friend on visiting the Roman Wall." They will doubtless one day appear in a collection of his effusions. Meantime we must again resort to his prose, more useful if not more elegant, and with him "pass Cockmount, and ascend still higher on the north side of the Wall, till we see for several hundred yards the barrier, consisting of eight and nine courses of stone, reaching above the head of Dr. Bruce when he stands close to it. The loftiest point is the summit of Walton Crags, about 860 feet above sea level, and from here the view around in every direction is delightful. Solway Firth stretches up into the level land to the west, like a waving stripe of silver. Wide moors extend far to the north, making one sigh for the fair fields and fertile plains of the southern counties of England. Descending abruptly from this elevation, the excursionists approach Walton and its surrounding scenes, 'hallowed by the early footsteps of the martyr Ridley.' King Arthur's Well, close to the ruined Wall, with some carved stones lying about it, is visited. Passing over the 'bright blue limestone which covers the whin rock,' some chive garlic, which grows wild here, is pulled and tasted. Then Walton, with its old memories, is left behind, and we press forward by a road that runs on the sunny side of the 'Nine Nicks of Thirlwall' to the station of Magna, or Carvoran." This was visited by the Society two years ago, and need not be reverted to. The tourists proceed to Gilsland, and dine there before their return to Newcastle.

Mr. White observes that "those who wish to see the Roman Wall in its best state of preservation cannot do better than go by rail to Greenhead, where they can examine the ruins of Thirlwall Castle, and the station of Magna, pass over the Nine Nicks of Thirlwall, examine Walton, and ascend the crags above it to the north-east; then descend to Great Chesters, and see Cawfields Mile-castle. If tired here, they can turn down to Haltwhistle; but if they have nerve and strength left, they can advance on to Borecovicus, seeing the Northumberland Lakes as they proceed, where they will be much gratified, and then bending southward to Bardon Mill, the train will take them up, and convey them homeward on their way."

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 SEPTEMBER, 1861.

John Fenwick, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS — *From Mr. C. Roach Smith.* Réponse de M. Boucher de Perthes aux Observations faites par M. E. Robert sur le Diluvium du Département de la Somme. — *By Mr. Edward Thompson.* A Prussian coin of 1703, found by him on the Leazes. — *By the Rev. James Everett.* A rubbing from the brasses on the gravestone of Sir John Radcliffe in Crosthwaite church.

BURMESE IDOL. — *The Rev. E. Hussey Adamson* sends for exhibition an ancient figure of the Burmese Idol, Gaudama, brought home by his brother, Captain Adamson, 37th Grenadiers, M. N. I., who was stationed sometime at Tongoo, where it, with several others, was dug out of a pagoda which was demolished in the construction of some new fortifications.

LIBRARY CATALOGUE. — *Resolved*, that a Catalogue of the Society's books, prints, and drawings be forthwith prepared by Mr. Dodd, and be printed to range with the *Archæologia Æliana*, extra copies being printed off for sale.

AN ANTIQUE MANTELPIECE, AT WINTRINGHAM,
NEAR ST. NEOT'S.

BY THE REV. JAMES EVERETT.

AT Wintringham, near St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, is an old house, with from five to six hundred acres of land attached to it. The house has been considerably renewed at one end, and entirely so in the front. One of the large projecting mantelpieces, curiously carved with letters and figures, is still entire, of which I took a drawing in July, 1845. Several of the old timbers, panellings, mouldings, &c, are also to be seen, with the original staircase. In connexion with the latter, and forming part of it, is a curiously constructed place, which, unless pointed out, would escape the cursory notice of a stranger. It goes by the name of "*the Priest's Hole*;" and, according to tradition, was the place in which the priest was wont to conceal himself in "troubled times." It will admit of a person standing upright in it, with his hands and arms pinioned by his side; and there he might hear all that might be said in the adjoining rooms, together with the feet of persons passing to and fro, without suspicion.

Tradition also states, that Elizabeth was here during the reign of Mary. The building has all the appearance of having been a religious house. The house, barn, stables, and garden, all surrounded by a moat, still filled with water, occupy not less than an acre of ground. Foundations of other buildings, now covered with grass, are traceable on the outside of the large moat, with a moat of their own, evidently connected with the house, which tradition marks out as the site of the chapel. The original dove-cote, nested from top to bottom on four sides, occupies its ancient position; and other out-buildings bear the marks of great age.

The earliest date on the old mantelpiece is 1567; the probability, therefore, is that if any portion of the carvings are to be considered commemorative of Elizabeth's visit or temporary residence, they must have been executed after her ascension to the throne, whatever might have been the period of her visit, the initials being inappropriate during the reign of her sister Mary. The persecutions endured by Elizabeth, her confinement at Woodstock, and removals from place to place, are matters of history.

The letters "R.P." and "E.P." on the mantelpiece are, in all probability, the initials of the names of two of the family of the Paynes, male and female, who formerly possessed the property. Sir Walter Mildmay might be a successor of the Paynes, as they — in reading from left to right — may be supposed to take precedence. The date below his name, may denote either the date of the carving, or the period of his entering upon the property.

The main features of the mantelpiece are two armorial panels. The first presents the royal arms, France (the fleurs-de-lis arranged 1 and 2 instead of 2 and 1) and England quarterly. At the sides of the base are the letters "E.R." Above the shield is a sort of a cap of liberty upon which is a small cross, and at the sides of this an inscription on a scroll or curtain attacked by a serpent:—*DNV . A . DNO—SPALM 112*. Below the shield is *SPES . MEA . IN . DEO . EST*. To the right of the above is the other coat:—*Per fess nebulee, in chief some bird (a martlet or chough?) in base a greyhound's head coupé*. Above the shield:—*SIR . WALTER . MILDMAI . A . DNI . M.D.LX.VII*. Below it:—*VERITAS . VINCIT . OMNIA*. The arms given to Sir Walter in Glover's ordinary are:—*Per fess nebulee, argent and sable, three greyhounds' heads counterchanged, collared gules, studded gold*. To the left of the royal arms are some other panels. On two crown-like objects are the initials R.P. and E.P. Below the former is *NOSSE (nosce) TEIPSVM*; below the latter *MEMENTO . MORI*. Next to Mildmay's coat is an ascending scroll inscribed *TENET . COPVLA . IRRVPTA . AMPLI (ample?)* below which the date 1567 is repeated.

From the new edition of the Monasticon, we find that the Prior of St. Neot's held extensive possessions in Wintringham, and an inquisition of his possessions taken 13 April, 44 Edw. III., heads them by mentioning that he "has at Monkesherdwyk and Wyntryngham, in the same parish of St. Neots, a messuage called Monkesgraunge, which same messuage is worth nothing yearly beyond reprises. The fruits and herbage there are worth yearly 18^s. The same prior holds there 720 acres of land, &c." In 1536, Henry VIII. granted to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell, the site of the monastery and all his messuages, lands, &c., called the demesne lands of the monastery in the towns, fields, parishes or hamlets of Seynt Neds, Wynteringham, and Harde- wyke. Sir Henry Cromwell, his eldest son and heir, "the Golden knight" and the grandfather of the Protector, was highly esteemed by Elizabeth, who slept at his seat of Hinchinbrook in 1564. And, in 1597, Francis Cromwell, Esq., of Hardwick, died seised of "the site of the monastery of St. Neot's (called 'the Fermerie'), and 80 acres of pasture at Great and Little Wintringham ('the Birches'), held of the crown by military service."

ANCIENT CHIRURGERY.

THE Society of Barber-Chirurgeons, with Chandlers, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, have presented their startling collection of old and deadly surgical weapons wherewith the lieges were of old tormented, to our antiquarian museum. Among them are "cauters actual" to burn the ends of the veins after amputation, a process much commended in cases of putrefaction above "knitting" with the ligator by Dr. Peter Lowe in his "Discourse of the whole art of Chyrurgerie," published in the early part of the 17th century. The curious may refer to this book for representations of the old instruments and all the horrors of their application. Above the case in which the specimens are hung is a spirited carving of the insignia of the fellowship.

ARMS. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Black, three silver fleams; 2 and 3, Silver, a red rose crowned and seeded in gold. Between the four quarters, a red cross of St. George, charged with a golden lion passant guardant.

CREST. A gold opincus with wings indorsed.

MOTTO. *De prescientia Dei.*

SUPPORTERS. Two red panthers, spotted with black, gorged and chained in gold.

Some differences will be found between these bearings and those of the London Company. It would be very desirable if the local evidences of the burghal heraldry were collected. Walker and Richardson, in their compilation, professedly reduced the arms of the companies to the descriptions in Edmondson's Heraldry, forgetting the honesty of local distinctions, and the variations of the London coats at different periods.

Besides the instruments, the gift comprises a wooden case. The door is painted with a grisly skeleton, and when opened discloses "An Abstract of Orders to be kept and observed among the Fellowship of Barber Chirurgeons, Wax and Tallow Chandlers, in Newcastle upon Tyne." Two columns respectively comprise those found "in the Book of Orders," and those "in the Ordinary."

DOCUMENTS TOUCHING STANTON IN THE CRAGS.

EXTRACTED BY W. H. BROCKETT FROM THE STREATLAM MUNIMENTS.

THE second of these is important in connection with the pedigree of the Headlams given in 4 Surtees's Durham, 98, 99, and gives the curious addition of *Alanson* to the grantor's name. The third is a more satisfactory buttress than any of the somewhat similar documents there quoted to the authenticity of the remarkable memorandum printed in 3 Surtees's Durham, 266. The latter, bearing internal evidence of a date after 1474, is only quoted from "Johnson's MSS.," and perpetuates a "foul rebuke" administered by the bishop's justice itinerant, before 1457, in the session at Sadberge on the Hyll, to the parson of Rombaldkirk, who had taken unlawful seisin of Stanton without letters of attorney, and swore that the estate he took was lawful, in support of a feoffment alleged to have been made by "Henry Hedlem, and his attorney Jak Godwyn." We have not seen any charter of feoffment from Henry de Hedlam, but it probably occurs in the Streatlam archives. Among them is a release, as if the feoffment was thought to have been duly made. The seal is gone. The writing is peculiar, as if the writer rested on the right hand part of the point, instead of the left one as usual in mediæval caligraphy. Perhaps it is the handwriting of Jack Godwin himself. An abstract of it forms our first document. Eppilly succeeded Laton at Romaldkirk in 1432.

I. A.D. 1415.—Pateat universis per presentes quod ego, Henricus de Hedlam, remisi, relaxavi, et omnino, pro me et heredibus meis, quietum clamavi Thomæ Sourale de Castrobernardi et Johanni de Eppilby juniori, capellanis, totum jus et clameum quæ habeo, habui, seu quovis-

modo habere potero, in omnibus terris et tenementis meis, redditibus et serviciis, commoditatibus proficuis communis et iuribus quibuscumque, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, quæ habui in villa et territorio de Staynton in le Karres. Ita vero quod nec ego, &c. Et ego, &c. warrantizabimus, &c. In ejus, &c. Hiis testibus, Domino Johanne de Laton, Rectore Ecclesiæ Sancti Rumaldi, Radulpho Cradock, Johanne Jamez, Johanne Cok, Thoma de Nesham, cum aliis. Datum apud Lirytngton, die Lunæ proxima ante festum Sancti Gregorii papæ, anno regis Henrici quinti post conquestum Angliæ tercio.

II. A.D. 1439.—Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Johannes Alanson de Hedlam, dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Galfrido de Hedlam filio meo et Willelmo Belasys de Henknoll consanguineo nieo omnia terras, tenementa, redditus, et servicia mea, quæ habeo in villa et territorio de Hedlam, et in villis et territoriis de Ingilton et Staynton in le Cragges. Habenda—predictis Galfrido et Willelmo, heredibus et assignatis eorum, imperpetuum, de capitalibus dominis feodorum suorum, per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predictus Johannes et heredes mei omnia—warrantizabimus. — Hiis testibus, Willelmo Pudsay, vicomite Dunelm., Henrico Alwent, Johanne Morton de Morton, Johanne Bedale de Killerby, et multis aliis. Dat. apud Hedlam, sexto die mensis Maii, anno regni regis Henrici sexti post conquestum Angliæ septimodecimo.

III. A.D. 1442.—Be it knawen to all maner of men that thir presentes seys or herys that I sir Robert Bower prest of Bernardcastell was confes-
seure to Jak Godwyn of the same towne knowleged to me on his dede
bed that he neuer deliuerd possession of none land that was Henry
Heidlamnes in Staynton in le Cragges and the forsaid Henry stode full
in possession the day of his dede. And for alsmekill as it is medfull
and nedfull euer ilk cristen man to bere witnes to trewth, I the forsaid
sir Robert to this beforesaide put to my scale. Witnes sir John Bower
prest Willyam Bellacyse and Henry Crostwayte. Made at Bernard-
castell the fourt day of may the yere of kyng Henry the sexte efter the
conquestum twenty.

THE SAXON INSCRIPTION AT BECKERMONT.

UNTIL the publication of Mr. Haigh's reading of the remaining words on one of the two broken crosses in the churchyard of St. Bridget's, Beckermont, Cumberland, the monastery of Paegnalaech, at which Tuda, bishop of Lindisfarne, died in 664, was generally supposed to be identical with the Pincanhalech where Archbishop Eanbald held a synod in 798, and consequently with Fincalech, the modern Finchale.¹

¹ See the authorities in 3 *Archæologia Eliana*, 4to series, 103, and Reginald's *Life of St. Godric*, Surtees Society, 69, 70.

Mr. Haigh, as will be remembered,² read the inscription—

Hir tægred	<i>Here enclosed</i>
Tuda sœwar	<i>Tuda bishop.</i>
Quælm-ter	<i>The plague destruction</i>
foran fiels c-	<i>before, the reward</i>
rxnauuang-	<i>of Paradise</i>
as æfter	<i>after.</i>

Thus Beckermont was identified with Paegnalaech.

But, at the Carlisle Congress of 1859, Mr Maughan proposed the following version :—

Hir backne	<i>Here beacons</i>
tuda setah	<i>two set up</i>
qehen Arlec	<i>queen Arlec</i>
for sun Athfo	<i>for her son Athfeschar.</i>
schar bid urra	<i>Pray for our</i>
saula	<i>souls.</i>

A discrepancy more ludicrous can hardly be conceived. Yet Mr. Haigh's drawing gives a perfect legend, and Mr. Maughan says that the inscription is almost perfect, and the only doubtful part the *t* of *setah*, which might be a *d*. He traces his queen's name in Arlecdon, a few miles south-east of St. Bridget's.

THE REV. FRED. ADDISON, of Cleator, in the immediate neighbourhood, has exhibited to our Society two very careful rubbings of the inscription, agreeing in all respects with each other, disagreeing materially in the perfect sculptures from both of the above readings, and exhibiting an amount of decay in the inscription, and consequent uncertainty of any reading, which was not anticipated. His conclusion is, that the reading has not yet been discovered.

Such a communication from a local observer unwedded to a theory is deserving of every attention, and it will be well at present not to rely upon the inscription as an evidence. The Editor has submitted the rubbings to Mr. Haigh, but he was unable, without having a cast, to explain the apparent discrepancies between them and the squeezed paper he received from Dr. Parkinson.

In the number of the strokes the rubbings much resemble the engraving in Lysons's volume devoted to Cumberland, though the curves in that publication are far from being correct. The first line or two of the inscription may be wanting, and the remainder begin in the middle of a sentence. The differences between the more perfect parts, as rubbed, and the former readings are obvious.

² See 1 Arch. Æliana, 8vo, 149.

The fourth of the letters in the first line appears to have been properly read by Mr. Haigh as *t*. Judging from its shape there and apparently at the end of line 3, there is no room for its arm in the supposed word *TUDA*. At the close of the same line there is a stroke fewer than in Mr. Haigh's drawing, and other material variations. The third line seems to end in *et*. A careful investigation of the stone by a competent authority may detect misconceptions of the more perfect parts of these rubbings and supply omissions of worn detail. A cast of the inscription was exhibited at the Carlisle Congress by Mr. John Dixon, bookseller, Whitehaven.

MR. DIXON, since the foregoing remarks were written, has kindly forwarded his cast, which amply bears out the accuracy of Mr. Addison's rubbings.

THE WINSTON CROSS.

ON showing the Saxon fragment from Winston (figured at p. 24) to Mr. Haigh, he offered a much more probable explanation of one side than that which suggested St. Lawrence. He thought that the harrow-shaped object was the chair or seat on which a figure is seated, looking to the dexter. Only the lower part of this figure, which is dressed in a long robe, is visible. The figures in niches are placed in a relation of adoration to him. There is a sitting figure on a chair of plainer form on one of the Sandbach crosses in Cheshire. (See Lysons's Cheshire.)

DURHAM ABBEY YARD.

MR. TRUEMAN has exhibited an electrotype facsimile of a curious object discovered in an interment in the Cathedral burial ground, like a small handle, or a loop to be fastened with a padlock. It bears the French maxim:—*pense bien*.

WARKWORTH CHANCEL.

THE REV. J. W. DUNN has exhibited a cast of a small incised inscription on the interior jamb of the old priest's door in the chancel of Warkworth. By his directions it has been carefully preserved in the recent repairs of the church. The letters seem to form *Hewyh*, or some such word, in a mediæval cursive hand. Does the surname *Hewison* give the key to its meaning? The commencing letter is at first sight rather like a *b*, but we believe it to be a capital *H*.—(See Lithogram, p. 4.)

WHICKHAM CHURCH.

BY W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

"THE church of Whickham shows much antiquity in architecture, and very little beauty." So Hutchinson wrote in 1787, and in his time the whole *nave* was *ill-lighted*," but he probably used that expression in a different sense to that in which we may now too truly employ it, for he speaks, as if in distinction, of the *chancel* having been lately "repaired and *sashed*." But however small may be the claims of the venerable edifice to graceful symmetry, it forms by no means an unimportant link in the valuable chain of evidences existing in this county for the architectural history of the twelfth century, so full of wonders. The announcement of a "restoration," taking the word in the technical or cant meaning now applied to it, is sufficiently alarming when it refers to an old church, as, in that case, it generally signifies a process by which "the ark that binds two ages, the ancient and the young," is stripped of that wholesome office, and made to differ in no very perceptible degree from the last bran-new chapel "in the Gothic style"—its artistic tone and adjuncts vanished, and its interesting sculptures supplied by copies and imaginary supplies of departed detail which may be right or may be wrong, and which proceed from as much feeling as that which would suggest the retracing of Shakspero's signatures.

But, grievous as have been the deeds of this sort in the county palatine, it does not appear that any evil intentions exist at Whickham. The walls and windows and northern arches have been so altered and tampered with, that they have lost all their original character, and the north part of the church generally is said to be unsafe. A more satisfactory reason for its removal and reconstruction is to be found in the inadequacy of decent accommodation for the worship of the village population. The north wall (remodelled or rebuilt in the Perpendicular period) is to be supplanted by an additional row of arches opening into a second north aisle. Of the picturesque effect of this happy mode of enlarging a church, a good notion may be obtained from the plan of the beautiful Galilee at Durham. The windows in the other parts of the building, which have either been stripped of their tracery, or given way to the most barbarous substitutions, will be altered for the better, and,

if we understand the matter rightly, the only portion of the old fabric to be left untouched will be the chancel arch, the arcade separating the south aisle, and the modest tower.

These, however, are the only really valuable portions of the edifice. The chancel arch, which is accompanied by a hagioscope or squint to give a sight of the ceremonial in the chancel to the inmates of the north aisle, is of the Norman period, with scalloped cushion capitals and a sort of polypetalous flower filling each of their vacant spaces. The Norman style is, at the best, more curious and quaint than elegant, and therefore it would be useless and foolish to supply these certain evidences by any valueless copies. For, albeit the originals display deep cuttings in their centres, these very cuttings afford a suggestion of the appearance presented by the church when a screen separated the nave from the chancel. This screen was, we believe, taken away to form a side board or for some such use. It seems to have been accompanied by the customary seats, for Hutchinson says that "the chancel is divided from the nave by stalls."

The four arches of the south aisle are circular, without moulding, save a slight chamfer on their edges. Each pillar is a simple cylinder, with a square abacus, the abrupt effect of the corners of which is softened by four stiff and peculiarly moulded ornaments projecting from the circular capital. One at least of the capitals has the nail-head ornament. They are well worth the preservation with which they are to be honoured, and are interesting relics of that age of transition between Norman and Early English, in which "the jolly bishop," Pudsey, figured so largely as a patron of the arts. The arches on the other side, which are to come down, are similar, but the capitals are plainer and without the corner ornaments. They have been much mutilated, and the resemblance of one of them to a plain classical capital may only be the effect of tampering. The pillars show indications of rude marbled colouring; and above all the arches in the church are strange additions of sculptured or stucco casts of countrified cherubs' heads.

The tower seems to be rather more advanced in style. The form of its belfrey windows is not common in the district. It consists of two lights rising into square-headed trefoils.

The roof is covered with good lead, as it ought to be.

The first mention of Whickham (spelled "Quicham" or Quykhams,) is in Boldon Buke, 1183, but the place then had a full compliment of villans, and the chancel arch at least is of older date. We need not therefore despair of the occurrence of early sculptured stones during the demolition of the doomed portions of the structure.

Near the Gibside pew—an ugly pinfold at the east end of the south aisle—is placed the classical tribute of Robert Surtees, James Raine, and Chas. Geo. Young (famous names) to the memory of John Taylor, born in this parish of honest parents, a skilful and elegant genealogist, who had the misfortune in 1822 to die at Edinburgh, and be buried in the churchyard of the West Kirk. No memorial to him there was permitted, and any removal of his remains was also stoutly resisted. Surtees wrote a verse or two on the occasion, printed among his poems published by the Surtees Society.

As Hutchinson truly observes, the west end of the church is “crowded with galleries, thrown into four angles.” In the centre of these erections are two boards, curiosities in their way, one informing us that the gallery was erected in 1711 at the charges of the descendants of the old villans, to wit “the coppiholders of this parish;” the other, that eleven years afterwards, 1722, it was “beautified” by the churchwardens, whose names of course are duly set forth. There are numerous funeral hatchments with the arms of Carr, Clavering, Blenkinsop, and other local names. There is also a funeral hatchment for King George III. These are attractive to the herald, give an agreeable ancestral air to the building, bespeaking of the respectability of the parish, and contrast favourably with the uninteresting blankness of newer erections. We hope that they may be retained in some nook of the renovated pile.

The font is ancient, but not deserving of any particular remark. The pulpit-cloth and altar-cloth, though not very old, are sufficiently so to excite observation. The pulpit cloth has the letters J. C. repeated in cipher, the date 1720, and the inscription, “Ex dono Dnæ Jane Clavering.” The altar-cloth has the impaled arms and the crests of Bowes and Blakiston, with the initials E. B., referring to Dame Elizabeth Bowes, the heiress of Gibside, who died in 1736.

The monument of Dr. Thomlinson, who seems never to have been weary of talking about his charities, is well known, and the other monumental features of the place may be seen in the pages of Surtees. He appears to have been amused with the slabs of the Hodgsons (stated to have been Quakers), in which, like some others of early date in the churchyard, the inscriptions run round the stones. These were, upon a cursory view, reported as the monuments of *two Knights Templars*. They are of the reign of Charles II., and placed at the west end of the churchyard, and an additional inscription states that they were removed out of a field at the west end of Whickham in 1784 by Mr. Robert Hodgson, a druggist of London, “as a memorial that his ancestors were inhabitants of this parish and had lands of inheritance therein, as may

be seen by the division of lands made in the year 1691, under the name of Luke Hodgson, M.D., grandfather of the said Robert Hodgson." A singular mode of perpetuating a testimony of title.

The above notes, written during the last hours of the homely appearance which the church has so long presented, or rather, perhaps, during the first hours of its dismantling, may form a useful record at this time.

THE CAPTURE OF BISHOP BEAUMONT IN 1317.

By W. HYLTON DYER LONGSTAFFE, F.S.A.

SOME confusion having arisen as to the place of this event, which has been located as far north as Hett, and as far south as Aycliffe, I have been induced to examine the authorities, and I come to the conclusion that Rushyford is entitled to the preference. The apparent discrepancies, curiously enough, arise out of contemporaneous evidences.

10 Sep. 1317. King Edward II., narrating the outrage to the pope, states that the bishop was proceeding to Durham for the purpose of being consecrated on Sunday, the feast of S. Cuthbert, Sep. 4, and that on Thursday, Sep. 1, the robbers, who attacked the travellers, came about the first hour of the day, *out of a CERTAIN WOOD, distant FROM THE TOWN OF DERLINGTON, SIX OR SEVEN MILES (leucas):* and that he, the king, on hearing of the matter, had come to York, and would do his best, &c. (Fœdera, nov. ed., ii., 341.)

11 Sep. The king, writing to the mayor and burgesses of Newcastle, and commanding those who owed service to repair to York, places the event in *a certain place NEAR (juxta) TO HETT within the liberty of the bishoprick of Durham.* (Rotuli Scotiæ, i., 177.)

20 Sep. The king issues a proclamation for the satisfaction of the realm, promising full punishment for the offence, which he places AT ACHE within the liberty of the bishoprick of Durham. (Fœdera, nov. ed., ii., 342.)

30 Sep. The king, providing for the safety of Yorkshire, speaks of the assault as AT ACLE *in going towards Durham.* (Rotuli Scotiæ, i, 179.)

Graystones, the local historian, writing not later than 1333, agrees with the letter of Sep. 10, in dating the intended consecration on the feast of S. Cuthbert in September, and the attack on the feast of S. Giles, Sep. 1, and states that Gilbert de Midelton and his armed men met the bishop elect AT THE RUSHY-FORD (Vadum Cirporum), BETWEEN FERI AND WODOM. (Hist. Dunelm. Scriptores Tres, 100.)

A passage in Leland's Collectanea, in substance, coincides with the last authority. The words are BETWEEN FERY AND WOTTOUN. (Ed. prima, tom. i., pars. ii., pag. 335.)

Hollinshed places the event ON WINGLEDON MOORE, *near unto Darlington*.

Stowe's account is not clear, but the impression left upon the mind that he considered the moor mentioned by his predecessor to be to the south of Darlington may not be correct. He says that *when THEY CAME NEAR UNTO THE TOWN OF DERLINGTON, certain robbers, breaking out of a VALLEY, Gilbert Middleton and Walter Selby being their captains, suddenly set upon the family of the cardinals and of Lodowike ON WIGELSEDEN MOORE.*

The only modern author worth quoting on the subject is Robert Surtees, who was of course, by reason of vicinity, familiar with every foot of the ground. "At the Rushyford, midway betwixt the small villages of Woodham and Ferryhill, the road crosses a small and sullen rivulet in a low and sequestered spot, well calculated for surprize and the prevention of escape.—In Rymer's *Fœdera*, the robbery is said to have taken place at *Aile*, perhaps *Aele*, i.e. Aycliffe, three miles south from Rushyford, where the passage over the Skern would be equally convenient. The exploit might furnish no bad subject for a border ballad, 'The Bishop's Raid.'

Referring to Graystones, or the summary of his account in Raine's Auckland, for much curious sequel of the incident, I may assume as bases:—1. That the king was writing from hurried narratives, perhaps of foreign or south-country retainers of the bishop, who had continued their journey to Durham, and had passed by Darlington, Aycliffe, and Hett:—2. That Graystones, a Durham man, writing when matters had settled down, was more likely than the earlier narrators to be precise:—3. That, therefore, his account, if at all capable of reconciliation with the former ones, should be accepted:—4. That the *Aile* of Surtees, and possibly of the old edition of Rymer, and the *Ache* of the new edition, are mistakes for the *Aele* of the Rotuli Scotiæ, and, consequently, that Aycliffe is meant; the Isle, which has not unreasonably been suggested to me as the place meant, lying east and not north of Woodham, and not being likely to attract the notice of passing travellers on the great north road:—5. That Winglesdon or Wiglesden Moor is Windleston Moor, and that Wodom or Wottoun is Woodham:—6. That the mediaeval mile or *leuca* is one mile and a half of our computation. On this head the evidence collected in Ducange's Dictionary and Kelham's work on Domesday Book appear to be decisive.

Thus guided, we find that 6 *leuca* from Darlington would be 9 miles, and 7 would be 10½. Now Rushyford is 9¼, and the expression "6 or 7" is most accurate. How faithfully it fulfils the conditions of the spot is well brought out by Surtees.

Although it is a full mile further from Hett than from Aycliffe, yet it is much nearer to it than to Darlington; and a foreigner, baiting at Hett, might not unnaturally trace the distance back from that place, instead of forward from the good town, which, though forewarned, he had foolishly left, and call Rushyford near to Hett rather than so many miles distant from Darlington.

Again, the words, "*at Acle*" are not very preposterous; for the parish of Aycliffe includes Woodham, and exists up to, or nearly up to, Rushyford. The village of Aycliffe was the largest place of any note through which the travellers had passed.

The description "between Ferry (now known as Ferry Hill) and Woodham" is of course strictly correct.

As to the moor mentioned by Hollinshed and Stowe, Rushyford is in the township of Windleston, and one of the chroniclers must have had good local evidence before him.

It is submitted, therefore, that Rushyford, and no site nearer to Hett or Aycliffe, is really the scene of action, and that Mr. Clephan may safely lay "The Bishop's Raid" at that well-known spot, redolent of many honest recollections of the glories of coaching days. He, the said local poet, has truthfully remarked to me that our early reports of events were comparatively unpublished, and, consequently, often remain uncorrected, for we have not always a Graystones.

It may be observed in conclusion, that the name of Rushyford occurs in English before the period of the raid.

In the grant of the manor of Woodham ("*Wodum*"), by Prior Richard [Hoton? 1289-1307] to Thomas de Whitworth, in the 13th century, (3 Surtees, 418,) the boundaries commence "a forthe versus *Acle*-more quod ducit a *Windleston* usque *Derlyngton* per petras ex parte orientali viæ," and proceed along the confines of Windleston "usque rivulum versus Chilton-more ex parte occidentali *le Reshefforthe*," and so round by this rivulet, and the Skerne, and *Wodomburn*, back to the first mentioned forth or road. It is curious to notice that in the words of this charter which are printed in Italics, we have all the names, except Hett, mentioned by the authorities in describing the scene of "The Bishop's Raid."

A LIST OF SCOTTISH NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN WHO
WERE KILLED AT FLODDEN FIELD, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1513;
WITH AN APPENDIX, WHEREIN ARE NOTICED THOSE WHO WERE
MADE PRISONERS BY THE ENGLISH, AND THOSE WHO ESCAPED FROM
THE BATTLE.

BY ROBERT WHITE.

AFTER the account of the Battle of Flodden appeared in Volume III. of these Transactions, David Laing, Esq., of Edinburgh, expressed a wish that I should draw up a roll of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of Scotland who fell in that fatal field. A hint from so high a quarter was not to be neglected, and the following is the result of my investigations. Abercromby, in his *Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation*, Vol. II., pp. 540-1, supplies, through the aid of George Crawford, author of the *Peerage of Scotland*, the most ample account of the slain I have seen, and it may be said to form the groundwork of the present paper. By a careful examination of the said George Crawford's *Peerage of Scotland*, of the *Baronage of that kingdom* by Douglas, and of the same author's *Peerage of Scotland*, edited by Wood, 1813, I have been enabled to correct the list supplied by Abercromby, and to make additions which he had been unable to procure. Thomas Thompson, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, handed me some names, which I have inserted and acknowledged. The notes to the *Border Minstrelsy and Poetical Works of Scott* supplied a few, and others have been gleaned in the general course of my reading. I may remark that, in glancing over the history of several early families, both in the *Peerage and Baronage of Scotland*, on descending to 1513, it was with a melancholy feeling I observed so many of the chief representatives recorded as having fallen with the King at Flodden on the 9th September of that year.

At the end of the list of those who were slain at Flodden, I have annexed, in an Appendix, the names of some of the principal individuals who were made prisoners by the English, and also noticed a portion of those who escaped. They are indeed few in number compared with the slain. Of the latter I would not infer that the following roll is in itself complete. It may still be augmented from charter chests, family records, and the bye-paths of Scottish history. Besides, many noble and brave men went to Flodden, and fell there, who never found any chro-

nicler; hence their names, like themselves, have vanished from the world. But it is desirable to preserve those which Time has left us, and I have attempted to gather them together. The names distinguished by an asterisk are supplied by Abereromby, though not authenticated by any other reference within the sphere of my own observation.

*NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN KILLED AT THE
BATTLE OF FLODDEN.*

1. JAMES THE FOURTH, King of Scotland, born 1472, succeeded his father 1488. Married in 1503, Margaret, eldest daughter of King Henry VII. of England. *Heir*, James, an infant, afterwards the fifth of that name, King of Scotland.
2. ALEXANDER STEWART, natural son to the King by Mary, daughter of Archibald Boyd of Bonshaw. Born 1492. Appointed Archbishop of St. Andrews 1509, and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland 1510.
3. GEORGE HEPBURN, elected Bishop of the Isles 1510. He was uncle to Patrick first Earl of Bothwell.
4. LAWRENCE OLIPHANT, Abbot of Inchaffray, second son to John second Lord Oliphant.
5. WILLIAM BUNSH, Abbot of Kilwinning, Ayrshire.
6. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, second Earl of Argyle. *m.* Elizabeth Stuart, eldest daur. of John first Earl of Lennox. *Heir*, Colin, his eldest son. Conjointly with Matthew Earl of Lennox, he commanded the extreme right wing of the army. Alluding to him, Scott observes :—

... "the western mountaineer
Rush'd with bare bosom on the spear,
And flung the feeble targe aside,
And with both hands the broadsword plied."

He was buried at Kilmun.
7. JOHN DOUGLAS, second Earl of Morton. *m.* Janet Crichton, daur. of Cranston-Riddel. Succeeded by James, his eldest son.
8. WILLIAM GRAHAM, first Earl of Montrose. *m.* first, Annabella, daur. of John Lord Drummond; secondly, Janet, daur. of Sir Archibald Edmonstone; thirdly, Christian Wawane of Legy. *Heir*, William, his son by the first wife. With Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, he commanded the division of the army to the left of that where the King was stationed.
9. WILLIAM HAY, fourth Earl of Errol. *m.* Elizabeth, dau of William first Lord Ruthven. *Heir*, William, his only son.

10. ADAM HEPBURN, second Earl of Bothwell. *m.* Agnes Stuart, natural daur. of James Earl of Buchan. Succeeded by his only son, Patrick. He headed the body of reserve placed behind the King, and before him, on his right, were the Highlanders under Lennox and Argyle.
 11. DAVID KENNEDY, first Earl of Cassillis. *m.* first, Agnes, eldest daur. of William Lord Borthwick; secondly, Lady Grizel Boyd, daur. of Thomas Earl of Arran. *Heir*, Gilbert, by his first wife.
 12. GEORGE LESLEY, second Earl of Rothes.
 13. JOHN LINDSAY, fifth Earl of Crawford. *m.* Mariota, sister of Alexander second Lord Home.
 14. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, second Earl of Caithness. *m.* Mary, daur. of Sir William Keith of Innerugy. Succeeded by John, his eldest son.

Having been outlawed and his property forfeited for avenging an ancient feud, the Earl came to the King, and submitted to his mercy on the evening preceding the battle, bringing with him three hundred young warriors all arrayed in green. James granted an immunity to the chieftain and his followers, but they were all slain on the field.
 15. JOHN STEWART, second Earl of Athol. *m.* Lady Mary Campbell, third daur. of Archibald, second Earl of Argyle. *Heir*, John, his only son.
 16. MATTHEW STEWART, second Earl of Lennox. *m.* Elizabeth Hamilton, daur. of James Lord Hamilton. Succeeded by John, his only son.
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17. JAMES ABERCROMBY of Birkenbog. *m.* Margaret, eldest daur. of Sir James Ogilvy of Deskford and Findlater.
 18. JOHN ADAM, descended from Reginald Adam and Catherine Mowbray, daughter of an English knight, *temp.* Richard II. *Heir*, Charles, his only son.
 19. ANDREW ANSTRUTHER of Anstruther. *m.* Christian, widow of David Hepburn of Waughton, and daughter of Sir James Sandielands of Calder. *Heir*, John, his only son.
 - 20.*ROBERT ARNOT of Woodmill.
 - 21.*JOHN BALFOUR of Denmill.
 22. ROBERT BLACKADDER of Blackadder. *m.* Alison, fourth daur. of George, Master of Angus.
 23. WILLIAM third LORD BORTHWICK. *m.* Maryota de Hope Pringle. *Heir*, William, his eldest son.
 24. SIR ALEXANDER BOSWELL of Balmuto. *m.* first, Elizabeth, daur. of Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie; secondly, Alison, sister of Sir James Sandilands of Calder. Succeeded by David, eldest son by his first wife.

25. THOMAS BOSWELL of Auchinleck, and founder of the family of that name. *m.* Annabella, daughter of Sir Hugh Campbell of Loudoun. *Heir*, David, his only son.
26. ALAN, Master of Cathcart, eldest son of John second Lord Cathcart. *m.* first, Agnes, daur. of Robert Lord Lisle; secondly, Margaret, daur. of Patrick Maxwell of Newark. *Heir*, Alan, his grandson.
27. ROBERT CATHCART, second son of John second Lord Cathcart, by Margaret, daur. of William Douglas of Dumlanrig. *m.* Margaret, daur. and heiress of Alan Cathcart of Carleton. *Heir*, Robert, his only son.
28. JOHN CATHCART, third son of John second Lord Cathcart.
29. SIR DUNCAN CAMPBELL of Glenurchy. *m.* first, Lady Margaret Douglas, fourth daur. of George fourth Earl of Angus; secondly, Margaret, daur. of the Laird of Moncrief. Succeeded by Colin, eldest son by his first wife. Buried at Kilmun.
30. JOHN DE CARNEGIE of Kinnaird. *m.* . . . Vaus. *Heir*, Robert, his only son.
31. ROBERT COLVILL of Hilton. *m.* first, Margaret Logan; secondly, Elizabeth, daur. and coheiress of Walter Arnot of Balbarton. *Heir*, James, eldest son by his second wife.
- 32.*JOHN CORNWAL of Bonhard.
- 33.*JOHN CRAWFORD of Ardagh.
34. ROBERT CRAWFORD of Auchinames. *m.* Isabel, sixth daur. of George Master of Angus.
35. JOHN CRAWFORD of Crawfordland. *m.* Janet Montgomery, daur. of the Baron of Giffan. *Heir*, John, his eldest son.
36. GEORGE DOUGLAS, Master of Angus, eldest son of Archibald, fifth Earl. *m.* Elizabeth, second daur. of John first Lord Drummond. *Heir*, Archibald, afterwards sixth Earl of Angus.
 Hume of Godscroft quotes Archibald, the father of George Douglas, as the sixth Earl of Angus, and Scott in *Marmion* alluding to the same personage, says :—
 “I mean that Douglas sixth of yore,
 Who coronet of Angus bore.”
 But Douglas, in his *Peerage of Scotland*, 1764, places him as the fifth Earl, and Wood, in his edition of the said work, adopts the same course.
37. SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Glenbervie, second son of Archibald fifth Earl of Angus. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. and heiress of James Auchinleck of Glenbervie. *Heir*, Archibald, his only son.
38. SIR WILLIAM DOUGLAS of Dumlanrig. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. *Heir*, James, his eldest son.
- 39.*SIR JOHN DOUGLAS.
40. SIR JOHN DUNBAR of Mochrum. *m.* Catherine, sister of Sir William Maclellan of Bomby. *Heir*, John, his only son.

41. ALEXANDER first LORD ELPHINSTON. *m.* Elizabeth Barlow, an English lady, and maid of honour to Margaret the Queen. *Heir*, Alexander, his only son.

Buchanan observes that the Scots assert how among the number of those clothed in armour similar to that which the King usually wore, Alexander Lord Elphinston was one, who, being very like the King in stature and appearance, and wearing also the royal insignia, was followed by the flower of the nobility, who mistook him for the monarch, and were killed, bravely fighting around him.

Glasgow Ed. 1827, *Vol. II*, p. 258.

42. ROBERT third LORD ERSKINE, properly fourth Earl of Marr of the name of Erskine. *m.* Isobel, eldest daur. of Sir George Campbell of Loudoun. *Heir*, John, his second son, Robert the eldest, having died before his father.
- 43.*WILLIAM FLEMING of Barochan.
44. SIR ADAM FORMAN, standard-bearer to the King. Probably a brother to Andrew, Bishop of Moray.
45. THOMAS FRAZER, Master of Lovat, eldest son of Thomas third Lord Lovat.
46. SIR WILLIAM GORDON, ancestor of the Gordons of Gight, third son of George second Earl of Huntly.
47. SIR ALEXANDER GORDON of Lochinvair. *m.* first, Janet, daur. of Sir William Douglas of Drumlanrig; secondly, Elizabeth Stewart.
- 48.* JOHN GRANT.
49. ROBERT GRAY of Litfie, son of Andrew third Lord Gray.
- 50.*ARCHIBALD GRAHAM of Garvock.
- 51.*GEORGE GRAHAM of Calendar.
52. SIR ALEXANDER GUTHRIE of Guthrie. *m.* Margaret Lyon, daur. of John fifth Lord Glamis.
53. WILLIAM HAIG, Baron of Bemerside. *m.* . . . daur. of Sir Mungo Home of Cowdenknows. *Heir*, Robert, his only son.
54. JOHN second LORD HAY of Yester. *m.* Elizabeth Crichton, daur. of Robert Crichton of Sanquhar. *Heir*, John, his eldest son.
- 55.*ADAM HALL, ancestor to the Laird of Fulbar.
56. SIR JOHN HALDANE, of Gleneagles. *m.* Marjory, daur. of Sir John Lawson of Humbio. *Heir*, James, his only son.
57. SIR ADAM HEPBURN of Craigs, second son of Adam second Lord Hales. *m.* Elizabeth Agistoun.
58. JAMES HENDERSON, of Fordell. *m.* Helen Beatie. The eldest son was killed with his father, who was succeeded by his second son, George.
59. ANDREW second LORD HERRIES. *m.* Lady Janet Douglas, daur. of Archibald fifth Earl of Angus. *Heir*, William, his eldest son.

60. DAVID HOP-PRINGLE of Smallholm. *m.* . . . *Heir*, David, his only son.
- 61.*SIR PATRICK HOUSTON of Houston.
62. SIR DAVID HOME of WEDDERBURN. *m.* Isabel, daur. of David Hop-Pringle, of Galashiels. *Issue*, George, who was killed with his father. *Heir*, David, the second son. The others were Alexander, John, Robert, Andrew, and Patrick. Up to the Battle of Flodden they were called "The Seven Spears of Wedderburn."
- 63.*CUTHBERT HOME of Fastcastle.
64. WILLIAM JOHNSTON of Johnston. *m.* first, Margaret, daur. of . . . Meldrum of Fyvie; secondly, Margaret Lumsdain. *Heir*, James, by his first wife.
65. ROBERT LORD KEITH, eldest son of William third Earl Marischal. *m.* Lady Elizabeth Douglas, eldest daur. of John second Earl of Morton. *Heir*, William, who became fourth Earl Marischal.
66. WILLIAM KEITH, second son of William third Earl Marischal.
67. SIR JOHN KEITH of Ludquahairn. *Heir*, Gilbert, his only son.
68. JOHN KEITH of Craig. *m.* . . . daur. of Alexander Leslie, Baron of Wardes. *Heir*, John, his only son.
69. SIR GEORGE LAUDER of Halton, co. of Edinburgh. *Heir*, William, his only son.
70. SIR ALEXANDER LAUDER of Blyth, Knight, Provost of Edinburgh, brother to Sir George.
71. JAMES LAUDER, brother also to Sir George Lauder.
For this name I am indebted to the kindness of Thomas Thomson, Esquire, W.S., Edinburgh. The two previous names were also quoted by the same gentleman.
- 72.*SIR ROBERT LIVINGSTON of Easterweems.
73. WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, eldest son of William Livingston of Kilsyth. *m.* Janet Bruce, daur. of the Laird of Airth. *Heir*, William, his only son.
74. WILLIAM LESLEY, only brother to George second Earl of Rothes, *m.* Margaret, daur. of Sir Michael Balfour of Montquhanie. *Heir*. George, who succeeded to the earldom.
75. WALTER LINDSAY, eldest son of Sir David Lindsay of Edzell and Bewfort. *m.* . . . a daur. of Erskine of Dun. *Heir*, David, who succeeded his grandfather.
76. DAVID LINDSAY, third son of Patrick fifth Lord Lindsay of Byres.
77. ALLAN LOCKHART, of Cleghorn. *m.* Katherine, daur. to Patrick Whitefoord. *Heir*, Alexander, his only son.
78. SIR JOHN MACFARLANE of Macfarlane. *m.* first, . . daur. of James second Lord Hamilton; secondly, . . daur. of Herbert Lord Herries; thirdly, Lady Helen Stewart, daur. of John third Earl of Athole. *Heir*, Andrew, by his first wife.

79. HECTOR MACLEAN of Dowart. *m.* . . . daur. of the family of Macintosh. *Heir*, Laughlan, his only son.

Douglas, in his Baronage, observes that this hero, who fought at the head of his clan, on perceiving "his royal master in great danger from the English archers, interposed his body between his Majesty and them, and received several wounds, of which he instantly died."—p. 336.

80. SIR WILLIAM MACLELLAN of Bomby. *m.* Elizabeth Mure. *Heir*, Thomas, his only son.

81. SIR ALEXANDER MACNAUGHTAN of Macnaughtan. *Heir*, John, his only son.

82. SIR THOMAS MAULE of Panmure. *m.* first, Elizabeth, daur. and coheirress of Sir David Rollock of Ballachie; secondly, Christian, daur. of William Lord Graham. *Heir*, Robert, by his first wife.

83. JOHN third LORD MAXWELL. *m.* Agnes, daur. of Sir Alexander Stewart of Garlies. *Heir*, Robert, his eldest son.

Abercromby says that this Lord Maxwell, with his three brethren, fell at Flodden. His father in law, Sir Alexander Stewart, was killed there, and some authorities relate how his brother-in-law Alexander, the eldest son of Sir Alexander Stewart, was also killed in the same battle. Lord Maxwell had two brothers, George and Thomas, but no other proof I have seen confirms the statement that they fell at Flodden.

84. WILLIAM MAITLAND of Leithington and Thirlestane. *m.* Martha, daur. of George Lord Seton. *Heir*, Richard, who was knighted.

Sir Richard Maitland attained high eminence as a lawyer, and became a collector of our Early Scottish Poetry. After he advanced beyond his sixtieth year, he wrote verses and poems of considerable merit, and died in 1586, aged ninety.

The chief portion of his collections, together with a large part of his poetry, were published by Pinkerton, in *Ancient Scottish Poems*, 2 vols., London, 1786. Ultimately in 1830, the poems he composed were printed in an entire form by the Maitland Club—a literary society who adopted the name of this eminent Scotchman. The original collections, comprised in two volumes, a folio and a quarto, are deposited in the Pepysian Library, at Cambridge. Pinkerton's transcript from these volumes is in possession of the compiler of this list, a quarto volume 9 by 7½ inches, consisting of about 350 pages, rather closely written.

85. SIR JOHN MELVILLE of Raith. *m.* Margaret, daur. of William Bonar of Rossie. *Heir*, William, his only son.

86. JOHN MELVILL of Carnbee. *m.* first, Janet, daughter of Sir John Inglis of Tarvit; secondly, Margaret, daur. of . . . Learmont of Balcomie. *Heir*, John.

87. CUTHBERT MONTGOMERY of Skelmorly. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of Sir John Houstoun of Houstoun. *Heir*, George.

88. ANDREW MORAY of Abercainry and Ogilvy. *m.* Margaret, daur. of Alexander Robertson of Strowan. (*See below.*)

89. GEORGE MORAY, eldest son of the above Andrew Moray. *m.* Agnes, a daughter of the House of Lindsay. *Heir*, John, who succeeded his grandfather.

90. PATRICK MURRAY of Ochtertyre. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of John Charteris of Kinfauns. *Heir*, David, his only son.
91. JOHN MURRAY of Falahill, in the co. of Edinburgh.
Supplied by Thomas Thomson, Esq., W. S., Edinburgh.
92. JOHN MURRAY of Blackbarony. *m.* Isabel Hopper. *Heir*, Andrew, his only son.
Andrew Murray, while yet a minor, succeeded to the family estate. His third son became Sir Gideon Murray of Elibank, noted in Border story for causing William Scott, the eldest son of "Wat of Harden," who was captured in the act of driving off the knight's cattle, either to be hanged or marry his eldest daughter, Agnes, a very plain looking damsel, and known at the time as "Mickle-mouthed Meg." The young captive preferred marriage to death, and the couple, living very happily together, had a large family, each of whom came into possession of a fair estate. From this union are descended the Scotts of Raeburn, ancestors to the distinguished Sir Walter Scott of Abbotsford.
93. SIR ALEXANDER NAPIER, eldest son of Archibald Napier of Merchistoun. *m.* Janet Chisholm, daughter of Edward Chisholm of Cromlix. *Heir*, Alexander, his only son.
94. COLIN OLIPHANT, eldest son to John second Lord Oliphant, and elder brother to Laurence, Abbot of Inchaffray, also killed at Flodden. *m.* Lady Elizabeth Keith, second daur. of William third Earl Marischal. *Heir*, Laurence, who succeeded his grandfather, Lord Oliphant.
95. ALEXANDER OGILVY, fifth son of Sir James Ogilvy of Deskford.
96. ANDREW PITCAIRN of Pitcairn, together with his seven sons.
See Note 12 to the Account of the Battle, vol. iii., p. 226.
97. SIR ALEXANDER RAMSAY of Dalhousie. *m.* first, Lady Isabel Douglas, second daur. of George fourth Earl of Angus; secondly, Nicolas, daur. and heiress of George Ker of Samuelston. *Heir*, Nicol, his son by the first wife.
[Robert Rollo of Duncrab ought perhaps to have been inserted after Sir Alexander Ramsay, only Wood, in his edition of Douglas's Peerage, vol. ii., 396, says he "probably fell at Flodden."]
98. JOHN second LORD ROSS of Halkhead. *m.* Christian, daur. of Archibald Edmonston of Duntreath. *Heir*, William, his only son.
99. WILLIAM, eldest son of Sir William de Ruthven, first Lord Ruthven. *m.* first, Catherine Buttergask; secondly, Jean Hepburn. *Heir*, William, who succeeded his grandfather, and became second Lord Ruthven.
100. JOHN first LORD SEMPILL. *m.* first, Margaret, daur. of Sir Robert Colvill of Ochiltree; secondly, Margaret, daur. of James Crichton of Ruthvendenny. *Heir*, William, his son by the first wife.
101. *SIR ALEXANDER SCOTT of Hastenden.
102. GEORGE third LORD SETON. *m.* Lady Janet Hepburn, eldest daur. of Patrick first Earl of Bothwell. *Heir*, George, his only son.

103. SIR ALEXANDER SETON of Touch. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of Thomas first Lord Erskine. *Heir*, Ninian, his only son.
104. HENRY first LORD SINCLAIR. *m.* Lady Margaret Hepburn, third daur. of Patrick first Earl of Bothwell. *Heir*, William, his only son.
105. SIR WILLIAM SINCLAIR of Roslin.
106. SIR JOHN SOMERVILLE of Quathquan, first Baron of Cambusnethan. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of William Carmichael of Balmeadie. *Heir*, John, his eldest son.
107. ALEXANDER SKENE of Skene. *Heir*, Alexander, his only son.
108. WILLIAM SPOTSWOOD of Spotswood. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of Henry Hop-Pringle of Torsoyce. *Heir*, David, his eldest son.
109. SIR ALEXANDER STEWART of Garlies. *m.* Elizabeth, daur. of Sir Archibald Douglas of Cavers.
 Some authorities state that Alexander, the eldest son, was killed at Flodden; others say that he died before his father. The heir probably was Walter, the second son.
110. JAMES STEWART, second son of James Earl of Buchan. *m.* Catherine, sister and coheirress of Richard Rutherford of Rutherford. *Heir*, William, his only son.
111. SIR JOHN STEWART of Minto. *m.* Janet Fleming, of the family of Lord Fleming. *Heir*, Robert, his only son.
112. THOMAS STEWART, second Lord Innermeath. *m.* Lady Jane Keith, daur. of William first Earl Marischal, relict of John Master of Rothes. *Heir*, Richard, his only son.
113. SIR DAVID WEMYSS of Wemyss. *m.* first, Elizabeth, daur. of . . . Lundy of Lundy; secondly, Janet, daur. of Andrew third Lord Gray. *Heir*, David, his son by the first wife.

APPENDIX.

PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE ENGLISH AT FLODDEN FIELD.

Sir John Colehome. The name is given thus in the old Tract on Flodden printed by Faques. Probably we ought to read Sir John Colquhoun of Luss, on whom King James IV. conferred the honour of knighthood. He married, first, Lady Margaret Stewart, daur. of John Earl of Lennox; secondly, Margaret, daur. of William Cunningham of Craigends. Sir John died in 1535, and was succeeded by Humphrey, his eldest son by the first wife.

Sir John Forman of Dalvin, Knight, brother to Andrew, Bishop of Moray, and Serjeant-porter to the King. *m.* Helen, eldest daur. of Philip Rutherford, and heiress of her brother Richard in the lands and barony of Rutherfurde and Wellis.

Sir William Scot of Balweary, Chancellor to the King. *m.* Janet, daur. of Thomas Lundy of Lundy. He had to sell several portions of his lands to purchase his redemption, and was succeeded by William his eldest son.

NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN WHO ESCAPED FROM FLODDEN FIELD.

Cuthbert Cunningham, third Earl of Glencairn.

Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus.

He accompanied the expedition into England, but on remonstrating against the King's imprudence in accepting Surrey's challenge to fight, his Majesty replied—if Angus was afraid, he might go home. The affront was unpardonable, and the aged warrior withdrew from the army, but left his two eldest sons with all his followers to abide the event. The names of his sons are recorded in the list of those who fell in the field.

Alexander Gordon, third Earl of Huntly. He had two brothers, who commanded his forces; Adam Gordon of Aboyne, afterwards Earl of Sutherland, by his wife Elizabeth, Countess of the same; also Sir William Gordon of Gight, included among the slain.

In conjunction with Alexander Lord Home, Huntly headed the extreme left wing of the army. After vanquishing the forces of Sir Edmund Howard, he remained inactive on the hill-side till near the close of the battle; and when he attempted with his own men to succour the King, he perceived his aid ineffectual, for his sovereign was completely surrounded by the English. Scott, in his notes to *Marmion*, observes that, according to the English historians, Huntly left the field after the first charge.

Alexander Home, third Lord Home.

United with Alexander Earl of Huntly, he led the van of the Scottish army, and assisted by the Border spears routed Sir Edmund Howard's division. Much blame was attached to him for his coolness afterwards in remaining aloof from the strife, and he was charged with negligence and treachery; subsequently he differed with the Regent Albany, and while he and his brother William attended the court at Edinburgh, in Sept., 1516, they were arrested, and tried for treason, and Lord Home being put to death on the 8th October following, his brother was also executed on the following day.

Richard Lawson, indweller of the city of Edinburgh.

This person was walking in his gallery-stair opposite to the Cross of Edinburgh, when the summons came at midnight calling earl, lord, baron, and gentleman to compare before the master of the crier within forty days. Richard, on hearing his name called, desired his servant to bring him his purse, which being done, he took out a crown and cast it over the stair, saying, "I appeal from that sentence and judgment, and take me all whole into the mercy of God and Christ Jesus his son." Being at the battle, he was the only one of the number mentioned who escaped from the fatal field.—*See Pitcottie, and Notes to Marmion.*

Patrick Lindsay, fourth Lord Lindsay of Byres.

He was an able and eloquent man, of mature age; his opinion was asked in council, when he deprecated the chance of exposing the King's person in battle. James was thereby offended, and threatened to hang him over his own gate on returning home. Lord Lindsay escaped the carnage of that dreadful day. He was appointed by parliament to remain constantly with the Queen Dowager, and give her counsel and assistance. He died in 1526.

Hector Mackenzie, son of Alexander seventh Baron of Kintail.

On the death of Kenneth Lord Kintail, his brother and chief, he became guardian to his nephew John. Gathering his own men and those of his nephew together, with his young chief at their head, he accompanied the King to Flodden, where they were nearly all killed. Hector and his pupil narrowly escaped.

Sir Walter Scott of Branxholm.

With his followers he accompanied the King to Flodden and had the good fortune to retire from the field.

MONTHLY MEETING, 2 OCTOBER, 1861.

John Fenwick, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*By the Chairman.* Whitworth's Succession of Parliaments, 1764. — *From Mr. George Tate, Alnwick.* His Life of Horsley, 1861. — *From Wm. Brown, Esq.* Ceremonies connected with the Opening of the Free Public Library and Museum, presented by him to the Town of Liverpool, 1861.

WRECK IN THE TYNE.—*Dr. Bruce* exhibits, by the kindness of the Harbour Master, some pieces of plank, and caulking composed, as it is stated, of moss driven in, instead of rope yarn, all dredged from a wreck in the bed of the Tyne, abreast of Mr. Parker's London Wharf, in July. Some members ask whether ordinary hemp caulking would not, after a certain lapse of time, present the same appearance, and whether moss itself is not still used by the Norwegians or other foreigners.

BOOKS PURCHASED.—The Conquest of Britain by the Saxons, and The Anglo-Saxon Sagas, a sequel thereto, both by Daniel H. Haigh, 1861.

THE ROMAN BRIDGE OF CILURNUM.

BY JOHN CLAYTON, Esq.

THE remains of the Roman bridge across the North Tyne at the station of Cilurnum, the 6th station *per lineam valli*, are nearly half-a-mile lower down the river than Chollerford Bridge, by which modern travellers cross the stream.¹

Camden, who, in the year 1599, journeying with Sir Robert Cotton, was obliged to rely upon hearsay evidence of the state of the Roman Wall, and of the country between the River Tippalt and the North Tyne, "*per prædones vero limitaneos perlustrare tuto non licuit*," seems to have found the banks of the North Tyne in a more civilized state, though he describes the population as "*militare genus hominum, qui à mense Aprili usque ad Augustum in tuguriolis cum suis pecoribus exuebant*." He describes the course of the river North Tyne, flowing past Chipchase Castle, and not far from Swinburne Castle. "*Murum accedit et intersecat sub Chollerford ubi ponte fornicato conjunctus erat*."

Stukely (travelling in company with Mr. Roger Gale in the year 1725), in more peaceful times, coming from the west, does not pursue the line of the Wall further than Borcovicus, but speaks of the remains of this bridge on the faith of the information he had received; he says, "I am informed that where the Roman Wall passes the North Tyne, it is by a wonderful bridge of great art, made with very large stones linked together with iron cramps fastened with molten lead."

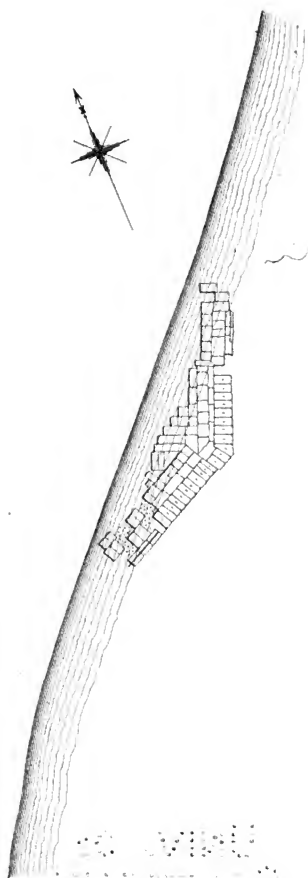
¹ The present structure of Chollerford bridge is posterior in date to the Great Flood of 1771, but it was erected on the site of an ancient bridge. At the midsummer sessions, held at Hexham, on the 17 July, 1718, 4 Geo. I., the grand jury made the following presentment:—

"We present Chollerford bridge to be fallen down out of repair, and that the same lyes upon the King's High Street or Way leading from Carlisle to Newcastle, and is very necessary and convenient to the said county, and that the ford which lyes nigh the said bridge is very dangerous, almost at all times, to be ridd."

And at the quarter sessions, held at Hexham, on the 15th July, 1719, certain of the justices were appointed "to view a piece of broken way adjoining to the end of the land breast of the last erected bridge, called Chollerford Bridge," who reported "that the way before mentioned is the king's highway, because it leads from the land breast of the bridge to the end of the lane called Walwick Bridge to the ancient street road along the Roman Wall into Cumberland."

These Extracts from the Records of the County, are supplied by Mr. Dickson, the able Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland.

1884. OF
: ALBERTA



THE GREAT
CANAL

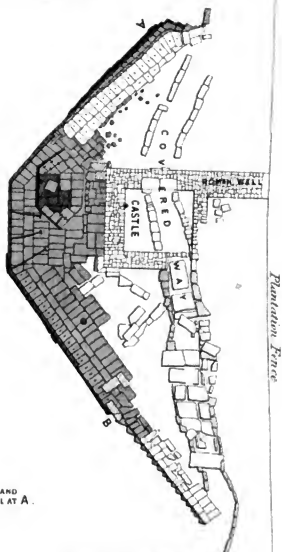


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PLAN
OF REMAINS OF THE
ROMAN BRIDGE
OVER THE
NORTH TYNE.
OPPOSITE CHESTERS.

By Robert Elliot & Henry Wilson

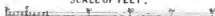
UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



SECTION SHewing HEIGHT AND
SCARPMENTS OF WING WALL AT A.

*The dark shade represents
the bottom stones. The
uppermost course is left
unshaded.*

SCALE OF FEET.



WELL DRD: LITH: CASTLE ST H. 1840/50

TO THE
AMERICAN

The first specific mention of the existing remains of this bridge is made by Gordon, the Scottish antiquary, who gave his observations to the world under the title of "*Itinerarium Septentrionale*," in the year 1726, and who was the first who attempted to appropriate to their proper localities the names of the stations *per lineam valli* enumerated in the "*Notitia Imperii*;" he was for the most part successful in his conjectures, though otherwise, in the case of Cilurnum, for having altogether overlooked the remains of the station of Hunnum at Halton Chesters, he applies the name of Hunnum to Cilurnum.

"Descending" says Mr. Gordon, "from the high ground, and passing through a place called Brunton-on-the-Wall, we came to the bank of the river called North Tyne, where are the vestiges of a Roman bridge to be seen, the foundation of which consists of large square stones linked together with iron cramps, but this bridge, however, is only seen when the water is low."

Horsley, in his "*Britannia Romana*," published in 1732, corrects the error of Gordon in the name of the station of Cilurnum—and adds, "there has been a considerable bridge over the river just at the fort, the foundations of which are yet visible."

In the summer of 1783, Brand, the historian of Newcastle, waded in the stream, and found "innumerable square stones with holes in them, wherein iron rivets had been fixed, lying embedded on the spot."

Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland, examined more minutely than his predecessors had done the remains of the bridge, and he found "that many of the stones of the piers remaining in the water were regularly pierced with an oblong hole wider at the bottom than at the top, plainly for a lous by which they had been let down into their present beds," shewing that the Romans perfectly understood an invention in modern times ascribed to a French engineer, in the reign of Louis Quatorze—who gave to his invention the name of his sovereign.²

Mr. Hodgson likewise found the iron cramps by which the stones were bound to each other, mentioned by Gordon, and gives a sketch of one of them.

In Dr. Bruce's admirable work on the Roman Wall, we have a most accurate plan of the remains of this bridge, visible in the bed of the stream, consisting of the foundation stones of the western land abutment, and of two piers at equal distances from each other. Dr. Bruce shadows

² By whatever name it was called, the invention was well known both to Romans and Englishmen. See 10 *Archæologia*, 127, for a curious instance from Whitby Abbey; and 1 *Holinshead's Chronicles*, (ed. 1577) 54, for a cut showing the process of lifting stones by such means.—*Ed.*

forth a conjectural line for the eastern land abutment, on the assumption that it would be found buried in the bed of the stream opposite to the western abutment.

Since the days of Camden, nothing more or less has been seen of these remains than is delineated by Dr. Bruce. It was reserved for the sagacity of Mr. Wm. Coulson, of Corbridge (who distinguished himself so much in the excavations of Bremenium), to discover in the spring of the year 1860, the remains of the eastern land abutment of the bridge of Cilurnum, which have been since fully developed by the spade.

In shape and position, this abutment corresponds with that shadowed forth by Dr. Bruce, except that it is removed considerably to the landward of the stream.

The beautiful and artistic drawings made last year by Mr. Mossman, though executed at a period when the excavations were incomplete, exhibit a very correct representation of these remains.

An accurate ground plan, for which we are indebted to the joint labours of Mr. Elliot, of Wall, and Mr. Henry Wilson, of East Dunkirk, is also submitted to the Society. In order to complete the discovery of the outline of the bridge, it will be necessary to excavate in the bed of the stream, on the east side of the river, where will be found a third pier, partly in the water and partly under the embankment; it was partially seen during last summer. The whole span of the bridge, between the breastworks of the land abutments on each side of the river, is 180 feet; there are four openings between the piers, and the space between each of the openings is $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet. There is an apartment 24 feet by $23\frac{1}{2}$, under the platform of approach, and the roadway brought down to the bridge (including the parapets) is 22 feet wide, and it is brought down to the bridge under the shelter of the Roman Wall. Five courses of the masonry of this abutment remain on the side which breasts the downward current of the stream; on the opposite side four courses remain; each course is 18 inches in thickness. All the stones of the exterior bear marks of having been carefully set with the lousis, and in each of them is a lousis-hole, and many are bound together with iron cramps and melted lead, some of them have been bound together by long rods of iron let into the stones and secured by molten lead. These stones measure 3 feet in length of bed, and 2 feet in breadth. The masonry is altogether of a very massive character, and the whole has been executed with great care and skill.

Those who have seen the magnificent remains of the Pont du Gard (justly the pride of Gallia Narbonensis), lighted by the glorious sun of Languedoc, may think lightly of these meagre relics of the bridge of

Cilurnum, under the darker skies of Northumberland; but it may be safely affirmed, that the bridge over the river Gardon does not span a lovelier stream than the North Tyne, and that so much as remains of the masonry of the bridge of Cilurnum leads to the conclusion, that this bridge, as originally constructed, was not inferior, in solidity of material and excellence of workmanship, to the mighty structure reared by Roman hands in Gaul.

Surrounded by the masonry, are seen the foundations of the pier of a bridge of much smaller dimensions, and apparently of earlier date. This feature of the remains was imperfectly understood, till subjected to the test of the experienced skill of our brother-antiquary Mr. Richard Cail, and explained by him. This ancient pier, from its position, must necessarily have been erected before the Roman Wall was built or planned; its dimensions would scarcely admit of a superstructure wider than would be required for the march of foot soldiers, and its existence would seem to afford evidence in support of the hypothesis, that the station of Cilurnum was one of the fortresses reared by the legions under the command of Julius Agricola. The station of Cilurnum has evidently had an existence anterior to, and independent of, the Wall of Hadrian. Whilst the stations of Procolitia, Boreovicus, and Æsica, depend on the Wall of Hadrian for their northern rampart, the station of Cilurnum is complete in itself, and has had communications independent of the military way which accompanied the wall. In the time of Horsley "there were visible remains of a military way which seemed to have come from Watling Street, south of Risingham, to the station of Cilurnum, or the bridge beside it, and from this station," says Horsley, "a military way has gone directly to Caervorran, which is still visible for the greater part of the way," and this military way has in our day been distinctly traced by that able surveyor and accurate observer, Mr. Maclaughlin. Agricola secured the possession of the valley of North Tyne by planting in its gorge the fortress of Cilurnum, and, amongst other communications with it, threw a bridge across the Tyne, of which this pier is the only remnant. The piers corresponding with it in the bed of the stream have either been washed away, or absorbed in the stone-work of the piers of the larger bridge built by Hadrian, obviously in connection with the Wall.

In the drawings of the ruins by Mr. Mossman and Mr. Henry Richardson will be observed the remains of a covered passage, which has been carried across the ruins. It is not easy to conjecture its use, but it is obviously of a date posterior to the Roman occupation of the country, and many of the stones of the bridge have been used in its formation.

Neither amongst these ruins nor in the bed of the river have been found the voussures of an arch. The inference is, that the passage over the river has been upon a horizontal platform.

During the excavation a considerable number of coins have been found. The earliest in date is a silver coin, which is accurately described in the catalogue of the Roman consular and family coins in the cabinet of our noble Patron, the Duke of Northumberland, prepared by that able numismatist, Admiral Smyth. It is a coin of the Cassian family, of Caius Cassius, the assassin of Julius Cæsar, and is stated by Admiral Smyth to be somewhat rare. On the obverse is a female head veiled, representing the Goddess of Liberty, with the legend "C. CASSIVS IMP." Cassius took the part of Pompey in the Wars of the Triumvirs, and was saluted "Imperator" after his naval victory over the Rhodians. On the reverse is the lituus (the crooked wand used by the augurs) and a præfericulum (the round vessel carried before the priests), under which, across the field, is the legend "LENTVLVS SPINT." Lentulus Spinther, according to Admiral Smyth, was entered in the College of Augurs in the same year in which he assumed the "Toga Virilis," B.C. 57.

Amongst the coins is a silver coin, in excellent preservation, of Julia Domna, the second wife of the Emperor Severus. On the obverse are the handsome features and neatly braided tresses of the empress, with the legend "JVLIA AVGVSTA," and on the reverse a robed female figure, having in her right hand a patera, and in her left a spear, and at her feet a peacock, with the legend "Jvno."

Besides these silver coins, there have been found several of brass, of the Emperors Hadrian, Diocletian, the Constantine family, and of the usurper Tetricus, generally much worn. One of the coins of Diocletian is a fine coin of brass, and in good preservation, Birago, in his edition of Oeco, ascribes to it the date of the year 284 of the Christian era. On the obverse, is the head of the emperor, with the legend "IMP. DIOCLETIANVS, P. F. AVG.," on the reverse is the figure of the Genius of Rome, having in the right hand a patera, and in the left a Cornucopia, with the legend "GENIO POPVLI ROMANI."

Amongst the debris removed during the excavation have been found much of the lead and iron which have been used in binding the stones to each other; a solid piece of lead in the shape of a horse's hoof; a well finished altar of elegant shape, but without inscription; a stone, about 4 feet in length, resembling an axletree, having its greatest circumference in the middle, and diminishing at each end. There are eight orifices in this stone, as if for receiving handspikes, and it has been suggested that it has been used as part of the machinery for pounding



J S Kell, 1848

ABUTMENT OF BRIDGE



Kell's Brae, near Castle St. Helens.

EDGE, NORTH TYNE

TO THE
LIBRARY

mortar. Several mill-stones have been turned up; an ivory implement, which seems to have belonged to a lady's toilet; and many fragments of Samian ware, one of them bearing the potter's mark of "Doccivs," a name as yet unknown on the Roman Wall, but which will be found in the list of potters in Mr. Roach Smith's "Roman London."

JOHN CLAYTON.

Dr. Bruce. Through Mr. Clayton's kindness, I have been allowed to look over Dr. Lingard's notes, which he made in 1807, during what he called a "tourification of the Roman Wall." He there mentions that he had met with an old man, who said that the stones of this bridge were knit together by means of iron rods, and that he himself had broken off pieces of them. Mr. Hodgson mentions iron cramps, but I never could understand Dr. Lingard's reference, because all the cramps previously discovered have been of the double wedge kind. Here, however, we have rods of iron uniting, not individual stones, but a long series of them and terminating in a T shape. — *Mr. Wheatley.* There is an enormous esplanade for so small a roadway. — *Mr. Clayton.* There has been some structure for defence on each side of it. — *Dr. Bruce.* There cannot be a doubt that there has been some important structure in order to defend the passage. If we look at the Bridge of Trajan, across the Danube, we have an extensive erection there; and I have no doubt that on this platform there has been a similar erection. There is another thing rather striking. The builders having gone there, and found that which had previously been a water pier deserted by the river, they have used it as a sort of foot-hold for the rest of their structure. If I remember right, these courses in front of the bridge were not horizontal, but they slope down; and then on the other side of the pier of Agricola there is a rise up on the other side, but more gentle. I cannot help thinking that this has been done designedly. The whole structure is so solid, and the joints so good, that it could not have been displaced by any overflow of the river. — *Mr. Clayton.* Those stones are the most exposed; and there is not a single stone affected in its position, though the whole force of the North Tyne came against them. — *Mr. Wheatley.* They are not water-worn at all. There seems to have been an inverted arch. — *Dr. Bruce.* With reference to the period of the building, I think there is no doubt that the great body of it is Hadrian's. But the facing stones are broached in a peculiar way. Now, I have for some time entertained the idea that stones broached in this way are the work of the Emperor Severus. At Habitancum, where Severus and his sons repaired a wall and gate, we have this kind of broaching. They appear also at Hexham, at Bremenium, and, in short, through the whole line of Watling Street. When Severus was here, he bent his whole energies upon the overthrow of the Caledonians, and would necessarily endeavour to make his base operations secure; and he has evidently taken great pains with Watling Street and the stations upon it. He would take equal care with this. At Hexham, Habitancum, and Bremenium, we have a great deal of this broaching. We also have it at various other

parts of the wall; at Borcovicus, for instance, where there has been a reparation made with this same kind of broaching. It just occurs to me whether some of these facing-stones might not have been part of Severus's reparation, the great bulk of the broachings being his. We learn that in the time of Commodus, the barbarians came down and drove away the garrison, killing an important man, whose ring and whose wife's ear-ring Mr. Clayton has got. And we know that in all the stations there were marks of two periods of devastation; and in digging out the remains of this castle—as it was called in the neighbourhood—at least two strata of wood ashes are found—no doubt the consequence of the burnt timber work forming the frame work of the bridge. The barbarians have not only burnt everything combustible, but wherever they could, they pulled down the wall, and wrenched stone from stone; and Severus would no doubt have to repair the mischief done under Commodus. — *Mr. Clayton*. There is no rubble work in it; it is all solid, substantial masonry. — *Dr. Bruce*. I noticed, in June last, a Roman bridge crossing the Moselle, which had piers precisely similar to those of the bridge in North Tyne; and I have no doubt that had been the model for our own.

MONTHLY MEETING, 6 NOVEMBER, 1861.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the deceased's son*. A Brief Memoir of the late Joseph Hunter, Esq., F.S.A., with a Descriptive Catalogue of his principal separate publications. (For private distribution.) 1861. — *From the Author*. The Old Countess of Desmond, an Inquiry, Did she ever seek redress at the Court of Queen Elizabeth, as recorded in the Journal of Robert Sydney, Earl of Leycester, and did she ever sit for her portrait? By Richard Sainthill, of Topsham, Devon. With an Advertisement of Parr's Life Pills, giving the supposed portrait, and stating that she became acquainted with Old Parr, and got a supply of his pills, and hence attained her surprising age. — *From the Kilkenny Archaeological Society*. Their Proceedings and Papers, July, 1861.

ROMAN ITALY.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER BY THE REV. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D.

October 26.—At Milan I took a cursory glance at the Roman inscriptions in the church of St. Ambrose. Amongst the Christian monumental slabs, I noticed a good many bearing the representation of the golden

candlestick of the temple. If I remember aright, Dr. Maitland, in his work on the Roman Catacombs, considers that this is an indication that the person commemorated was a Christian Jew. I am rather inclined to think, from the number of these slabs that I have seen in my present journey, at Milan, Verona, and Naples, and the Roman character of the names, that the candlestick was adopted as a purely Christian emblem, at a time when a rage for symbols prevailed, and that it represented the Church, which, in a secondary sense, is the light of the world. Being so near Verona, I could not help taking a run to it. When you (Mr. Clayton) were there, you would notice the Mithraic tablets. There are some in the Museo Barbonico here, of a similar character. From the epithets applied to Mithras in one or two instances—for example, OMNIPOTENTI DEO—I am more than ever convinced that Mithras was a sort of heathen anti-Christ. When polytheism had worn itself out, and the Christian religion began to prevail, the worship of this deity was set up to the exclusion of all other gods of the Pantheon. The day after my arrival at Naples found me on my way to Pompeii. I at once understood the peculiar construction of the Pompeian houses. The restored house in the Crystal Palace gives you an idea of coldness and gloom. At Pompeii itself, smarting as I did at the end of October under the heat and glare of the sun, I could understand how precious an open roof, and shady corner, and dripping fountains, would be in July. It has been an ill-built city. The walls of the houses are like those of London. The masonry of our Wall is much superior to most of that at Pompeii. The buildings consist of tiles, lava, volcanic tufa, and organic tufa, or what we would call petrified moss. It is astonishing how largely this organic tufa, which we are familiar with in the Roman buildings in the North of England, enters into the composition of its buildings. The walls of the city have been originally made of pieces of lava, not much larger than a good-sized fist. It has, however, been repaired at two subsequent periods with large-sized and well squared blocks of organic tufa and travertine. The fountains in Pompeii are numerous, each being provided with a cistern, something like that at the north gate of Borcovicus. I measured the ruts in the streets. From the centre of the one to the centre of the other is 4 feet 7 inches. I measured one street, which was 7 feet 3 inches wide, and another which was 6 feet 4 inches.¹ We must not be surprised that the streets in our stations are so narrow. I studied the public baths with care; they are very complete and interesting. The place where the coppers were

¹ The Gateshead odium, Pipewellgate, is 10½ feet wide.—*Ed.*

placed is clearly marked, and you can trace the water in its course, and follow the hot air from the furnaces under the floors and up the sides of the rooms.

October 29.—The Museo Barbonico is, as you know, rich in the extreme. There are two splendid busts of Hadrian in it. There are also one or two of Severus, which represent him younger and better-looking than he is upon coins. The busts of Caracalla exhibit him as a very savage and fiendish fellow. I think I now thoroughly understand the meaning of the fir-cone ornament, which is so frequently met with in Roman camps. My drawings will explain it. One day we went to Puzzuoli (the ancient Puteoli), where the Apostle Paul landed for Malta on his way to Rome. We trod upon the very stones of the Roman way which he traversed. The amphitheatre here is very complete, especially in the underground arrangements. The temple of Neptune, where Pompey sacrificed before the battle of Actium, is still to be seen. The temple of Serapis is a beautiful ruin; it has been submerged by the sinking of the coast, and again raised by volcanic action. The pillars, washed by the sea level, and eaten by the pholas below this line, prove this. I have photographic views which clearly exhibit this striking fact.

HIGHAM DYKES, NEAR PONTELAND.

By SIR W. C. TREVELYAN, BART.

At Higham Dykes, let into the front wall of a cottage, near which it was dug up, is a rude piece of sculpture in sandstone (perhaps it is Roman), of part of a semi-nude female figure. Seeing this, made me ask Miss Bell whether there were any earthworks from which the place might take its name. She pointed out some in a grass field immediately east of the house, which appear decidedly ancient, but mixed up and confused with old fence dikes and tillage ridges. The case, however, is, I think, one worth investigating by your Society. There can be little doubt, it has often occurred to me, that the Romans must have had many roads besides those generally known, and in this county one running not far from the line of the old north road, to which we might be guided by names or camps, if such exist along that line. There was one from the south to South Shields and Wallsend, which probably would be continued northwards.

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 DECEMBER, 1861.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

ROMAN HORSE SHOE.—*The Chairman* states that Mr. Roach Smith notices the shoe from Benwell, drawn at p. 3, as quite fulfilling his notion of the appearance of such an article of Roman times, to which he unhesitatingly refers it.

HERPATH.

BY SIR W. C. TREVELYAN, BART.

I AM glad to see from p. 5, that the Antiquarian Society has appointed a Committee on local topographical names, for the purpose of securing their correct spelling in the great Ordnance Survey. When you communicate your list to Sir H. James, you should, I think, urge the insertion of a name which, though it now only applies to what appears to be an insignificant lane, yet that lane being part of an important work of our ancestors, I think you will agree with me, is of sufficient historical and antiquarian importance and interest to make it well worth recording and preserving in the great national map.

The name to which I allude is *Herpath*, by which a part of the Roman road which traverses the county of Northumberland from Corbridge to Berwick, as it dips towards the river Hart, near the village of Hartburn, is designated.

It seems to me that the etymology of the word clearly shows that it must have been given to the work by our Saxon ancestors, indicating as it does their knowledge of its having been constructed by, or for, the army—and thus, “Her,” or “Here”—the army—“path”—truly, the military-way. It appears from Bosworth's Dictionary that the word was used in this sense in *Cædmon*, (174).

It is rather remarkable that near the southern extremity of the kingdom, viz., in the parish of Seaton (*Moridunum*?), on the south coast of Devon, part of a line of Roman road that runs near that coast bears the same name.

In an ancient Saxon deed in my possession, printed in *Hodgson's History of Northumberland*, part 2, vol. 1, p. 194, and in the *Trevelyan Papers* (Camden Society) part 1, p. 1, being a grant to the monastery of

Exanceaster (Exeter), the same word occurs, "Herpad," being mentioned as part of the bounds of the estate. The deed was printed by Mr. Hodgson to illustrate another meaning, which some antiquaries have attached to the first part of the word, "Har," or "Hoar"—a boundary. It may sometimes bear that interpretation; but in the case of this road I feel satisfied that the former is the more correct and the true meaning.¹

ETRUSCAN ITALY.

EXTRACTS FROM FURTHER LETTERS BY DR. BRUCE.

ON the afternoon that we visited Fiesole, heavy clouds were rolling about, now and then obscuring the sun, at other times flinging their broad shadows upon hill and plain. When at last we got to the top of the high rock on which the city is perched, the scene was truly glorious. The declining sun was partially obscured, and we had one of those misty effects in which Turner delighted. Some pencils of unobscured light at last escaped from the sun, and bathed Florence in a sea of liquid gold; the plain at our feet stretched away for a distance, I am told, of 30 miles; it was not merely a fertile field, but a fertile field converted into a forest—of olives. A monastery stands upon the highest part of the hill, and the view is best seen from its windows... Two or three fragments of the ancient wall of the town remain. One piece exhibited nine courses of stones, and seemed to me to be twenty-one feet high. The blocks were quadrangular, but untooled; they were evidently in the same state as when taken from the quarry, and the quarrymen seem to have availed themselves simply of the natural partings of the rock. They were of various sizes, but mostly very large; several were six feet in length. Of course, much regularity could not be observed in the bed of the stones: they were placed as we would place books of various sizes if required to pack them closely in a box. The work was altogether colossal. Two specimens of Roman work remain in the place; one of them a theatre, the other what is said to be the wall of a palace. The theatre is planted on the side of a slope—like the amphitheatre of Borcovicus—so as to obtain a partial support from the ground. Some rows of seats have been uncovered, and some caverns beneath, in which the wild beasts are said to have been lodged, have been excavated. This

¹ The subject is also laboured by Mr. Hodgson in connection with Urpeth, co. Durham, in his *Observations on the Wrekendike*, 2 Arch. Æl., 4to series, 133.

was interesting enough, but what took my fancy most was the wreck of the palace. The masonry was evidently Roman, but it had an Etruscan look about it. The stones are large, tooled on the edges where they come in contact with one another, but left rough on the face. The line of the courses, though generally regular, is not perfectly so—a large stone occasionally protruding into another; the upright joints, too, are not always perpendicular. The work reminded me strongly of the north gateway of Boreovicus, and I think that the next time I visit that spot I shall be able to point out its Etruscan features. The Romans seem never to have forgotten the lessons they learned from the earlier possessors of North Italy.

The Etruscan remains are much more complete at Volterra than Fiesole. The town is planted upon a very high hill, and comes into sight at least two hours before you reach it. The view from it, when you do get within its walls, is very extraordinary. A desolation reigns around which reminds you of the reports that travellers give you respecting the region surrounding the Dead Sea. And yet olive groves and vineyards appear here and there, as if to put in a protest against the unfavourable opinion you are about to form. The present city does not occupy one half of the ground embraced by the ancient walls, which can be traced throughout their entire circuit. Several most interesting specimens of the original Etruscan walls remain. One piece, of considerable length, I calculated was about 35 feet high. The character of the masonry was the same as at Fiesole, but the blocks were larger and the courses more irregular. The joints were close, and the stones were set without mortar. On looking at this mass of masonry, I could almost fancy I was looking on the face of some perpendicular cliff—the face of the stones being untooled, and the joints of the building looking like the natural parting of the rock. I examined two of the gateways of the city. One of them, the Porta all'Arco, is a magnificent piece of work. The greater part of it is undoubtedly Etruscan; but, for reasons which I cannot detail in this brief note, I would have said that its beautifully turned arch was Roman, had I not been informed that Mr. Layard and others, who are better capable of judging than I am, and who had more time to examine it, have declared the whole to be Etruscan. The other gate is the Porta d'Ercole. The lower part is Etruscan—the arch is Mediæval. There are, however, sufficient traces to show that this gateway had originally not been arched over by regularly formed *coussoirs*, but had been stopped over (like some portions of the *ænarium* at CILURNUM)—a mode of construction for which the large slabs used by the Etruscans were peculiarly suitable.

But the chief interest of Volterra consists in its museum. Here are preserved an immense number of cinerary urns found in the tombs, which are left much in the state in which they were found. These tombs are all outside the walls. They consist of caverns, many of them excavated out of the rock. The urns are placed upon a ledge, which runs round the cavern. In almost every instance the tombs have been rifled—some of them in Roman times, and others at a more recent period—everything being found in the utmost confusion. Curiously enough, the pine-cone ornament is always found accompanying a tomb, either on it or in it. When the excavators meet with this object, they know that their search will be rewarded with success. I feel sure that this ornament, which we so constantly meet with in Roman stations, and which it appears the Romans borrowed from the Etruscans, is emblematical of animal fire—of life. There seems to me to be something beautiful in their planting it in their tombs. They seem, by doing so, to express their confidence that the seed that they thus sow in weakness will one day blossom in eternal life.

The urns, of which there is so large a share in the museum, are dwarf sarcophagi, between two and three feet long, and proportionately broad and high. Some of them are composed of terra cotta, but most of them consist of alabaster, which abounds in the neighbourhood. Nearly all of them are elaborately carved. The spirit of the designs and their excellent workmanship are very remarkable. The drapery of some of the figures is quite Grecian in its character.

That the Etruscans came from the East is pretty plain from their works. On a large slab preserved in the museum, and which was used to close the entrance into a tomb, is carved a figure precisely resembling some of those which Mr. Layard has brought from Assyria. This stone has an inscription round its edge in Etruscan characters. Some of the ornaments on the urns are similar to those Mr. Layard found at Nimroud, and which afterwards passed into Grecian and Roman architecture. Amongst the minor objects preserved in the museum are some seals, shaped like the Egyptian scarabæus; some also are engraved with characters that looked to me like Persian.

Most of the urns are doubtless Etruscan; but I had not gone far in my examination of them before I had put the question to the curator (who is well up in his subject), "Are you sure that this is not Roman?" He told me that in many cases they could not distinguish the one from the other, unless, as was sometimes the case, they had an inscription upon them. In this fact we have a proof of the extent to which the Romans were indebted to the Etruscans for their artistic knowledge.

The carvings on the urns are very interesting. On the lid is usually represented the deceased, in a semi-recumbent posture. In the case of women, the back of the head is usually veiled, as is done in some of the Roman coins struck in honour of a deceased empress—a device beautifully emblematic of death. The lady often holds a highly-ornamented fan in one hand, and sometimes an apple in the other. The apple, the curator informed me, was to indicate that she had been a fruit-bearing tree. In the case of men, I observed no instance in which the deceased was represented with a beard. They frequently held a patera in one hand, and sometimes a tablet or volume in the other. I was told that the patera indicated that the person belonged to the sacerdotal order. The frequency of its occurrence is, I think, fatal to this explanation; it may denote the piety of the man, or it may show us that in those days, as in the time of Abraham, every man was a priest in his own family.

On many of the urns a flower, more or less unfolded, was introduced. This (unless it be a mere ornament) is intended to show, by its greater or less expansion, that the person was snatched away in childhood or youth, or dropped his petals from sheer age. The dolphin is another common ornament. We also, as you well know, meet with it on Roman altars, and it is frequently introduced in the monumental slabs of the early Christian period. I was told that the dolphin indicated that the occupant of the urn had been connected with the sea. This could hardly be the case so frequently at Volterra. I fancy it is indicative of the brevity of human life. When I was on my way to Naples, I noticed some of these creatures sporting in the blue waves of the Mediterranean. One of them leapt right out of the water, like a salmon, and was soon engulfed again. What an apt illustration of man's life! We are here for a moment, and then plunged again into the unknown abyss. In Bede's account of the Saxon Witenagemote near York, we have a similar illustration.

The principal sculptures are on the front of the sarcophagus, and they are as beautiful in sentiment as they are excellent in execution. I will select a very few from my note-book:—One represents Aurora rising out of the sea; she holds four spirited chargers in hand; her car has not yet appeared above the horizon. This surely must be emblematical of the resurrection. Another (and this is a common type) represents a horse held by a page awaiting his rider. Friends bidding adieu indicate that the soul is about to take its long journey. Behind the horse is an attendant with the good and bad deeds of the expiring man packed up and thrown across his shoulder. Frequently the good and bad genius

of the person are introduced; the one with an uplifted torch, the other with a hammer to break in pieces, if possible, his reputation. In several instances we have the deceased placed in a reclining position in a funeral car, such as we see on the reverse of some Roman coins. In one case of this kind the horses are yoked like oxen, and they bow their heads as if to show how galling their present task is. One has evidently contained the ashes of a great man. Ten figures are introduced, forming a funeral procession; some carry the volumes in which his historic deeds are registered, others the lictor's rods, one the curule chair, magistrates in their robes of office follow. What is said to be the Rape of Proserpine is in one instance, perhaps more, represented. I suspect the idea intended is simply the forcible removal of the lost one to another sphere. The Rape of Helen is shown upon one urn; her return on another. The Battle of the Centaurs and Lapathæ is frequently introduced. When this is the case, an overturned wine amphora is seen on the ground. No doubt this subject represents Death the destroyer of men. Another common subject is what has been called a human sacrifice. A man kneels with one knee upon a low altar, and either plunges the knife into his bared breast himself, or allows a priestess to do it for him. His good genius stands on one side keeping off those of his friends who would forcibly interfere — his daughter (representing his family) stands on the other in hopeless, helpless grief. This subject occurs so often that I think the sacrifice must be metaphorical and not literal. In our day we have seen men sacrifice themselves for their country as really as if they had bled upon an altar. Several urns represent the scene of the chase.

MONTHLY MEETING, 8 JANUARY, 1862.

Richard Cail, Esq., in the Chair.

DONATIONS.—*From the University of Christiania.* A fine bronze medal, "Academiae Regiae Non. Fridericianae Sacra Semisecularia, D. II. Septbr., M.DCC.LXI. The following books. On cirklers Beröring, af C. M. Guldberg. 1861. Om Kometbanernes Indbyrdes Beliggenhed, af H. Mohn, 1861. Karlamagnus Saga ok Kappa Hans, udgivet af C. R. Unger. II. 1860. Old Norsk Læsebog, udgiven af P. A. Nunk og C. R. Unger, 1847. Det Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitets Stiftelse, af M. J. Mourad, 1861. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, parts 35 and 36.

COINS.—*The Rev. James Everett* exhibits an Egyptian brass coin of Claudius, and *Mr. William Pearson*, of South Shields, presents a third-

brass coin of Constantine, found on the Law Bank in 1861. Insignificant as a mere coin, the latter is not without its interest in connection with the term of Roman occupation of the station at Shields Law.

RING.—*Sir Walter C. Trevelyan* sends an impression from an antique plain gold ring, recently bought at Malton by a friend, who was assured that it had been dug up at Newcastle. The stone is red, well inserted, and exactly on a level with the surface of the ring. The subject is a Cupid offering grapes to an aged head.

ROMAN ITALY.—*Dr. Bruce* exhibits many photograms of Roman remains in the land which he recently visited.

POTTERY FROM LOWICK.—*Dr. Bruce* exhibits a curious implement of clay, found close to the Devil's Causeway, just behind Lowick. It is incised with crossing lines, branches, and a cross with a radiated circle; resembles Roman pottery, and yet may be of comparatively modern date—indeed, *Dr. Charlton* jocularly insists that it is an old butter-stamp.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 3 February, 1862.

The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, President, in the Chair.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL. — *Patron*: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. — *President*: The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth. — *Vice-Presidents*: Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart., Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., and John Clayton, Esq. — *Treasurer*: Matthew Wheatley, Esq. — *Secretaries*: Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., and the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. — *Council*: The Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, the Rev. James Raine, and Messrs. Robert Richardson Dees, William Dickson, John Dobson, Martin Dunn, John Fenwick, William Kell, William Hylton Dyer Longstaffe (*Editor*), Edward Spoor, Robert White, and William Woodman. — *Publisher*: Mr. William Dodd. — *Auditors*: Messrs. R. R. Dees, and Robert White.

NEW MEMBERS.—Mr. William Adamson, Cullercoats; Mr. Frederick Shaw, East Parade, Newcastle; Mr George Luckley, Claremont Place, Newcastle.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.* Report of the Lords' Committees to examine precedents of Peers' Proxies, 1817.—*From the Kilkenny Archaeological Society.* Their Papers and Proceedings, No. 34.—*From Mr. J. G. Forster.* Enshrined Hearts of Warriors and Illustrious People, by Emily Sophia Hartshorne, Newcastle, 1861.

BOOKS PURCHASED.—*Raine's* Extracts from the Records of the Northern Circuit, Surtees Society, 1861.

PROPOSED MUSEUM.—*Resolved*, that the Committee appointed to conduct the purchase of the ground be instructed to complete the purchase without delay; and that, subsequently, an appeal be made to the public to obtain funds for the building.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE excellent *resumé* of the Society's proceedings contained in the volume of Transactions precludes the necessity of giving in detail the events of the past twelve months. Many valuable donations of books and of antiquities have been received, and interesting papers have been read at the monthly meetings. Among the latter, the council would especially call attention to the very valuable account of the Roman Bridge over the North Tyne, at the Chesters, contributed by Mr. Clayton, by whose liberal exertions the whole of this important structure has been laid bare, along with a portion of the Wall—the most complete, if not the largest, of any existing along the line of the great barrier. The Council wish to remind the members that at the next Anniversary Meeting, in 1863, the Society will have completed the 50th year of its existence, and the Council would suggest that this event should be marked by some great effort to ameliorate the position of the Society. Nothing, probably, would be more acceptable to the members, or more appreciated by the public, than the completion of the long-wished-for museum, for the ever-increasing collections of the antiquities. The ground for this purpose — being that lying between the Castle and the Black Gate — has been already agreed for, and the purchase money is ready to be paid down; but beyond this, the funds in the hands of the Committee appointed for this purpose do not extend. Indeed, the amount of money subscribed has barely equalled the sum required for the purchase of the ground. It is impossible to look upon the stores accumulated within these walls, and not to feel how disadvantageously they are placed for study and for effect. Roman altars and inscriptions are hidden away in dark corners: the earlier remains of our primitive races, the celts, and runes, so often found in this district, are so crowded in our glass-cases that, with the imperfect side light, it is impossible to distinguish their outline. The great increase of the Society's library, through the liberal donations of Sir Walter Trevelyan and others, renders it necessary that all the space in the library should be allotted to books, as, with the able assistance of Mr. Dodd, one of the members of the Society, it will shortly be in possession of a complete catalogue of all the books, pamphlets, and engravings in its library. The number of new members has not, in the past year, been so great as in the year preceding, but the Society has lost very few by resignation or death. The Council have, moreover, to express their satisfaction with the mode in which the volumes of the Society's Transactions have been edited by Mr. Longstaffe.

SILVER RELICS OF THE 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES.

MR. LONGSTAFFE, by permission of the Executors of the late Mr. Joseph Garnett, of Newcastle, exhibits the following articles from their testator's multifarious collections: — I. A couple of Apostle Spoons formerly presented by sponsors at christenings. The present fine examples weigh 4 oz., and have figures of Sts. Peter and Paul; the hall mark is *r* (1560); the tradesman's mark is some animal; the leopard's head is in the bowl; and the initials of the child to whom they were given, being S. I., with a knot, are pounced on the back of the bowls. "And all this for the hope of a couple of Apostle Spoons and a cup to eat caudle in."—(*Ben Jonson.*) — II. Another Apostle Spoon, weighing 2 oz. 17 dwt., rather later, but in still finer preservation. It bears the figure of St. Simon the Zealot, with his saw; the hall mark is *f*. (1623); the tradesman's mark is E. H.; leopard's head in bowl. The endorsed initials are *R^A* pounced. "I'll be a gossip, Beuford. I have an odd Apostle Spoon."—(*Beaumont and Fletcher.*) — III. The figure of an Apostle from an old spoon, affixed to a shank and bowl, reworked or newly-made in 1739, in imitation of one of the older Apostle Spoons; a curious adaptation, weight, 1 oz. 18 dwt. — IV. Two Apostle Spoons composed of brass or "laten," apparently of very considerable antiquity; a rose supplies the place of the leopard's head of the assay office, but there is no attempt to imitate the hall marks of later introduction. — V. Jetton on the marriage of Charles I. (*Medallie History*, xv. 1.) — VI. Briot's Coronation Medal, *drauen sword* (xv. 11.) — VII. Jettons on the birth and baptism of Charles II., (xiv. 16, 10.) — VIII. Oval Medal, gilt, with portraits of Charles I. and Henrietta, legends engraved, garter encircling.—IX. Beautiful oval Medal, gilt (resembling xiv. 4), finely preserved, all in relief, with rich portrait of the King, and his arms. — X. Oval Medal, portrait of Charles, legend and arms engraved. — XI. Copy of the rare Oxford Crown, with view of Oxford under the King's horse, finely cast and chased. — XII. Royalist's Heart, a box in that form, with engraved inscriptions. Obv. "*Quis temperit a lacrymis, January 30, 1648,*" eye shedding tears; rev. "*I live and dy in loyaltye,*" bleeding heart pierced by two arrows. Interior—Obv. a small portrait of Charles in relief; rev. "*I morne for monerchie.*" — XIII. Simon's Dunbar Medal, with portrait of Cromwell, and representation of a parliament (xxii. 3.) — XIV. Oval Medal, gilt, with "*CAROLUS SECUNDUS—C. R.;*" very young and unusual head of Charles II. — XV. Specimens of the early Massachusetts Shillings.

MONTHLY MEETING, 5 MARCH, 1862.

Martin Dunn, Esq., in the Chair.

DONATION.—*By Mr. George Noble Clark.* A checked linen table-cloth used at the coronation of King George III. It seems to be composed of widths of the material sown together.

SHERIFFS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

BY JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq.

THOSE who have had occasion to refer for genealogical or other purposes to the Lists of Sheriffs, originally published by Fuller, and copied by our county historians, are well aware how meagre this source of information is as regards Northumberland, compared with other counties.

For a long period, commencing with the reign of Edward IV., the Sheriffs of Northumberland either refrained from tendering their accounts at the Exchequer, or they did so in a very imperfect and irregular form, so that in very many cases no Sheriff's name appears upon the Pipe Rolls, from which almost exclusively Fuller's lists are derived.

This system was checked, though not entirely abolished, in the 3rd of Edward VI., when an Act of Parliament was passed, requiring the Sheriffs of Northumberland to account in the same way as the Sheriffs of other counties.

Although the irregularity is said to have originated at the very commencement of the reign of Edward IV.,¹ we do not immediately discover any blanks in the list of Sheriffs.

In the 14th year the Earl of Northumberland had a grant of the Shrievalty for life,² and continued to hold the office till the death of Richard III., when he was superseded by Henry VII., but reinstated the following year. In the meantime the office was held by Sir Robert Manners, Knight. Fuller places this Sheriff by mistake in the 4th of Richard III., the true date of his appointment being the very day of the accession of Henry VII., August 22nd, 1485.³

¹ See contemporary statement, Hodgson's Northumberland, Part I., p. 365.

² Originalia.

³ Robertus Manners, miles, vice-comes, ab 22 Augusti, quo die Rex Hen. VII. incepit regnare.—Rot. Pipæ.

During this reign of 24 years, Fuller has only ascertained the names of 7 sheriffs, and only 16 during the 38 years of the succeeding reign of Henry VIII., nor has he always assigned these names to their correct official years. I have now the satisfaction of laying before the Society a complete list during both reigns. These have been compiled from various documents formerly in the Pipe Office, subsidiary to the Great Roll, and from the records of Exchequer proceedings against defaulting Sheriffs. In my investigation I have been materially aided by Mr. Joseph Burt, one of the Assistant Keepers of the Public Records. From the same sources I have supplied the deficiency of three names during the reign of Philip and Mary.

During the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., Fuller's list is complete, but it terminates with the 13th of Charles I., and is moreover deficient as to the names of the Sheriffs appointed in the 3rd, 5th, and 10th years. These names have been supplied, the two former from Sir Thomas Swinburn's Sheriff's Book, the last from Harleian MS. 5171, which contains lists of Sheriffs throughout England, nearly identical with Fuller's.

During the succeeding 47 years, from the 13th of Charles I. to the accession of James II., Hutchinson has only been able to supply the names of *nine* Sheriffs. I have succeeded in completing the series from various sources.

Down to the 18th Charles I., the names are from the Pipe Office Records with the exception of the 16th; with regard to which these documents present a blank suggestive of Fuller's commentary "*Ingratum bello debemus inane.*"

Within the period, however, of this shrievalty a general election occurred, and the Sheriff's name, though wanting where it ought to have been, on the Return for the County of Northumberland, was found, on a further search, appended to the Return for the Borough of Morpeth.

The 19th year is again a blank in the Pipe Records, but in the Commons' Journal of the following year there is a reference by name to the *late* Sheriff of Northumberland, which gives the required information.

In the 20th year, the Parliament, usurping the functions of the Crown, appointed the Sheriffs by an ordinance, and the nine following names are derived from the Journals of the two Houses.

Thenceforward the list is compiled from the newspapers in the British Museum, and the Pepysian Library at Cambridge, and from 1666 from the Gazettes.

From the accession of James II., a perfect list has already been published in Mackenzie's History of Northumberland, to which it was

contributed by the late Thomas Davidson, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, from the County Records.

I propose at a future period to communicate a revised list of the earlier Sheriffs of Northumberland, with which I have made some progress, but it appeared to me desirable in the mean time to offer the present paper, which supplies all blanks in the published series from the reign of Edward IV. to the present time, and supplies upwards of 80 gaps in the existing series.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

LIST OF SHERIFFS.

- Henry VII.* 1 - 2. Robertus Maners, miles
 2 - 3. Henricus Comes Northumbriæ⁴
 3 - 4. Idem.
 4 - 5. Idem.
 5 - 6. Johannes Middleton, miles
 6 - 7. Willielmus Tyler, miles
 7 - 8. Idem.
 8 - 9. Rogerus Fenewyk, armiger
 9-10. Johannes Heron de Chipches, armiger
 10-11. Ricardus Carnaby, armiger
 11-12. Radulphus Harbottell, miles
 12-13. Thomas Grey de Horton
 13-14. Georgius Tailbois, miles
 14-15. Idem.
 15-16. Edwardus Radclyf, armiger
 16-17. Edwardus Radclyf, miles
 17-18. Idem.
 18-19. Radulphus Ewre
 19-20. Thomas Ilderton
 20-21. Idem.
 21-22. Humfridus Lysle, miles
 22-23. Nicholas Rydley, armiger
 23-24. Idem.
 24 & 1 *Henry VIII.* Idem.
Henry VIII. 1 - 2. Nicholas Ridley, armiger
 2 - 3. Rogerus Fenwyk, armiger
 3 - 4. Edwardus Radclyf, miles
 4 - 5. Idem.
 5 - 6. Radulphus Fenwyk
 6 - 7. Idem.
 7 - 8. Nicholas Haryngton (Errington.)

⁴ The Earl of Northumberland held the office of Sheriff of Northumberland under a grant for life, bearing date 14th of Edward IV. He was dispossessed on the accession of Henry VII., but obtained restitution the following year.

- 8-9. Ricardus Thyrcell, armiger
 - 9-10. Idem.
 - 10-11. Christopherus Thirkeld
 - 11-12. Georgius Shelton, armiger
 - 12-13. Christopherus Dakres, miles
 - 13-14. Willielmus Ellerker, armiger
 - 14-15. Idem.
 - 15-16. Willielmus Heron, miles
 - 16-17. Willielmus Ellerker, miles
 - 17-18. Cuthbertus Ratclyff, armiger
 - 18-19. Willielmus Eure—Evers—Ewr
 - 19-20. Johannes Delavale, miles
 - 20-21. Edwardus Grey, miles
 - 21-22. Philippus Dacres, miles
 - 22-23. Cuthbertus Ratclyff, armiger
 - 23-24. Willielmus Heron, miles
 - 24-25. Nicholaus Horseley, armiger
 - 25-26. Henricus Comes Northumbria
 - 26-27. Idem.
 - 27-28. Idem.
 - 28-29. Idem.
 - 29-30. Johannes Horseley, armiger
 - 30-31. Idem.
 - 31-32. Cuthbertus Ratclyff, miles
 - 32-33. Johannes Wetherington, miles
 - 33-34. Reginaldus Carnaby, miles
 - 34-35. Johannes Delavale, miles
 - 35-36. Thomas Hylton, miles
 - 36-37. Johannes Collingwood
 - 37-38. Thomas Hylton, miles
- Edward VI.* .. 1. Johannes Horseley, armiger
 2. Johannes Delavale, miles
 3. Thomas Hylton, miles
 4. Johannes Forster, miles
 5. Thomas Grey, miles
 6. Robertus Collingwood
- 7 & 1 *Mary.* Johannes Wytheryngton, miles
- Philip and Mary* 1-2. Johannes Delavale, miles
 2-3. Georgius Heron
 3-4. Robertus Ellerker, miles
 4-5. Georgius Ratcliffe, miles
 5-6. & 1 *Elizabeth.* Johannes Witherington, miles
- Charles I.* 1-2. Cuthbertus Heron, armiger
 2-3. Francis Brandling, armiger
 3-4. Thomas Swinburn, miles
 4-5. Idem.
 5-6. Thomas Carr de Ford, armiger
 6-7. Robertus Brandling, armiger
 7-8. Nicholas Townley, armiger

- 8 - 9. Nicholas Tempest, miles
- 9-10. Thomas Middleton, armiger
- 10-11. Radulphus Selby, miles
- 11-12. Willielmus Carnaby, miles
- 12-13. Willielmus Witherington
- 13-14. Robertus Bewick, armiger
- 15-16. Willielmus Orde, armiger
- 16-17. Robertus Mitford, armiger
- 17-18. Willielmus Selby, armiger
- 18-19. Idem.
- 19-20. Gilbertus Swinhoe, armiger
- 20-21. Michaelis Weldon
- 21-22. John Fenwick, baronettus
- 22-23. Robertus Claving de Brenkburn
- 23-24. Willielmus Shafto de Bavington
- 24-25. Robertus Lisle de Felton
- 24 & 1 of *Charles II.*, Idem.

- Charles II.* 1 - 2. Ralph Delaval, miles
- 2 - 3. Robertus Mitford, armiger
 - 3 - 4. Ricardus Forster de Neuham
 - 4 - 5. Robertus Middleton
 - 5 - 6. Robertus Shafto de Benwell
 - 6 - 7. Johannes Ogle de Eggingham
 - 7 - 8. Lucas Killingworth
 - 8 - 9. Edwardus Fenwick de Stanton
 - 9-10. Idem.
 - 10-11. Idem.
 - 11-12. Idem.

(*Restoration, May 29, 1660.*)

- 12-13. Ralph Jenison
- 13-14. Mark Milbank
- 14-15. Thomas Bewick
- 15-16. Ralph Selby
- 16-17. Sir Francis Bowes, Knt.
- 17-18. Sir William Middleton, Bart.
- 18-19. Sir William Forster, Knt.
- 19-20. Sir Cuthbert Heron, Bart.
- 20-21. Robert Shafto of Benwell
- 21-22. John Heron of Bockenfield
- 22-23. William Selby
- 23-24. Francis Addison
- 24-25. John Forster
- 25-26. Martin Fenwick
- 26-27. Sir Thomas Loraine, Bart.
- 27-28. John Shafto
- 28-29. Utrect Whitfield
- 29-30. Francis Forster
- 30-31. Mark Milbank, Bart.
- 31-32. Edward Blackett
- 32-33. Henry Ogle of Eggingham

33-34. Edmund Craster of Craster.

34-35. *Idem*.

35-36. James Howard, Esq.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have had an opportunity of comparing Fuller's list with a Catalogue of Northumbrian Sheriffs compiled by that laborious antiquary, Roger Dodsworth, and comprised in the 45th volume of his stupendous collection, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. This list is not in its earlier portion so carefully prepared as to supersede the necessity of a reference to the original records, but it enables me to supply with perfect accuracy the very few lacunæ which occur in Fuller during the reigns of Richard II. and his successors, down to the period comprised in my communication above. I append the few additions and corrections which are required during these reigns:—

Richard II.—Fuller gives the name of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, as Sheriff in the 15th and 16th years, and again in the 20th and 21st. It appears that he held the office also during the intermediate years, his tenure being, by patent, for life. Dodsworth has collected also some names of "Subvicecomites," or Under-sheriffs, during years when the office was executed by deputy.

Thus, Anno 9. we have Henry de Percy, Sheriff, John Burond cum eo.

10. *Idem*, Henry de Bingfield cum eo.

11. *Idem*, Bertram Monboucher cum eo.

22. John de Fenwick, John Montague cum eo.

Henry IV.—Fuller has two vacant years, the 5th and the 13th. He assigns Gerard Heron, Knt., and Robert Umfravill, both to the second year, whereas they served respectively in the 2nd and 3rd. This correction refers the name wanting to the 6th instead of the 5th year, and Dodsworth supplies the name of Thomas Rokeby. This is further confirmed by the authority of an independent list already referred to in the Harleian Library. The other names are all correct, but each belongs to a year later than that assigned by Fuller. The correct sequence is as follows:—

Anno 1. Henry de Percy, filius Comitis Northumb.

2. Gerard Heron, miles

3. Robert Umfravill, miles

4. John Mitford, miles

5. John Clavering, miles

6. Thos. Rokeby

7. Rob. Umfravill, miles, &c., &c.

Henry V.—Fuller has again one name too few. He omits Robert Harbottle, who served the broken portion of the 14th of Henry IV. and a portion of the 1st Henry V., com-

menſcing with Robert Manners. The corrected liſt ſtands thus :—

- 14 *Henry IV.* and 1 *Henry V.*—Rob. Harbottle
 1 - 2 *Henry V.*—Rob. Maners
 2 - 3 *Henry V.*—Edw. Haſtings, miles, &c., &c.

Henry VI.—In this reign Fuller is accurate, except as to a few clerical errors.

Anno 24, he miſprints Haring for Hardyng.
 Anno 30, „ Heronford for Heron de Ford.
 Anno 33, and elſewhere, Mavers for Maners.

The liſt is now perfect at both ends, the publiſhed Pipe-Rolls giving us the early reigns, and leaving only thoſe of the three Edwards, which are very faulty, to be ſupplied.

I am indebted to my nephew, the Rev. John Richard King, Fellow of Merton College, Oxon, for a copy of Dodſworth's liſt.

ABSTRACT OF THE INVENTORY OF THE GOODS OF WILLIAM MORE, ESQ., OF BANK HALL, LANCASHIRE.

FROM SIR W. C. TREVELYAN, BART.

[Of the ancient family from which the deceased gentlemen deſcended, ſomething may be ſeen in the Baronetages. “Whereof was Sir William de la More, who was made knight-banneret, by Edward the Black Prince, at the Battle of Poitiers, in France. He was a very conſiderable man in that time, and wrote the Life and Death of Edward II. and III., which is made much uſe of by Barnes, and other hiſtorians who wrote of thoſe times.” “Edward More, of More, and Bank Hall, Eſq (ſon and heir of Col. John More, of More Hall, who defended Liverpool againſt King Charles I., by a daughter of Rigby,) was to have been created a baronet, in the year 1660, but the *Recepi* was not ſigned till March 1, 1661-2, and the patent paſſed not under the great ſeal until Nov. 22, 1675.”]

A TRUE and lawfull Inventory of all the goodes and cattelles of William Moore, Eſquire, of the Bancke Haule, late deceased, veued and valued, eaſteamed and praieſed, by Mr. Thomas Rinching, Mr. Allexander Rygby, Mr. William Banyſter, Mr. Oliver Fairehurſt, Thomas Bridge, and Nicholas Rygbie, the xvth day of Auguſt, 1502. [*read 1602.*]

Greate Chaumber. One ſtanding bedd, one truckle bed, with glaſſe and ſiling in the ſame chaumber, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Three feather beddes, two boultſters, three pilloes, iiij white blanketes, ij Irish cadnes and fine ſea

curtaines, 4*l*. 7*s*. 8*d*. One table, one forme, one chaire with one buffet stoole, and one chist with an ironn grate with j bord, 9*s*. 6*d*.

Littell Chaumber. One standing bedd, one truckle bedd, two feather beddes, ij bouldsters, one pilloe, three white blankettes, two cadnes, with one coverlett, and fine curtaines beeloning therunto, 4*s*. 14*s*. One table, one chaire, one forme, one small grate, with one paire of tounges, 6*s*. Some wainscott in the same chamber, with glasse, 40*s*.

Littell Studdie beeloning to the same chamber. One lyttell turnde stoole, one wiskett, and six littell shelves, 1*s*.

Great Parler. One long table, one square table, one forme, one foote stoole, five chaires, fowre ould stoole, one iron grate, one apple grate, one toasting forck, one paire of bellows, one smale chist, with one payre of playeing tables, 1*l*. 10*s*. One carpett and fowreteene ould cussinges, 6*s*. Three pictures, 3*s*. 4*d*. Wainscott and glasse in the same parler, 8*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. Two ould coverings with two pilloes at the stare headd, 10*s*.

Littell Parler. One standing bedd, one truckle bedd, ij fetherbeddes, ij bouldsters, iij blankettes, one coverlett, one covering with fower curtaines, 1*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. One cubberd, one chist, one hange lock, two paire of gloves, two formes, one still, with one paire of tounges, 5*s*. 10*d*. Wainscott and glasse in the same chamber, 4*l*.

Chaumber over the Butterie. One standing bedd &c., two paire of snuffers, two brushes, one looking glasse, one fceet, one iron grate, one standishe.

Greate Closset. Three stone of wooll, 40*s*. One chyst, two bolles, fower hoggeshed, three barrells, two combes, one turnell, a beame of iron and scales to them with six leaden weightes conteyning one hundred and a half weight, two iron casementes, two conie nettes, one payre of yorne wyndinges, one ould clocke, with other odd necessities, as wooden disshes and stone pottes, with trenchcares, one littel stoole, with a forme, one wooden beame, and scales, with one wyskett, and a paire of woollen cardes, 30*s*. Certaine clues of yorne, 6*s*. 8*d*.

Maidens Chaumber. — In Linnen. — In the Buttery. — Drie Larder. Two ratten trappes. — Wett Larder. Three salting tubbes, one great cowmbe &c., twoe ratten trappes. — Cooling Howse. Three stunneds, one cowmbe, one eshen, one mugg, 6*s*. 8*d*. — Brewhouse. One browing combe, with a cover, &c. — Dey Howse. In treene vessell xxxth peices, 10*s*. — Kittching. ix brasses pottes, v greate and smale, one chafer, one morter with pestell, ij chafing dishes, ij skillettes, ij candlestickes, &c. — Gatehowse Chamber. — Middle Chaumber. — Chappel Chaumber. One standing bedd, &c. — Outer Parler. Seven chistes, &c. — Chappell. One ould beddsted, v spinning wheelles, one saddle, with furniture for a light horse, one ould couberd, ij bottles, ij paire of yorne windinges and stoole for them, one chist, with other smale tryfles, 21*s*. 6*d*. In grease and talloe, ij stone, 8*s*. — Servinge Menn's Chaumber. One huppe of a bruing combe. — The other next Chaumber. Fower barrels of salte and j leade, 26*s*. 8*d*. — Backe Howse. — Ould Mr. John's Chaumber. In glasse, 1*s*. [nothing else.] — The Oxe Howse. One bedd steade, &c. — Oxe Howse Chaumber. In the kyll, j haire, ij dubble brackes, 24*s*. — The Haule.

Three lounge tables, one rounde table, iiij formes, ij caliviers, ould armour for two menn, and seven headpees, vij pickes, with one hande staff one greate whettstone, two ould tressels, 36s. 6d. In wainescot and glasse, 2l. — Cattell. — Pulleine. — In lyme and limestones, 10s. — Fuell. — Apparrell. — Plate, Rinniges, and Jewelles, vizd. Three dozen and one silver spoones, two gilt saltes, with covers, one greate gilt boule, with a cover, ii lyttell gilt cuppes, one gilt cup, with a cover, one silver boule, one lytle silver porrenger, with a cover, iiij gould ringes, one gilt tablet, ij tagges, one bone picture bownde about with silver, xi peeces of ould broken silver, with cognisenss, 22l. 6s. 8d. — Goodes and catell att Finch Howsse. — In the Gorsey Close at Linecker. — In Bootell Mill. — In Corne. — In the Horse Mill. — Inn the Winde Mill at Lowerpoole towne's end. The remander of a lease of the sayd myll, beeing xij yeares and a half, as appeareth by the sayd lease bearing date the xiiijth of March 29 Eliz., valor 40l. — Summa, 443l. 9s. 4d.

Debtes which are owing to William More, Esquier, late deceased. Lent Her Majestie, as appeers by the privy seale, 20l., Capitaine Malbey, 41l. 12s., Mr. Boulton, 8l., Mr. Reutcham for Sir Edward More, 3l. — Mr. Deverex, 40s., Mr. Euthorth, 20l. — Mr. Roberte More, 32l. 3s. 1d., Mr. Anthony More, 22s. 4d. — Mr. John Crosse, for iron, 20l. 3s. 6d. [other sums for iron.] — Summa totalis, 271l. 15s. 5d. ob.

Reareges of Rennotes.—Sir Richard Mollineux for Mr. Robert Mollineux his rent, 56s. 8d. — Mr. Robert More, for Cassehey, 56s. — Mr. Melling, 30s. — [Total, 39l. 18s. 11d.]

Summa totalis, 755l. 3s. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$

Debtes which the said William More, Esquier, late deceased, left unpaid.—Hee oweth to Mr. Thomas Mollineux and Mr. Roberte Mollineux for money which the sayd William More kept in his haundes, 178l. 8s. Item unto Edward More, sonn to the sayd William More, which was spent in his sute, 24l. 13s. 3d. To Sir Robert Cycles butler, 23l. 6s. 8d. To Mr. Nicholas Moore, 40s. To Thomas Fazakerley, 6l. 10s. Summa, 234l. 17s. 11d.

Exhibitum, &c. 2 Oct. 1602.

REVERSE OF THE SEAL OF DUNFERMLIN ABBEY.

DR. CHARLTON exhibits a large circular brass matrix, *circa* 1300, for some time in the possession of Mr. John Bell, of Gateshead, and said to have been found in the precincts of the Hospital of S. Edmund Confessor, in that town. From Laing's Scottish Seals, it proves to be the reverse of the Seal of Dunfermlin Abbey, the obverse of which is in the Bodleian Collection of Matrices. The design presents Our Lord Jesus Christ with cruciferous nimbus, blessing with his right hand, holding a

book with his left, seated on a rainbow, his feet on another, within a vesical aureola, borne by four angels. Within the aureola, under the right hand is a estoile, or Star of Bethlehem; above the book in the left is a crescent. Beneath the upper rainbow, under the estoile, is a quatre-foiled, under the book a cinquefoiled, flower. Outside the aureola, between the upper and lower angels, is a star of eight rays on either side. Crisp Early English foliage fills up vacancies. The legend is ✠ MORTIS L' VITE BREVIS —: VOX ITE VENITE DICE'T REP' BIS ITE VENITE P' BIS.

Mortis vel vitæ brevis est vox, "Ite," "Venite."
Dicent reprobis, "Ite;" "Venite," probis.

Of death or life short is the voice, "Go," "Come."
They will say to the wicked, "Go;" "Come," to the good.

INSCRIPTION ON THE FONT AT BRIDEKIRK.

BY THE REV. W. MONKHOUSE, B.D., F.S.A.

SINCE you did me the favour to insert my paper on the Bridekirk Runes, in the *Æliana*, I have had an opportunity of inspecting the font itself, and I find that the inscription has been most correctly given in Mr. Haigh's copy. The points in the original are all clear and well defined, of the same uniform character, and at equal distances between the words from beginning to end. I am therefore more convinced that those translations are incorrect in which the words are capriciously run together without any regard to the points.

The carving of the sacred subjects on the font is in good preservation, and is clearly of the style of what is called "Early English." It is also evident that the Runes must have been inscribed at the same time as the sacred symbols on the font.

[Bridekirk was given to the convent of Gisburn by Waldie, first lord of Allendale, who gave Kirkbride—another manor with which it is apt to be confounded—to Odard, whose great grandson, Richard de Kirkbride, Mr. Monkhouse is inclined to identify with the Richard of the Bridekirk font. The whole descent may be seen under Wigton and Kirkbride, in Nicholson and Burn, and need not be repeated here; but the font seems of a style earlier than that of this Richard's time, for

his second son Richard did not succeed Robert the eldest until 23 Edward I. In fact, the style of the carving may be termed Transitional.¹]

In speaking of the word "igrogte," I improperly illustrated the use of the prefix "i" as it is in the original text, by the prefix "y" as employed by Chaucer. Now these two prefixes represent two different periods of our language. If we look back a century earlier than Chaucer, and consult the few specimens of writing which remain to us, we shall find that "i" and not "y" was prefixed to the past tense of the verb. In a proclamation of Henry III., A.D. 1258, we find the word "idon" for "done"—"before iscide," "before-mentioned"—"iseined with ure seel," "signed with our seal," &c., &c.

It would be useless to speculate as to the motive that induced Richard to record an act of piety in characters that were utterly unintelligible to the little Christian congregation of the parish, but we can find a ready answer to the question which has been frequently put—How these Runes, the invention of the Pagan god Woden, the exponents of the black arts, the alphabet of the carmina diabolica, could ever have been blasphemously sculptured on a baptismal font at so late a period as I have assigned to it? However plausible the objection may appear, yet at the same time it has no foundation in truth.² Runes are found in Denmark for centuries after its conversion to Christianity. "God help the Soul" of the person on whose monument a Runic epitaph was inscribed was the commonest of all prayers, and the intercession of Our Saviour and the Virgin is entreated in Runic characters on several occasions. These cases are not isolated, occurring now and then only, but abound all over the country during the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries. In fact, they are so common that it has given rise to a controversy as to whether the Runes were not first introduced by the Christian missionaries, and not indigenous to Scandinavia. And, as a climax to this argument, there are preserved in the museum at Copenhagen, some small slips of polished wood on which are engraved kalendars containing all the fasts and festivals of the Christian year; so that there is no anachronism in my theory, and no want of precedent to show that Runes were employed by Christians into the 13th century for their sepulchral epitaphs, and other purposes of their religion.

¹ It strongly resembles that of the southern doorway of the nave of Durham Cathedral, constructed by Bishop Pudsey in the last days of the Norman style.—*Ed.*

² Our readers are familiar with the frequent use in the North of England of Runes on Christian monuments and coins.

In the third line of the note at page 9 of this volume, there is a provoking typographical error, *one* must be read *me*.—*Ed.*

MONTHLY MEETING, 2 APRIL, 1862.

The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth, President, in the Chair.

NEW MEMBER.—*The Rev. J. W. Dunn*, Vicar of Warkworth.

ARTICLES EXHIBITED.—*By Dr. Charlton.* A fine noble of Edward III. found on the Borders, of the type giving an extra fleur-de-lis above the first lion on the reverse; the French quarter with three fleurs-de-lis only; and the name misspelled EDWAD. A German powder-flask, in ivory, with a curiously carved representation of the Resurrection, the watchmen being dressed in the civil costumes of James I.'s time.—*From Mrs. King.* A volume of racing lists from 1752 to 1822.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Mr. C. R. Smith.* Note sur les Ouvrages offerts à la Société d'Emulation, par M. Roach-Smith, membre correspondant, Moulins, 1862. — *From the Duke of Northumberland.* Mr. G. Tate's paper on the Old Celtic Town of Greaves Ash, near Linhope. — *From the Kilkenny Archaeological Society.* Their Transactions, No. 34. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 37.

IMPRESSIONS OF SEALS.—*Mr. Challoner* presents the following—
SIGILLV' LIBERAE SCHOLAE GRAMITTICALIS ELIZABETHAE REGINAE ANGLIAE
IN VILLA DE ASHBVNE IN COMITATV DERBI . . . 8 . CAPITVL . HOSPITALIS .
SANCTI . SPIRITVS . IN SAXIO . DE . VRBE .

SOME NOTICE OF THE CORBRIDGE LANX.

BY THE RIGHT HON. LORD RAVENSWORTH.

MUCH has been written and divers conjectures have been hazarded of the meaning of the mythological group which composes the allegory of the Corbridge Lanx. None of these conjectures have been considered perfectly satisfactory.

A short treatise upon a subject so connected with the antiquities of Northumberland will not be devoid of interest to this Society.

A recent writer in the *Archæological Journal*, after a correct description of this piece of plate, writes as follows:—

“The signification of this mythological scene has not been satisfactorily explained. The column at the foot of which a female figure is seated, may remind the numismatist of the reverse of certain Roman coins with the legend ‘Securitas,’ and it is observed that this symbol may here possibly suggest the interpretation of the subject, which may be referable to the security of the province of Britain in a period of peace.

"According to another conjecture, the scene may relate to a very different subject, and present a symbolical allusion to the period of the year when the sun passes into the autumnal equinox.

"Another, and a more probable, interpretation has suggested that the group may be intended to represent the apotheosis of a Roman empress, typified by the figure of one of the chief heathen goddesses."

Such is the summary given by the writer in the *Archæological Journal* of different conjectures touching the signification of this allegory.

This writer intimates that the interpretation given by Hodgson, the learned historian of the county of Northumberland, of the allegory and symbols of the Corbridge Lanx is not a probable interpretation. Hodgson considers that this picture presents a symbolical allusion to the period of the year when the sun passes into the autumnal equinox.

Before I had seen either the *Archæological Journal* or Hodgson's account of the Lanx, I came to a similar conclusion, that these figures had some reference to the seasons.

Hodgson's research has led him to attempt an exact specification of the group, and I believe that in the main his interpretation is correct.

I will proceed to notice some further points, all tending in the same direction, and offer my views upon the unexplained portions of the picture. With regard to the deities represented, no doubt can exist as to the identity of three, viz: Apollo, Minerva, and Diana. I believe also that Vesta is rightly named, and that Vesta symbolizes the Earth. The altar, with the sacred flame, below this figure is a sufficient proof of her identity. As to the fifth figure being Juno, I utterly reject the notion. I concur with Hodgson, who cannot perceive in the figure any distinguishing feature or attribute of Juno. Nor does she present any indication whatever of the apotheosis of a Roman empress or any other Roman matron. In every case where an apotheosis is presented to the imagination or the view, whether in poetry or painting, the action clearly indicates the transition from mortality to immortality. The deified body is received into the company of the celestials, and is described as partaking of their enjoyments when enrolled in their society—

"Illum ego lucidas
Inire sedes, ducere nectaris
Succos, et adscribi quietis
Ordinibus patiar deorum." ¹

¹ Horace 'de Apotheosi Romuli':—

Here let him sit in Juno's sight,
And tread the starry halls of light,
The nectar quaff in cups of gold,
With gods and demigods enroll'd.

(Lord Ravensworth.)

Again, in another passage of the same ode—

Quos inter Augustus recumbens
Purpureo bibit ore nectar.²

And in every picture of an apotheosis, whether ancient or modern, the actual reception of the deified person is invariably represented. This conjecture, therefore, which the writer in the *Archæological Journal* ventures to say is more probable than Hodgson's interpretation, seems to me quite untenable.

Who is this fifth figure?

May she not represent a vestal virgin attendant upon the goddess? This at least is an easy and natural conjecture, quite sufficient to account for her presence.

In a curious volume entitled *Mythographi Latini*, I find this notice of Vesta:—

“Vestæ erat templum latum et spatiosum cum arâ in medio, circâ quam ex utroque latere erat ignis accensus, qui perpetuo servabatur, quem extinguere nullatenus fas erat. Et ideo ad hujusmodi mysterium erant multæ Vestales virgines deputatæ, quæ et ipsæ ibidem depictæ ignem fovere videbantur.”

“Albrii Philosophi de Deorum imaginibus libello.”

Here then we may behold the goddess, as it were, presiding over the altar in which the sacred flame is kindled, with one of her attendant virgins by her side. Moreover, the spearlike wand in the left hand of this figure is not unlike a torch, and is one of the attributes of Vesta. I have discovered the exact counterpart of this ‘*Hastile*’ in a work, ‘*De Antiquis Lucernis*,’ which contains the figure of a lamp dedicated to Vesta, who holds in her hand a torch of this description, wattled round the point with combustible materials. On the other hand, the vestal virgins are generally represented with a veil, or ‘*peplum*,’ thrown back from the head, but which would be used to hide their features from the vulgar gaze.

Although, then, plausible grounds may exist for this conjecture, I rather incline to the opinion that this figure may be intended to personate the Goddess Latona, mother of Apollo and Diana.

In the first place, the presence of Latona may probably be looked for in a group of which Apollo and Diana are the principal features. Latona was worshipped as a deity wherever her children were adored—and her presence in this group would serve to explain a mysterious symbol of which no explanation has hitherto been attempted.

² Whom now Augustus joins, and sips
The nectar's bowl with rosy lips.—(*Lord Ravensworth*.)

I allude to that plant springing up between the hound and the prostrate stag, which I have no doubt is intended to represent a palm tree. The straight and naked stem, the fan-shaped leaves, and the corolla of fruit at the base of the fronds, are sufficient indications of the palm.

Now, the fable runs, that Latona being pregnant by Jupiter, became the object of Juno's hatred and vengeance, who sent the serpent Python to persecute her. She was driven from Heaven, and Tellus (the Earth), influenced by Juno, refused to give her a place of rest. At length Neptune, moved with compassion, struck with his trident the floating island of Delos, which became fixed in the Ægean Sea. Hither Latona was conveyed, and here she gave birth to Apollo and Diana, leaning against a palm tree and an olive, clasping their stems with her hands to ease the pangs of child-birth. These two trees were henceforth sacred to Latona. But the olive being originally created by Minerva, in her contest with Neptune as to which deity should create an object most beneficial to the human race, was dedicated to that goddess, and we may therefore reasonably suppose that this is the tree which overshadows Minerva in the group, while the palm tree, sacred to Latona, is figured below to complete the symbolical series.

Concurring as I do with Hodgson, that the whole group is a symbolical allusion to the period of the year when the sun passes the autumnal equinox, I will proceed to point out some supplemental evidence in support of this conjecture. Our historian, however, procuring his conjectures from an inaccurate engraving of the Lanx, has fallen into error in describing the pillar upon which Apollo rests his hand as a pyramid of eight compartments. In the original it is divided into *twelve* compartments, and these may perhaps represent the twelve months into which the year is divided.

The sprig of a bough which Apollo holds in his hand, Hodgson thinks is an emblem of fertility. I will not dispute it, more especially as I find the precise and exact counterpart of this branch in an antique gem, where a like interpretation is given to it, and it is thought to represent a branch of olive. But the following consideration seems to have escaped the notice of Hodgson and of former enquirers, viz. the double character of Diana—who is not merely the Dea Venatrix, but also the Goddess Luna—the ruler of the months, as her brother the Sun is ruler of the year—

“*Damna tamen celeres reparant coelestia Lunæ.*”—*Hor.*

While, therefore, she meets Minerva as “*Montium custos nemorumque Virgo,*” and seems to invite the Goddess of Arts and Arms to join her

in the pleasures of the chase which the season offers, she is also appropriately placed opposite the Sun to receive the reflection of his radiance, and to mark the lunar months into which the year is divided. And this is further expressed by the fact of Vesta being surmounted by a globe at the summit of a column, which, according to Hodgson, represents "This pillared earth so firm and wide," while the smaller globe upon Diana's altar may with equal reason be supposed to represent the Moon; the Earth being so placed between the Sun and his sister planet as to receive the beams of both.

Lastly, the hound, the attendant of Diana, is represented very naturally in the exact posture of a dog baying the moon.

This mythological allegory may thus then be shortly explained:—

Apollo (or the Sun), standing in the porch of his temple,³ intimates to Vesta (or the Earth) the approach of Winter, when his vivifying influence will be for a time withdrawn. On the opposite side, Minerva, the mythic personification of Intellect and Valour, seems to welcome the Goddess Diana, as the season of field sports has commenced. In the character of Minerva 'Pacifica,' she has deposited her ægis at the foot of the olive tree, while Diana seems to be offering her the use of her bow.

Perhaps the brave and genial proconsul upon whose table the dish may have shone, might at the time enjoy a period of colonial tranquillity, and indulge his passion for the chase—like many other gallant gentlemen before and after him—and the artificer of this piece of plate may have intended to convey a delicate and refined compliment to his tastes in the effigies of these two deities, while Latona may be supposed to feel a maternal interest in the whole proceeding.

After this brief explanation of the group, I will conclude with a summary of the marginal symbols.

The urn with a stream of water issuing from it may either mean a river (perhaps the Tyne itself, in whose bed the dish was found), or the rainy season of 'Aquarius.' I prefer the former conjecture.

The hound, as it were, baying the moon, is one of Diana's pack.

The palm tree is, as I have explained, sacred to Latona, and the slain stag shews what Cheviot Mountain produced in those days.

The altar with the sacred flame is the attribute of Vesta, and the gryphon is the symbol of Apollo, or the Sun.

³ *Regia Solis erat sublimibus alta columnis
Clara micante auro, flammisque imitante pyropo
Cujus ebur nitidum fastigea summa tenebat.*

(*Ovid, Met.*)

The plectrum minus a string indicates, according to Hodgson, the lapse of so much of the year, at least so I understand his notice of it; and the flower with three stalks he conceives to be a sun-flower with folded discs.

Another emblem yet remains, in the form of an eagle perched aloft, in the character of the king of birds, which are seen fluttering around.

“Qualem ministrum fulminis alitem
Cui Rex Deorum regnum in aves vagas
Permisit.”

And it may be observed, that as the hound is looking upwards to the moon, so the royal bird is also looking upwards, either gazing at the sun, or where Jove himself may be supposed to be seated on his celestial throne, complacently surveying the group below, which consists of his own progeny, to wit, Minerva, Apollo, and Diana, Latona his spouse, and Vesta his foster-parent.*

“Hanc Jovis esse nutricem, et cum suo gremio sustentâsse antiqui dicebant.”

Lastly, as if nothing should be wanting to this allegorical picture, the border of the Lanx is embossed with a rich garniture of matured grapes—indicating the season when the vintage is gathered in, along with all the fruits of the earth, and at the same time holding forth the promise of a good bottle of wine at the hospitable board at which this Lanx has formed a conspicuous ornament.

Such, then, is the explanation which I am enabled to give of an allegorical group of figures and symbols which has exercised the ingenuity of many of my predecessors without any results that have been hitherto considered perfectly satisfactory.

I feel proud and happy to confirm the views of our industrious, learned, and able historiographer, the Rev. John Hodgson, whose friendship I possessed, and whose memory I greatly cherish. I hope to receive the concurrence and approbation of the members of this Society in the explanation I have offered. It is quite certain that some meaning or other must lie hidden beneath the veil of this allegory, and, as in the investigation of a criminal charge, the perfect harmony and concatenation of a great number and variety of links of evidence form a chain of circumstances which becomes irrefragable, so in the present instance it is difficult to refuse credence to a conjecture not in itself forced or unnatural, and which is supported by the whole mass of concurrent evidence which this mythological picture supplies to the careful enquirer.

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 MAY, 1862.

J. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Mr. George Tate, F.G.S.* Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, in which is contained his Paper on the Celtic Town at Greave's Ash.—*From Sir W. C. Trevelyan.* Charters of the Hospital of Soltre, of Trinity College, Edinburgh, and other Collegiate Churches in Mid-Lothian, Bannatyne Club, 1861. The Chronicle of Man and Sudreys, Royal University of Christiania, 1860. Gell's Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca, 1807.—*From the Sussex Archæological Society.* Sussex Archæological Collections, Vol. XIII.—*From the Archæological Institute.* The Archæological Journal, No. 71.—*From the Royal University of Christiania.* Norges Mynter i Middelalderen, 1860.—*From the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.* Their Transactions, Vol. I., N.S.

THE LESLEY LETTER TO SIR THOMAS RIDDELL.—*Mr. Clephan* read a paper on the first appearance and various readings of this famous epistle. The subject is continued for enquiries.

 ROMAN FIGURE FROM CARLISLE.

DR. BRUCE has received the following letter from Mr. C. Roach Smith, in reference to a fragment in low relief of a male figure in drapery, of conventional character :—

My Dear Sir,—As a week's examination of the photograph will not advance me, I lose no time in writing to say I doubt if, in this very fragmentary state of the monument, we can say with certainty what it may have been. No doubt the inscription would have explained it. This is to be regretted, as it belongs evidently to that interesting class of monuments which I have given in my Collectanea so many examples of, (and am giving), from France; but which we have so few of in this country.

I suspect the object held in the right hand is the *handle* of some baton or staff of office, terminating in a bird's head. In the left hand the man seems to hold a *nail* or *chisel* and the *plumb*. It is drapery I think

falling from the left shoulder. You will see the folds are subdued by the sculptor to shew the object in the left hand.

You do not say what is the size of the stone.

I infer it represents a *grown* person from the costume. It is the torques round the neck, with a pendant ornament.

I hope Mr. Ferguson will succeed in recovering the other portions and the inscriptions.

SCARCITY OF COFFEE IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON SWAIN, Esq., Norton Hall, exhibits the following letter:—"Dear Friend,—By a letter last night I am assured that the Marshall designs to honour me with his company in a day or two, which lays me under the obligation to desire the favour of you, and my friend Lawson, to refer making me happy at Eshet, till the army is past, which I hope will be in a few days. I must intreat you to get me the coffee if possible to morrow; none I have nor none can I get unless you assist me. Pray send it to me, and I shall pay the messenger, with thanks. Will. Carr joyns with me in compliments to you and your good family, is all from — Your most obliged humble servant, WM: CARR. Eshet, Oc. 27, 1745. — To Francis Forster Esqr., at Buston."

COUNTRY MEETING, 14 JULY, 1862.

THE Society this day enjoys the liberal hospitality of Prudhoe Castle, and the excellent guidance of the host, Mr. C. Umfreville Laws, over the valuable ruin he is privileged to conserve. The Rev. G. R. Bigge performs the same kind office for the ancient relics in his parish of Ovingham. The inclement weather vanishes to favour our old Society, and the day is one of unmitigated enjoyment in a pleasant district and delightful air.

PRUDHOE CASTLE.

THE general history of the early possessors of Prudhoe barony has been elaborated by Hodgson under Redesdale, and by Hartshorne under a brief notice of the castle in the Newcastle Congress volumes. For our purposes it is sufficient to remember a few leading events.

The barony of Prudhou was granted to the Umfrevilles by Henry I. The castle was built or largely refashioned by Odinel de Umframvill in the reign of Henry II. A complaining monk of Tynemouth, quoted by

Leland in his *Collectanea* (iii. 115), calls him "*potentum de Northumbria potentissimus*," and says that he compelled his neighbours, and principally the husbandmen of St. Oswin, "*ad castelli sui resartienda tecta*." He ordered an irreverend king's satellite "*in Colebrigia civitate*" (Corbridge), to invade their possessions in Wilum near the castle, and compel them to come "*ad ædificationem castelli*." Its defenders gallantly baffled the Lion of Scotland in 1174, while Odinel first appears on the Pipe Roll in 1165. The visitor will not be far wrong when he expects to find a keep something like that of Richmond, which was built before 1171. It has elsewhere been shown (vol. iv. p. 175) that the settlement of Prudhoe upon Henry Lord Percy (afterwards first Earl of Northumberland) was by Gilbert Umfreville, quite independently of the marriage of his widow with Percy afterwards. The instrument is abstracted in Hodgson's *Northumberland*, part ii. vol. i. p. 45. Little light is shed upon the fabric during the possession of the Umfrevilles. The licence of 28 Edward I. to Gilbert Umfreville, Earl of Angus, to endow a chaplain to celebrate mass in the chapel of St. Mary, in the castle of Prudhow, and his successors for ever, has indeed been thought to explain the lancet-lighted oriel chapel over the gateway. But 1300 scarcely seems to be the period of this early work, and fortresses generally contained more chapels than one. An obvious explanation—did the document point to a fresh erection at all—would be that it referred to the larger chapel of the castle,¹ and not to the oriel oratory in question; but as it rather indicates the foundation of chantry services in a chapel already existing, we need not to consider it further. More to the subject is the order in 20 Edward II. to Roger de Maudyt, then constable of the castle of Prudhoe, to mend and repair it, as well as to construct a certain pele without the gates of the said castle, spending 20 marks thereon out of the issues of his bailiwick. This is probably connected with the works of the barbican.

There is a sort of double moat at Prudhoe, but the outer member is little more than the original natural ravine, and the inner one breaks off at the north, where the ground, strong throughout, is so precipitous as to render earthworks unnecessary. There is no reason to believe that it was filled with water. At the south-west it is a pleasing feature of Mr. Laws's grounds, and at this point, between it and the outer foss, is "the chapel-garth," in which Buck figures an oblong ruin, with traces of three windows in its sides. "There is," says Stockdale in 1586,

¹ Wallis seems to have been decidedly of this opinion; indeed, he does not qualify his language. "The castle is now in ruins, as is the chapel of Our Lady at the foot of the hill."

"within the site, and without the walls, an elder chapel [he seems to have considered the oriel to be a substitute], which hath been very fair, and covered with slate. In the time divers dwellers were on the demesnes; one dwelled in the said chapel, and made it his dwelling-house and byers for his cattle, and by that means defaced, saving the timber, walls, and great part of slate remaineth. There is also within the precincts of the site a little mill, standing at the castle gate." This mill, which is on the outer foss, is still, in its modern aspect, an agreeable feature of the place.

Stockdale's Survey, after all, is the best guide to the place, and it will bear repetition, with a note here and there thrown in.

"There is an old ruinous castle, walled about, and in form not much unlike a shield with one point upwards, situate upon a high mote of earth, with ditches in some places, all wrought with man's hands as it seemeth, and is, of all the site, with a little garden plat, and the banks, by estimation three acres." Mr. Laws points out some very ingenious severances "by man's hands" to increase the strength of the place. The ground seems to have given way repeatedly under the walls at the north-east corner where the masonry is a fine "higglety-pigglety" mass.

"The said castle hath the entry on the south, where it hath had two gates, the outermost now in decay, and without the same is a little turn-pike; and on the west part a large gate-tower, where there hath been a passage into the lodgings there situated without the castle, as is supposed, or to the chapel there standing." Of this gate-tower only the springers of the arch, which led into the grounds and chapel-garth westward, remain outside of and attached to the barbican gateway. "And between the gates is a strong wall on both sides, and, as it appeareth, hath been a draw-bridge; and, without the same, before it come to the outer gate, a turn-pike for defence of the bridge." Of all this, marked and curious indications present themselves with a couple of small doors, east and west, leading to the outside of the walls. We have now arrived at the gateway itself, to which, as before noticed, the barbican along which we have been proceeding was an addition. It is said that the masons' marks on the barbican are those of the workmen of Dunstanborough and Alnwick (1312-15), but what we see are of a common order, such as may refer to any age.

"The gate is a tower all massy work on both sides to the top of the vault. Above the vault is the chapel, and over the chapel a chamber, which is called the wardrobe. It is covered with lead, but in great ruin, both in lead and timber. It is in length ten yards, and in breath

six yards or thereabouts." The passage of the gateway is divided by an arch in the centre, plain and unchamfered, resting on corbels, each supported by two human heads. Hartshorne notices the classical purity of the mouldings of these corbels. The north or inner face of the gateway has chamfers, and looks like a refacing. We forget to search for other traces of the chapel being an addition, though Hartshorne detected two periods in the stringcourse of the outer or south front. The nave clearly shows in its side walls the position of the floor of the wardrobe above. The chancel, as is well known, is a little oriel apse corbelled out from the gateway, with lancet windows shouldered inside. There are traces of a powdering of red cinquefoils, the famous flowers of the Umfrevilles, over the altar, and there is a curious sink in the floor at the south-east angle, which we suppose served as the piscina, like the small drains at the altars in Jervaux Abbey, though the drain from the Prudhoe example does not enclose the contents to the ground, but allows them to percolate down the wall. There is an aumbry in the chancel arch, and a finial cross lying on the nave floor. In the corbelling of the south front of the apse may be noticed part of an arrow slit, perhaps an insertion in course of repairs.

"There is, opposite to the said gatehouse-tower, joining to the north wall of the said castle, one hall of 18 yards of length, and 9 yards of breadth, or thereabouts, within the walls, covered also with lead; albeit the timber and lead in some decay." The northern curtain wall in connection with this hall deserves attention. The kitchen, it will afterwards be found, stood to the east of the hall.

"Between the said gatehouse and hall, on the left hand at your entry in at the gate, is a house of two house height, of length 24 yards, in breadth 6 yards, or thereabouts, divided into two chambers, covered with slate. The lower house hath a great room to pass out of the court through that house to the great tower; and the south end a chamber, and inner chamber. Out of the outer chamber is a passage to the great tower by a little gallery; on the other side, a passage down to the buttery. Out of the inner chamber is a passage to the chapel, and on the other side a passage to a house called the nursery. On the west part of the said house is another little house, standing east and west, upon the south wall, called the nursery, in length 10 yards, and in breadth 6 yards or thereabouts, of two house height, covered also with slate." The length given will occupy nearly the whole frontage of Mr. Laws's residence, which assumed its present appearance under the guidance of Mr. David Stevenson about 50 years ago. Many of the old arrangements may still be traced. The gabled ends of the inner or southern chamber and

the nursery may be seen in Buck's view,² with the passage out of the former to the chapel above the gateway. The elevation is now raised and embattled, but the old windows are still to the fore, wonderfully clean and perfect, with the heads of the lights all in one piece. These windows are square-headed, of late flowing Decorated work, the lights having ogeed arches.

"At the south-west corner is a house standing north and south, called the garner, adjoining to the west wall, in length 10 yards, in breadth 6 yards, of two house height; the under house a stable, the upper house a garner, covered also with slate. At the north-west corner of the said castle is a little tower, called the west tower, of three house height, round on the outside, in length 7 yards, or thereabouts, covered with lead, but in decay both in lead and timber. Joined to the said tower is another house of two house height, in length 9 yards, in breadth 6 yards, or thereabouts, covered with slate, but much in decay." The corner where the garner was situated presents also a projecting circle. The towers have an Edwardian appearance in plan, but Harts-horne illustrates the transitional basement of the keep at Harbottle by the base of one of these circular towers at Prudhoe, and, without giving any opinion, we would remind the reader of the half-moon tower at Newcastle, which was at least of the Early English period.

"In the middle of these houses, by itself standeth the great tower, one way 18 yards, another way 12 yards, north and south, of three storeys only, and of height 15 yards, or thereabouts, besides the battlements. It hath no vault of stone, and it is covered with lead, but in some decay of lead and timber, but necessary to be repaired; and a toofall, or a little house adjoining thereunto, in utter decay." The masonry of the keep is in wonderfully fine condition, and there seems no reason to doubt the originality of the battlements. There was probably a turret at each angle like the one remaining, and in this respect and its flat buttresses it strongly resembles the dungeon of Richmond, but without the large entrance arch which forms so curious a feature there. Dr. Bruce calls attention to the stones used in the keep of Prudhoe as being of the usual Norman character, square in the outer face, and not of greater weight than what a man can comfortably lift. It will be noticed that the buildings which stood on the site of Mr. Laws's house cut the enclosure in two, separating the keep on the west from the gateway and court where stood the hall towards the east, to which we return, noting that the soil is raised by rubbish in the courtyard,

² The Society's publisher is the fortunate possessor of the original plate, and is prepared to supply impressions.

and that about the hall the ground sounds hollow, and would probably repay research.

"At the east end of the hall is a kitchen, of one house height, in length 12 yards, in breadth $6\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or thereabouts, covered with slate." This would be at the north-east corner of the court, and here appears a curious feature, a turning passage within the wall, apparently joining the two apertures which appear at some little interval inside and outside. At the inside it seems to lead from a garderobe.

"In the east end, as it were at the point of the shield, is a little square tower, in length 7 yards, in breadth 5 yards, or thereabouts, covered with lead, but in utter ruin and decay, both in timber and lead. Adjoining to the same is a house, called the brewhouse, in length 8 yards, and in breadth 7 yards, and covered with slate." The "little square tower" contains a snug apartment vaulted with plain unchanfered ribs forming elliptical arches, and now stored with very goodly fitches of bacon. Between it and the entrance-gateway there is a couple of garderobes, one above the other, with separate wells. Their doorways are shoulder-headed.

The chapel and mill outside have already been noticed.

"There is under the mote, on the north side, a barn, two byers, and other such, an old kiln and kiln-house, all which were builded and repaired by Thomas Bates in the 20th year of the Queen's Majesty's reign that now is, and yet now in his late absence decayed. There was an orchard, set all with fruit-trees, now all spoiled; and an old house, wherein the keeper of the orchard did dwell.

"The said castle, town, and manor of Prudhoe is situate in Tindale-Ward, on the south side of the river of Tyne, adjoining to the county palatine of Durham, distant from the great town of Newcastle seven miles, having a great and large demesne adjoining the same, good and fertile, and the tenants thereof very finable." Prudhoe is now considered to be about eleven miles from Newcastle, another example of the difference of ancient measures from modern. The demesnes are now partly stocked by the sacred kine of India, which we view with curious interest. We regret to observe that pseudo-botanists have almost exterminated the black spleenwort on the walls of the castle, which we must not leave without noticing the very curious and early bridge over a little ravine to the south east of the fortress. It has, we believe, hitherto escaped observation by the writers on Prudhoe, and yet it is perhaps one of the earliest bridges in the north. It is composed of plain ribs forming a circular arch, but the end or front arches are pointed, forming a most picturesque assemblage.

OVINGHAM.

THE cell of Ovingham is said to have been endowed by the last of the Umfrevilles, barons of Prudhoe, for three black canons, and appropriated to Hexham Priory. Stockdale's Survey, as printed, ends by noticing that Prudhoe Castle, "is of the parish of Ovingham, which lieth on the north side of the said river, and opposite to the said castle." By this arrangement the "very finable" tenants and the poorer parishioners on the south side can neither attend the church at any time without toll, and, during storms and floods, at all, nor, under the latter circumstances, bring their dead to be buried. The inconvenience might not be so great before the chapels of the Umfrevilles were suffered to go down. We cannot say that, to "foreigners," the ferry is either commodious or agreeable, especially in conjunction with the assurance that not unfrequently the boat has gone over the dam, along which the windy voyage is made.

Arrived at the village, the memory of the market is kept up by a modern cross. The head was copied from an original one, which was discovered. The latter, after the second copy was made (for the first was *too* bad for erection), was stolen by some unconscious performer of poetical justice in return for the substitution of an uninteresting copy for a venerable and spirited original. Old people can remember the old cross. The present one is understood to mark the site of the Tollbooth.

The church of Ovingham is one of the most interesting in Northumberland. It is cruciform, and the long narrow lancet lights of the transepts and chancel remind us strongly of those in the fronts of the mother priory church. The primary object of interest is the tower, on which Buck's view shews pyramidal capping. It is almost a counterpart of the tower at Billingham in Hartness, and may be assigned to the same date, the latter days of the Saxon dynasty or the first reign of the Norman one. There are the same double lighted belfry windows with rude balusters and through capitals, the same ribbed bordering, and the same circular holes above the lights and within the arched border, as if plate tracery had been almost within the grasp before it eluded architects for another century. Bewick's tomb is reverentially visited, and the rest of the church merits attention. The buttresses dividing the lancets in the south transept are better than those in the north arm, and have interesting peculiarities. In the porch is an old crossed gravestone, and the doorway is very early and good, with square abaci, quite transitional. The nave has once more a north aisle. The old one had

entirely disappeared, leaving its pillars and arches built up and ready for re-opening. The transepts, which have western aisles, exhibit some good corbels. The nail-head ornament betokens early date in the style. The south west capital of the crossing has received late Decorated or Perpendicular foliage. There is a piscina in the centre of the south transept, and a low side-window in the chancel, passing straight and not diagonally through the wall. Two altar-stones lie in the chancel, where there are two early trefoiled sedilia, the new pillars and capitals whereof are absolutely barbarous, and worthy of immediate destruction. Within and without the altar rails are several tombstones. Some are of the Blacketts of Wylam. A modern one has Addison, a chevron between three eagles displayed,¹ impaling a fess between three martlets, under the crest of one of the eagles. But the most interesting bears the following arms:—Quarterly, I. and IV., Three salmons hauriant, one and two; II., Three mullets, one and two; III., Three fleurs-de-lis, one and two. The crest is a bull's head, not a usual bearing of Ord. The inscription, which, however, is reversely placed to the arms, is a curious addition to Northumbrian anthology.

Here lyes the Corps of A Rare Man interd
 On Whom Both Wit and Learning God Conferd
 To His Great Good For All His Works did tend
 To God The Obiect Of His Acts And End
 His Abstract Was From A Renowned Race
 To Which His Proper Vertue Added Grace
 Was Happie in His Wife his Children Seaven
 Of Which The Prime Did Follow Him to Heaven
 A Vertuous Girle Above Her Age was Shee
 Of Sins Fovle Dregs and Vile Contagion Free
 With Credit Great While He Lord Percy served
 Of High of Low of all He Well Deserved
 He Could Get Welth but Got He Cared Not For It
 And Thought It Greater Wisdome To Abhorre It
 And To Conclvde He Vsde Things Transitory
 As Means to Bring Him to Eternall Glory
 William Ovrd Esquire Dep'ted This Life
 The 27 Of Aprill 1630 And Ann His Dav
 ghter The 2 Of December 1631.

Bewick's pupil Johnson lies in the churchyard, and there are some very unsophisticated monuments.

The bold resistance of "the Maister of Ovingham" to "the king's most dread commandment of dissolution," "in harness with a bow bent

¹ Vide 1 Surtees' Durham, 194

with arrows," on "the steeple head and leads" of Hexham, is well known, through Mr. Hinde's pages. It is interesting to detect the traces of his dwelling, which comprises the modest schoolroom in which the said historian and the wood engraver of Cherryburn and a host of North-country worthies received their education. There is, in situ to the east, the little square Decorated window of two trefoiled lights which is fairly attributed to the oratory of the successive masters of the cell, and there are interior walls of wicker work filled in with mud. The kitchen possesses a noble fireplace, with wide chamfered arch, on which ornaments like the nail-heads of an earlier period occur at intervals. Upstairs there is a richly moulded cornice of Elizabethan aspect, with the letters I. M. repeated all round, and above the south door is a date 1694—I. A., referring to one of the Addisons, owners of the lay-rectory. In fact, this house is parcel of the lay-rectory, not of the perpetual curacy. The family of the present incumbent possess the tithes. The door has, in lieu of a knocker, the old screw-ring and screw-post, forming the "door-rasp," now nearly extinct in England, the sound whereof may form a worthy accompaniment to pipe-music. On the side of the steps leading from the garden to the river are two memorial stones:—"Height of the Flood, Nov. 17, A.D. 1771," and "Height of the Flood, Dec. 31, A.D. 1815." These bring us into modern times; and we may venture to note the pleasure with which we view Mr. Bigge's admirable specimen of the clocks manufactured by a neighbouring pitman, Isaac Jackson, of Wylam. It is a marvel of accuracy.

MONTHLY MEETING, 6 AUGUST, 1862.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Author.* Flint Implements in the Drift, by John Evans, F.S.A. F.G.L. — *From the Society of Emulation of Abbeville.* Their Memoirs, 1857-1860. — *From the Author.* An Account of the Colony of South Australia, by Frederick Sinnett.

NEW MEMBER.—*Mr. George Atley Brumell*, Eldon Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

THE BECKERMONT INSCRIPTION.—*Mr. John Dixon*, of 23, Lowther Street, Whitehaven, having volunteered to present to the Society his

cast from the Saxon inscription at Beckermont, which was previously exhibited, and another cast for transmission to Copenhagen if desired, the Society gratefully accepts his considerate offer, and determines, in slight acknowledgement of the same, to present him with the parts of *Archæologia Æliana* containing papers on Saxon sculptures.

ANCIENT PIPE MUSIC.—*Mr. White* reports that *Mr. Stoker* has kindly copied for the Society, from the books borrowed from *Mr. Baty* of Wark, and *Mr. James Reed* of North Shields, all the tunes worth preserving. *Mrs. Oliver*, 24, Windsor Street, Neath, the sister of the latter, has also offered to supply anything useful from her other MS. collections. *Mr. White* also makes some remarks on the various buildings of interest lately visited by him in a southern journey.

THE LATE TREASURER.—*The Chairman* speaks in feeling terms of the loss of *Mr. Matthew Wheatley*, a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, who retained "*inter fumum et opes strepitumque*," his predilection for the study of classical antiquities, and whose services as Treasurer were admirable.

SHACKLES FROM GATESHEAD.

MR. LONGSTAFFE reports that in digging below *Mr. Golightly's* property in Grosvenor Street, Barn Close, Gateshead, a fetterlock (similar to that seen in the celebrated badge of the House of York), with the accompanying circle for the other leg, from which two or three sets of chains proceed, was discovered. *Mr. G.* having kindly presented the articles to him, he now transfers them to the Society's better custody.

NEW PERCY SEAL.

MR. LONGSTAFFE also exhibits a deed of 1482, by which Henry Percy, the fourth Earl of Northumberland, and Thomas Calvard, gent., quitclaim to Albered Cornburgh, esq., the manors of Dagenham and Cokerelles, and lands in Haveryng at Bowre, in Essex, which they lately held jointly with Cornburgh and with Ralph Hothom, esq., deceased,

by grant of Richard Illyngworth, knight, Rowland Kerkeby, esq., John Trevilian, esq., Roger Lekenfeld, clerk, and William Gysbrugh. The witnesses are Thomas Mountgomery, knight of the body of our Lord the King, and Steward of Lady Elizabeth, Queen of England, of her manor or lordship of Haveryng, Richard Isham, sub-steward of the same, John Kyng, bailiff of the Queen there, Richard Barley, esq., Philip Coke, esq., Thomas Herde, John Piers of Haveryng, and others. The document is dated at Haveryng, 9 Nov., 22 Edward IV. [1482]. It bears an unusually fine signature of the Earl, "*H. Northu'berland*," and his seal (hitherto unknown), of which the broken obverse presents the coat of Percy and Lucy quarterly, the crest of a lion passant (tail drooping), of a savage lion rampant as the sinister supporter, and the hoofs of the unicorn which formed the dexter supporter. The counter-seal or signet is a seated lion, with the celebrated word "*Esperance*." Curiously enough, Calvard's seal never was attached to the document, but it contains his signature "Thomas Calverd," and the additional ones "Clyfford" in the hand of the body of the instrument, and "J. Newton," to both of which the usual scribe's knot is attached. On the back of the deed are three other signatures, possibly of witnesses to a livery of seisin, if such were given, "*Hugh Hastynges chr. — John Cartynghton. — Stephan^o Coppyndale*." The deed is kindly lent by the Rev. William Greenwell.

THE SOUTH POSTERN OF THE CASTLE.

MR. LONGSTAFFE reports that Mr. Turner and he have been afforded an opportunity of meeting Mr. Dickson, the accomplished Clerk of the Peace for Northumberland, the County Architect, and one or two magistrates on the *locus in quo*. There did not appear to be any intention of removing the portal itself, but the ragged walls above, some of which seem to be comparatively modern, could scarcely remain with safety. A portion of the old Castle wall may already be discerned, and as the improvement proceeds westwards, antiquaries must be on the look-out.

THE ORKNEY RUNES.

BY E. CHARLTON, M.D.

It had always been a matter of surprise that the Northmen, who so long held absolute sway in Orkney, who built there a magnificent cathedral, still the pride and glory of the Isles, left behind them no one Runic inscription similar to those so frequent in Scandinavia. In Shetland there was formerly, and indeed within the last 30 years, a tombstone with Runic letters at the Cross Kirk, in Northmavine, but Orkney had not, until last year, a single Runic letter to attest its connection with Norway. Within the last twelve months, however, a series of Runic inscriptions, of much interest, have been discovered in the interior of Maeshow, a huge bowl-shaped tumulus of early date, situated a little to the north and east of the Loch of Stennis, and about a mile from the celebrated circle of gigantic monoliths known by the names of "The Stones of Stenness." The whole vicinity of this Druidical circle, if we may call it so, abounds with large tumuli, perhaps of Celtic origin, but possibly to be ascribed to a still earlier period, to the primæval inhabitants of these islands. Whatever their real age may be, it is certain that they were in existence before the Northmen occupied Orkney; and, from some recent investigations, it would seem that their origin goes back to the most remote antiquity. Many, if not all, of these tumuli have been originally sepulchres; and we are glad to see that Mr. George Petrie, the most eminent authority upon the archæology of Orkney, is decidedly of opinion that the chambered subterranean dwellings termed "Piet's houses," or "weems," were in reality chambered tombs.

Some of these chambered dwellings may subsequently have been occupied by the Celtic race as temporary dwellings, or as refuges from sudden hostile incursions; but for the purposes of defence they would be of very little avail, as the blocking up of the narrow entrances, with the application of fire, would soon have caused the death of the miserable inmates.

We regard these huge tumuli as relics of the same people that raised the monoliths of Stenness; for they have employed, in the construction of Maeshow, stones of 15 and 16 feet in length, by 4 in breadth, and fully equal, therefore, in size to those still standing at Stenness.

During the past few years several of these tumuli have been opened by James Farrer, Esq., M.P., a gentleman who takes a warm interest in Orkney antiquities, and whose labours have been most ably seconded by Mr. George Petrie, of Kirkwall. One of the most extensive proprietors in Orkney, Mr. Balfour, of Trenabie, has also readily co-operated in the good work. It is on this gentleman's estate that Macshow is situated, and through his liberality the chamber within the mound has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition. Macshow is a tumulus rising 36 feet above the plain, and is about 90 feet in diameter. It had evidently been opened before, but at a remote period. The work of examination was commenced by Mr. Farrer on the 6th of July, 1861, and the passage leading to the central chamber was almost immediately discovered. This passage is 52 feet in total length, and extremely narrow, being only 2 feet 4 inches at its entrance, and at its widest part only 3 feet 3 inches, and about 4 feet 4 inches in height. The great central chamber into which this passage leads is about 15 feet square at the level of the floor, with projecting buttresses faced by huge single slabs of stone at each angle. Branching off from the central chamber there are three cells, one on each side, and one facing the entrance, which form sepulchral recesses that would hold two or three bodies each. A huge block of stone, which no doubt had been employed for closing the mouth of the cells, was found lying before each of them. The roof at the height of 12 feet is gradually contracted by the projection of the successive layers of stone, and eventually it would, when perfect, be reduced to a narrow aperture, which would be closed with a slab, and then finally overlaid with a heavy covering of clay. When first opened by Mr. Farrer, the interior of the tomb was filled with *debris* from the roof, and while this was being removed, the Runic inscriptions were discovered on the huge slabs which formed the walls. The whole of the stones employed in the construction of the chamber are of gigantic size; one of the slabs in the passage is 19 feet long, by 5 feet broad, and 4 inches thick. Indeed, it has been suggested that the missing stones of Stenness have been worked up into this building, were it not that they are very probably of contemporary date. At all events it is quite certain, we believe, that this tumulus and chamber are not of Scandinavian origin. The Runes were found cut on various portions of the walls, and some certainly by different hands. On one of the great upright buttress slabs was found the figure of a dragon or monster, carved or outlined with great skill and spirit. Of this remarkable figure, a photograph was fortunately secured; and we regard both this and the "Worm Knot" below as of an earlier date than the other Runic inscriptions. The stone around

the dragon is much worn and polished, as if it had been subjected to the fingering of some generations, while many of the other Runes are excessively sharp and fresh. In order to ensure accuracy in the reading of the Runes, which it was hoped would cast some light upon the character of the building in which they were discovered, most careful transcripts were taken by Mr. Farrer and Mr. George Petrie, and subsequently fresh copies of them were taken, and lithographed by Messrs. Gibb of Aberdeen. At a subsequent period, excellent casts in gutta-percha were made by Mr. Petrie, and these, with the lithographs, were submitted to three of the best Runologists of the north—Professor Munch of Christiania; Rafn of Copenhagen; and George Stephens, also of the latter city. The lithographs were also sent to several of the English Runologists, but without any satisfactory results. It had been Mr. Farrer's wish that each individual to whom the Runes were sent should translate them separately, and transmit his rendering of the inscriptions directly to Mr. Farrer himself. This was, however, frustrated by our northern brethren, principally, we believe, to satisfy the great excitement caused among the Scandinavians by this discovery. Mr. Petrie had forwarded some tracings of the Runes to Professor Rafn, and on the 11th of September a portion of the translation appeared in the Danish papers. In December, Professor Munch of Christiania published an almost complete version, as far as could be obtained from the lithographs forwarded by Mr. Farrer, and finally accurate casts of the Runes were forwarded to Christiania and Copenhagen. The priority of giving the translation of the inscriptions must, we think, therefore, be given to Professor Munch. Recently, in the month of July, 1862, Mr. Farrer has printed the three translations by the gentlemen above named, in a volume intended for private circulation, containing also an elaborate plan, sections, and views of Maeshow, with lithographed copies of the Runes, corrected according to the latest observations. It will be seen, however, that these still require further emendations, as we ourselves found one or two additional letters, which materially influenced the sense of the inscriptions. We spent a whole day at Maeshow last month (July, 1862) in company with Mr. Farrer and Mr. George Petrie, and we were glad to find that the tumulus has been repaired, the roof replaced over the sepulchral chamber, and the whole secured by a door, the key of which is kept by the neighbouring farmer. Having been originally favoured by Mr. Farrer with a lithographed copy of the Runes, and having failed to satisfy ourselves of the meaning of the longer inscriptions, it was with the greatest interest that we read those given by Professor Munch in the "*Illustreret Nyhedsblad*," or *Illustrated News*, of Christiania, for December 1st and December 8th, 1861.

These, however, did not reach us till the month of March last; but on examining them we felt at once that the Norse historian had in almost every instance rightly seized the meaning of the Runes, for his readings were so according with common sense, and so devoid of any far-fetched explanations, and our own knowledge of Runes told us that this was the case in almost all the ancient Runic inscriptions. The version given by Professor Rafn is very analogous to that of Munch's, while that of Professor George Stephens of Copenhagen is materially different. Our object is here to lay before the Society our own version of the inscriptions, founded upon a careful comparison of the readings of the Danish and Norwegian professors with the originals of Maeshow. The greater part of the inscriptions are brief, containing often only the names of the parties who wrote them. Professor Stephens seems to be of opinion that some of these inscriptions date from the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries, or from the Pagan era of Norse occupation of these islands, while Professor Munch believes the letters to be almost all of one date, viz., the 12th century of our era. We had come to a similar conclusion ourselves before we saw Munch's essay, though not exactly for the same reasons as are given by the learned Norse historian, who observes—"From the form of the Runes it is evident that they belong to the style used in Norway in the years 1100 to 1150, when the punctated letters were already partially employed. The *whole* of the punctated consonants, however, are not to be found here; they belong to a still later age. The orthography almost exactly resembles that of the earlier Icelandic manuscripts, viz. of 1150."

Most of the inscriptions in Maeshow are cut within easy reach of the floor, but one or two are 10 or 12 feet above its present level, and these of course were the first that were detected, as the rubbish was gradually cleared away from above. We give the inscriptions in small capital letters, as the Runes cannot be given in the text, but are lithographed in the accompanying plates.

I.—THAT IR VIKINGR . . . AKOM UTIR HIRTIL

This inscription is one of the few imperfect ones, the centre word or words having being obliterated, most likely by the fall of the roof stones, as it is too high up to be reached by any person from below. The first word is read by Stephens as a proper name, but Munch and Rafn read it as "That which," or "This is." VIKINGR, "The Viking," and then would come the obliterated name, which plainly terminated in *a*, as that letter is attached to the succeeding KOM ("came") UTIR HIRTIL ("out here to," or "come out is hereto"). The word Viking has been occa-

sionally, but very rarely, used as a proper name. We translate this "This is the Viking . . . a, is come out hereto."

The Sea-king, or pirate's ship, lay perhaps in some of the neighbouring sounds, and he, to pass away the time, made an excursion to Maeshow, which he has recorded high up upon the walls. Possibly this occurred after the chamber had been broken in by other explorers, and when the rubbish had accumulated sufficiently on the floor to enable him to reach this height.

II.—THOLFR KOLBAINSSON RÆIST RUNAR THESAR HAUA

"Tholfr or Tholf Kolbainson cut these Runes." The last word HAUA is of difficult explanation; but Munch suggests that it is probably HAERÁ (hereon), as in roughly cut Runes the difference between R and U, is very slight. In the Runes in Carlisle Cathedral, which are probably nearly of the same date, we read A' THISI STAIN, (upon this stone). The letters of the Carlisle Runes are very similar to those of this inscription, which is also placed about 10 feet above the level of the floor.

III.—BRAE HÖR THANA

Professor Rafn declines to translate this, believing it, we presume, to be incomplete. Munch gives an explanation, "Broke this tumulus," which is at variance with the appearance of the stone, for it is complete and in its original position, and no portion of the inscription is wanting. Professor Stephens, we think, renders it correctly and simply, but makes a strange mistake about the third letter A or E, which he says is the most ancient form of A and extremely rare, and is an indication of the great antiquity of the inscription. The first word is the proper name BRA or BRAE, the Danish BRAHE, and the whole is read thus—"Brahe hewed this."

IV.—VEMUNTR RÆIST

"Vemuntr or Vemund carved these Runes." This was no uncommon name in Scandinavia, but we are not ingenious enough to identify the hero here named.

V.—FUTH ORK HNIAS TBMLY

This is the Runic Alphabet or Futhork, so called from the first six letters. It is very lightly cut, so lightly indeed that we can only detect the faintest traces of the letters in the photograph, which gives Nos. 4, 13, and 12 very distinctly. The ignorance of the Rune cutter has transposed one or two of the letters; thus he has placed *m* before *l*, and inverted the letter so that it forms the letter *r*, and the next letter *l* has the Rune mark of *n*.

VI. AND VII.

These two inscriptions are close together, one below the other, on the north side of the chamber. No. VI. is very distinct,

ORKASONE SAHTHI A RUNON THAEM IR HAN RISTU

"Orcason said in those Runes which he cut," and we may, consequently, suppose that the saying of Orcason is inscribed on No. VII. Unfortunately, however, this line is almost illegible. It has been cut with a very sharp instrument, and the first part of it is nearly obliterated. A strong lamp-light might perhaps render the characters legible, but this we had not at our disposal. We, however, satisfied ourselves that the reading proposed by Professor Stephens could not be correct; for instance, that the penultimate letter of the first half, which he makes to be *n* is undoubtedly *h*, and of the succeeding letters *i* and *r* there is no trace.

The second part of No. VII is rather more distinct, and is certainly not exactly as it is given in the lithographs of Mr. Farrer.

KIAEBIK VIL SAEHIAE (K)IR(S)OMOTR

We cannot attempt to translate this, though Professor Stephens offers a translation founded on the certainly erroneous representation in the lithograph,

"Hiaebik will tell you more."

The *s* and the *k* between the brackets are very doubtful; the former is almost certainly produced by the axe slipping while the writer was forming the line above. Neither Munch nor Rafn attempt to translate No. VII., but the former is in error when he says that No. VI. is a fragmentary inscription. It is quite complete. Would not Orcason be the "tenant" of Orkhill, mentioned in another inscription? The Orkhill is not an unfrequent name in Orkney. It was at the Gaard or farm house of Orcahaug that Earl Harold passed the Christmas of 1154, almost the very year in which many of these Runes are supposed to have been written. The present farm of Orkhill is about half a mile or a mile to the south-east of Macshow.

VIII.

Is a fine large-lettered inscription, cut on a great block of stone close to the entrance of the northern cell.

INKIBIORH HIN FAHRI A(E)HKIA
MORHK KONA HAEFER FARET LUTU IN
HIR MIHKIL OFLATI

¹ Before this are the words, tolerably distinct, KURIR FALHI. The latter word means a falcon. I read the last part of the sentence "EK VIL SAEHIA IR OMOTR," "I will say is unwearied."

NO II

NO I

PTIRNITKA  YAYNIR*IRIN

III

BRI***PINI

IV

NTYRTIRRIY

YIPIRKTITITBAN

V

PNYRFBTITURRNRPIR*IN

VI

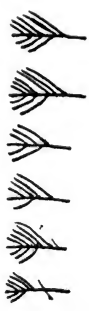
ARYIYRIT*PIY RDNAYPIYIR*ITIRIN

VII

TIIK'R'YIIMIRYIT*PIRIRYIKI YBIK NIT*ITIRAYIR

INIBIR*KITPI*RI*Y*YIY

YIR*Y.Y*Y*Y*YIR.YIRM.NRIT*IRYI*YIYAYIYI



VIII

PIRATE
 PIR

[illegible]

1111R W/1111R/1111R/1111R

XIII

[illegible]

XIV

[Handwritten signature]

100

XVI

YTPPTIRI *IIIR MI YARDYR IR+TIN+IR WARIR IN+IN MI

XVII

*TRYDNR *ARDIVIR+IR RNT

XV

IRIPIR YHIR RH+IR RDNR+IR

XVIII



RH+IR RDNR+IR WARIR

ATIT *+Y

XXI

IRIPIR RH+IR RDNR+IR WARIR

PIRDI NI

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

The translations by Munch and by Rafn are almost identical.

"Ingebjorg, the fair widow; many a woman has come bending in here meikle proud."

The word loot "to bend" is still used in Orkney.

Every woman entering the How would have to stoop in traversing the narrow and low passage leading to the central chamber. Ingebjorg was no exception to the rule. Munch cannot get rid of the idea that the tumulus is of Norse origin, and believes that Ingebjorg, the fair and proud widow, was probably buried there.

The six cryptic or bough Runes immediately below this inscription may possibly have a concealed meaning, but it is quite as probable that the inscriber merely meant to cut the chief vowels A E I O Y U, and he evidently was not well up to his task, for he has given a bough Rune which cannot have any existence. It is well known that this cryptic style of writing is identical in arrangement with that of the Irish Ogham, the number of strokes on each side of a central line determining the letter and the class to which it belongs. Thus, according to usual reading, these letters would represent A Y O I : Y, the penultimate Rune being a *sixth* letter of the third class, in which class there are only five. It is possible that the inscriber may have wished to impress the bystanders with his deep knowledge of the cryptic Runes, and thus left on record his own ignorance.

In the first of these letters a cross stroke is put on the stem to signify A E.

Ingebjorg was a frequent name in Orcadian history; we have, however, no means of identifying the present fair lady.

IX.—THORNY SAERTH

HAELHI RAEIST R

Thorny is a female name, and occurs in the Landnama Book. The second word, "Saerth," is not satisfactorily explained. Does it come from the word "Sarda"—to polish or make smooth? Or may it not be a mis-spelling for "Saehdi"—dictated?

Helge, who cut the Runes, only imperfectly completed his task, for he only cut the first letter of the word Runes. Helge was a name not uncommon in Orkney; thus the bonder or farmer Helge lived about 1150 at Höfn, in Westray. Helga was a very common female name.

X.—THORER FOMIR

Munch considers this to be probably a simple name; Stephens that it may also signify "Thorer follow me," and Rafn has "Thorer fa me"

—obtain for me—referring to the large cross sculptured below. We incline to Munch's opinion, that it is simply a proper name.

XI.—**RÆIST RUNAR THESAR**
OF **ALFR SIHURTHSONR**

“Cut these Runes over (in memory of)
Alfr. Sigurdson.

All the three Northerns read the words OFR ALFR as one, and make it OFRAME, a name proper, but one hitherto unknown in the North. OFRAME, however, though not a name that is known, is an adjective, and signifies modest, not forward. To us, after most careful examination, the words appear to be as I have written them above. Moreover, none of the Northerns take notice of the fact that some letters did exist before the word RÆIST. The first of these letters was probably *ī*, but the other two or three are nearly illegible in the lithographs, while the whole inscription is now, we regret to say, to be numbered among the things that were. Fortunately, before it scaled off from the stone on which it was cut, Mr. Petrie had made most accurate drawings of the inscription, but at present not a vestige of it remains. It is, however, almost the only Runic inscription cut parallel to the stratification of the slabs; almost all the others are upon the edges of the stone, or at right angles to its bed.

The word Inge would answer to the traces shown on the lithograph.

The numerous crosses, seven in number, may have been of later date; but in our opinion, the inscription is in memory of a fallen comrade or relative. The mythico-historical Alf Sigurdson, the brother of Signy, in that noblest of all historic ballads, “Hagbart and Signy,” would hardly answer to this inscription.

XII.—**TOTAR FILA RÆIST RUNAR**
THISAR

Two of the Scandinavian authorities concur in this being an unknown name. May not the first stroke before the O be a failed one, the stone having partially scaled off with the stroke of the axe? Stephens reads the name Otar or Ottar, and just before this time there was Jarl Ottar in Thurso, who died in 1138, and who was brother to the famous Frakaurko. The word FILA I believe to be a bye-name. The whole translation is

“Otar Fila cut these Runes.”

XIII. AND XIV.

There is very little doubt but that these form one inscription. They are written from right to left, a rare style of inscribing Runes, and the only instance of the kind in Maeshow, and they are both placed on the great projecting buttress slabs, one close to the western entrance, and the other directly facing it on the east. We procured an excellent photograph of this inscription when in Orkney, which has been of material assistance to us in the translation.

XIII.—THAT MAN SAT IR EKI SAEHI AT FE VVAR
FOERT ABEOT THIRIM NOTTOM VAR FE
BROET FORT HÆLTÆ JEN THÆIR

XIV.—IORSALAMEN BURTU HAUk THÆNA

“It is true, as Inge said, that the treasure was carried away. Three nights was the treasure carried away before that the Jerusalem men (Crusaders) broke open this tumulus.”

In reference to Nos. XIX. and XX. this inscription is of great importance; but it would be premature to enlarge upon this point until we have arrived at the numbers above referred to.

XV.—ARNFITHR MATR RÆIST RUNAR
THÆSAR

“Arnfidr, the greedy, cut the Runes.”

We doubt much whether any Norseman would willingly cut for himself such a memorial. May he not have erred, and wished to inscribe MATTR, “the mighty,” or, perhaps, he used really the word MATR, “strength,” and boldly made an adjective of it.

This name is identical with ARNFINN. A chieftain of this name, curiously enough, was taken prisoner by Earl Harold, on the 6th of January, 1155, as he advanced from the farm of Orkhill, where he had spent the night of Christmas, to surprise the Earl Erlend, in the island of Daminsey.

XVI.

This inscription belongs either to No. XV., which is the breadth of two slabs above it, or to No. XVII., which is immediately beneath it.

MAETH THÆRI OEHSÆ ER ATI
KO(R)UKR TRÆNILSONR FYRIR
SUNAN LANT

“With this axe, which Gauk Trandilson owned, on the south side of the country.”

Munch and Rafn are agreed upon this version. Stephens, unnecessarily we think, makes the word Gauk into two, and destroys altogether the historical import of the word. For Gaukr Trandilson was a historical character; he was the foster-brother of Asgrim Ellidagrimson, in the south part of Iceland, and he lived about the year 970. The Nials Saga says of him, "Gauk Trandilson was the name of Asgrim's foster-brother; he was above all a right handsome and active man, but it fared ill with him, for Asgrim slew Gauk." Gaukr is also spoken of in the Islendingadrpa as a leading chief. The inscriber himself was probably an Icelander, as he speaks of Gaukr living "southwards in the land," and, perhaps, he was a descendant of the great chief, and had inherited this, the worthiest heritage of a warrior, the famous axe that Gaukr wielded in war. The name of the inscriber was either Arnfinn in No. XV., or Harmuntr in the succeeding inscription.

XVII.—HÆRMUNTR HARTHIKSI RÆIST RYN

"Hermund Hardaxe cut these Runes."

Surely no man was better entitled to the name of Hardaxe than he who possessed the weapon of Gaukr Trandilson. To judge from the inscription, even after the lapse of so many centuries, the axe must have possessed wonderful temper. The use of this weapon, however, has tended no doubt to confuse the inscriptions, from the repeated slips the axe must have made, and the difficulty of rounding certain of the letters.

XVIII.

On this stone, which is a large square block on one side of the southern cell, we have first ten palm or bough Runes (Kvistruner), and then the inscription in the ordinary character. Professor Stephens is the only one who attempts to decipher these bough Runes, and we have no doubt but that in this instance he has been successful. The ten cryptic Runes represent the two words (THISAR RUNAR) RIST SA MATHR ER RUNSTR ER FYRIR VÆSTAN HAF ("These Runes engraved that man who is best skilled in Runes to the west of the sea"). The inscriber may have been an inhabitant of the Western Isles, but he would hardly be the Icelander alluded to above in No. XVI.

In the bough Runes, the 5th, 6th, and 10th are identical, while the 4th and 9th are also alike, and these correspond in their position exactly to what we find in the words "thisar runar." We believe that the writer only wished to show off his knowledge of the cryptic art of writing; while, on the other hand, his name may possibly exist in the

long and important inscription on the opposite side of the cell. Although the three Scandinavian Runologists are unanimous in their reading of this inscription, yet we would submit that the second and third words "sa mathr" are by no means clear, and they might be read "risti alfathr," thus providing a name for the Rune cutter. We do not, however, believe that this is the case; we prefer the other reading because it is so much the more simple.

XIX. AND XX.

The two first lines in these, the longest and most important inscriptions, must be read straight across the two stones; but for all that, we are by no means certain that there are not two, if not three, inscriptions altogether here. Professor Stephens separates the two stones, and of course constructs out of the dis severed inscriptions a very different story. Stephens throughout seems impressed with the idea that the mound was a shelter for pirates, but it is on the shore of an inland fresh water lake, and a considerable distance from the sea. Munch and Rafn are as usual nearly agreed in their reading and interpretation.

SIA HÖUHR VAR FYR LATHIN HÆLTR
 LOTHBROKAR SYNER HÆNAR
 THAIR VORO HUATER, SLET VORO
 MAEN SAEM THAIR VORO FYRI SER
 UTNORTH RER FE FOLHIT MIKIT THAET VAR
 IORSALAFARAE BRUTU ORKÖUH
 LIF MLT SAILATARLS
 LOEFTIR HIR VAR FE FOLHKIT MIKIT RÆEIST
 SIMON SIHRK

IN ROINOE

SIHRITH
 SÆL ER SA ER FINA MA THAN OUTH HIN MIKLA
 OK(T)ONAEKN BAR FE YR OUCHI THISUM²

"This How was formerly raised to the hero (ine?) Lodbrokar. Her sons were brave; hardly were there men such as they were, for themselves. To the north-west there is much treasure hidden. It was the Jerusalem travellers (*i.e.* Crusaders), broke open the Orkhill (in the lifetime?) of the fortunate Earl. Left here was hidden treasure much. Cut the Runes Simon Sihri Sihrid in Roinoe. Happy is he who may find that great treasure.

O'Conachan bare away treasure from this How."

² We think it extremely probable that the two last lines were written by O'Conachan himself; they are crammed into one corner, and we think are evidently both by the same hand. It is possible, too, that the line above, "left here was hidden treasure much" was by the same.

It is plain that the last line was inscribed previously to those above, for the latter are distorted to fit the contracted space. The reading we have given assimilates very closely to that of Munch and Rafn, but they were both misled in the first line by the word *HAELR*, which they were inclined to render "a sorcery hall," but which we discovered to be most plainly *HAELTR*, "a hero or heroine." The two last words of the third line are also hardly correct in the lithograph. They are *THAET UAR*, and not *THAT ER*, and we differ from Munch in the sequence of the lines, though not materially in the sense. After the words, "The Jerusalem men broke broke up the Orkhow," then comes the word *LIF*; but the next three letters, which apparently are *MLT*, do not make sense, but we suspect they mean the word "lifetime" of the Earl. The name of the Earl is not given, but it would be very natural for a Crusader to speak thus of his leader, Earl Ronald, who was afterwards murdered by Thorbjörn Klerk in Caldale, in Caithness, in 1158.

Stephens reads the word in Roinoe, as in Rinanseý, oe—in the Island of Rinanseý.

XXI.

This is a very simple inscription.

ARNFITHR RAEIST RUNAR THISAR
SONR STAINS THEOKR LIT

"Arnfinn the son of Stain cut these Runes. Thoruk caused."

XXII.

Is a very curious inscription in cryptic Runes, very similar to some that have been found near Baffin's Bay. Rafn imagines that these Runes refer to some signs in the calendar, and says that similar ones are to be seen in Iceland. Stephens gives a full translation, but which to us does not seem fully borne out by the Runes. "Blood-money is also to seek both in Gothland and in England."

XXIII.

IKIKAERTAR ER KUAENANA IN UAENSTA.

"Ingigerd is the prettiest of women." We are naturally now led to think of Ingigerd, the daughter of Earl Ronald the Crusader, and who was married to Eric Slagbreller.

The dragon and worm knot, so admirably sculptured on one of the buttresses, is, we think, very possibly of an earlier date than the Runes. They are certainly the work of a superior artist.

We have stated that from the form of the letters, the inscriptions date from the middle of the twelfth century, and it was precisely at this period (1152-53), that a party of Norsemen arrived in Orkney from Hørdaland, in Norway, under Earl Rognvald. They were a numerous and powerful body of soldiers, all of whom had taken the cross in Norway, and had vowed to proceed to the Holy Land under the Earl before named. It seems, however, that their conduct in Orkney was hardly befitting the sacred character of their expedition. The *Orkneyinga Saga*, an almost contemporary history, tells us that the Crusaders of 1152 were in constant warfare with the inhabitants among whom they were quartered in Orkney, on account of the robberies they committed and the violence they offered to the women. The same history records a special instance of their rude behaviour in the instance of one Arne, a Norseman, who having obtained goods from one of Svein Asleifson's tenants, refused payment when it was asked, and striking the tenant with the back of his axe, bade him go and seek aid of his master Svein, of whose prowess he had boasted so often and so much. The peasant went straight to his master and told him of the occurrence.

"And one day in spring (1153) Svein went forth to collect the land tax, and four men with him, in a ten-oared boat. And their way lay by the isle where Arne dwelt, and that hour the tide was nearly out, '*fiara var á mikil*—' 'there was much shore.' Svein landed alone, and he had with him an axe with a short handle, and no other weapons, and he bade his men look to the boat, so that the tide should not leave it dry. Arne was at that time in the store-house, near the sea, and Svein went into the store-house and there sat Arne with four men, and they greeted Svein, who took their greeting, and spoke to Arne, saying that he should settle the complaint of the peasant. Arne said there was plenty of time for that, but Svein besought him to hear his words, and do it at once. Arne said he would not settle the affair at all, and then Svein spoke out that he would ask no more; and with that he drove his axe into Arne's head, so that the iron was buried therein; and losing hold of the axe, Svein leaped out of the store-house, and the companions of Arne followed him fast down to the shore. Svein ran quickly through a deep miry place; but one of Arne's men was swift of foot, and came up to Svein. And at the spot where he reached him, there lay large roots of sea weed upon the mud, and one of these Svein snatched up and dashed it in the face of his pursuer, who stopped to cleanse his eyes from the mud, and Svein thereby gained his boat and pushed off for Gairsay."³

There can be no doubt but that at the period referred to, the belief of treasures of great value being buried in the Pagan tombs was universal, and even at the present day, when most of the conspicuous tombs have

³ *Orkneyinga Saga*, p. 276.

been rifled ages ago, we occasionally come upon sepulchral chambers in which a certain quantity of treasure is still concealed. Not only was the belief in buried treasure universal, but the idea of a guarding genius, or the spirit of the departed owner of the treasure, keeping watch in the tomb, was generally accepted. In Pagan times this was implicitly believed, and even among the earlier Christians the same fear of the spirits of the departed chieftain evidently prevailed, and prevented many from violating the dwellings of the dead. The Pagan guardian of the tomb was however no disembodied spirit, but a living being, often endowed with supernatural strength, and who sat brooding over his treasures in a kind of trance until some adventurous mortal dared him to deadly combat. Such a genius of the tomb was by the old Norsemen termed *Haugbuie*, or the indweller of the tumulus, and it is very remarkable that the tradition in Orkney has been preserved of a monster termed the "*Hogboy*," which inhabited the mound of *Maeshow*. This was the current belief long before it was made known last year, that *Maeshow* really contained a sepulchral chamber. We have thought it well, in illustration of this belief, to make a few extracts from some of the little-known Icelandic Sagas in which the incidents of breaking open the tumuli of the dead, and despoiling them of their treasures, are mentioned. Hardly one of these Sagas has as yet been translated into English, and we have not in all cases been able to avail ourselves of the Icelandic originals, but have used the Danish versions, which are usually accurate, though, from the character of the language, they are immeasurably inferior in vigour to the old Icelandic.

Hörd Grimkjeldsons Saga is the first we here notice. It was written, at the very latest, in 1250, but the events that it details belong to the year 1000 or 900, and though some fable is intermixed, the main details of the story are probably historical.

We have not seen the Icelandic original; we translate from a Danish version, published at Christiania in 1849.—*Chapt. 14, et seq.*⁴

"In the autumn, *Hroar* came back from his plundering expedition (*Vikingetog*), and he was well received, and *Hörd* yielded to him his place at table, and very soon *Hörd* and *Hroar* were the best of friends; and thus it went on till Yule. And on the first afternoon of Yule, while men were seated at table, *Hroar* stood up and spoke, 'Here stand I forth, and vow that before another Yule comes round I will break open *Soté* the Viking's cairn.' 'That is a bold vow,' quoth the Earl, 'and it would be ill for you to be alone in the undertaking, for *Soté* was a mighty wizard while he was in this life, and he will be doubly dangerous now.' Then *Hörd* stood up and spoke, 'Might it not be permitted

⁴ The scene is at Earl Harald's house, at *Halland*, in Norway.

to follow thy example; I vow to go with you, Hroar, into Soté's cairn, and not to leave without you.' And Geir 'vowed to follow Hörd whither soever he should go, and not to part from him till Hörd himself desired it.' Helge swore to follow Hörd and Geir, and to esteem none greater than they while they were in life. Hörd said, 'It is not certain that you will both of you be long of this mind; see that you are not the cause of both our deaths, and perhaps of many other men likewise.' The Earl (Harald of Gautland) took great pleasure in Hörd, and he said his son Hroar's honour was best forwarded when Hörd was present.

"And when it was spring, Hroar, with twelve others, set forth to Soté's cairn. They rode through a thick wood, and in one place Hörd's eye fell upon a small hidden path that struck off into the forest. This path he followed till he came to a cleared spot, where there stood a house both large and handsome. There stood a man before the house clad in a kirtle edged with blue, and he addressed Hörd by name. Hörd answered him freely, and enquired what he was called; 'for' said he, 'I know you not, although you seem well to know me.' 'Björn is my name,' quoth the man, 'and I knew you so soon as I set eyes on you, though I never have seen you before, but I was a comrade of your friend's, and therefore will you now reap the benefit thereof. I know that you wish to break open Soté the Viking's cairn, and if you are all of one mind in the work it will not be hard, but if it comes to pass, as I expect it will, that you do not succeed, than I bid you return to me.' Then they parted, and Hörd rode back to Hroar. And early in the morning they came to the cairn, and began to break it up, and by the afternoon they had nearly reached the timber work, but the next morning the cairn was as when they began. And so it came to pass the following day. Then Hörd went back to Björn, and told him how matters stood. 'It has been as I expected,' replied he, 'for I knew how great a wizard Soté was. Here is now a sword that I will give you; stick this into the opening of the cairn, and see then whether the cairn will close again or not.' Hörd went back to the cairn, and now Hroar and several others said it would be better to depart, and have no more to do with this demon. Hörd exclaimed, 'It is not thus that we should keep our vow; we shall yet make another trial.' And so, for the third time, they began to break up the cairn; and when they came down to the timbers, Hörd thrust in the sword 'Björnsnaut' through the opening, and then they slept at night, and in the morning nothing was changed. And on the fourth day they broke down the long balks, and on the fifth they had come to the door. Hörd now bade his men beware of the poisoned air and stench that issued from the cairn, and he himself stood behind the cairn while the stench was strongest; but two of his men perished from this cause, for they were too curious, and would not follow Hörd's advice. Hörd now spoke up, 'Who will go down into the cairn; it seemeth most meet for him to go down therein who made the vow to conquer the wizard Soté.' But Hroar spoke not a word. Then as Hörd saw that none would venture into the cairn, he drove two stakes into the earth, fastened a cord unto them, and said, 'I will myself go down into the cairn, but on condition that I may choose from the treasure I get there any three things of price.' And Hroar and all the others agreed thereto. Hörd

called upon Geir to hold the cord, for that he relied upon him most of all; and Geir did so, and Hörd descended. He found no treasure in the cairn; wherefore he called to Geir to come down and bring with him fire and wax lights, 'for both these things have great power,' said he, 'against evil spirits.' Hroar and Helge were to hold the cord, and Geir then descended. Hörd, now searching about, espied a door, which they broke up. And when the door fell, the earth shook terribly, and the wax lights were extinguished, and a fearful stench issued from the side chamber. And looking in, they saw a slight glimmer in the corner of the chamber, and there stood a ship full of much gold, and Soté sate at the helm thereof, and was fearful to look upon. Geir stood at the door of the chamber, but Hörd went in to seize the treasure. Then Soté sang:—

'What caused thee,
Hörd, to break
The honoured grave,
At Hroar's prayer.
Never brought I sorrow,
In deadly fight.
I swung not my weapon
To others' bane.'

Hörd replied:—

'For this I came hither
To find the wizard,
To rob the King,
The old one.
Never in the world,
As all men say,
Did weapon touch
Worse carrion than thou.'

Then up sprung Soté, and rushed upon Hörd. There was a deadly struggle, for Hörd was mightily strong. Soté gripped him so fast that the flesh was crushed upon his bones. Hörd bade Geir then light the wax lights, to see what influence this would have upon Soté; but when the light shone upon the wizard, he lost his strength and fell back. And when Geir advanced the light to him, Soté durst not abide it, and fell flat upon the earth; and so they parted. Hörd and Geir now took away all the treasure chests full of gold, and bore them to the cord with all the other goods they found in the cairn. Hörd took the sword and helmet that belonged to Soté, and they were right costly articles. They pulled at the cord, and then were aware that the people had gone away from the cairn. Hörd clambered up by the cord, and then Geir fastened the treasure thereunto, and so it was drawn up. And of Hroar and Helge it is said, that when the earthquake was felt all the men outside were terrified except Hroar and Helge, and these had to hold fast of each other. And when they saw Hörd and Geir, it seemed as though they had come back from Hell itself. And Hörd gained great honour from his descent into the cairn."

A similar history is given by Müller, from the hitherto unpublished Saga of Olaf Geirstadalf, and again we find it also in a Saga which we

know to have been sung in verse, and to have been received with great applause at a remarkable feast in Iceland in 1119. Most of the old Sagas, if not all, were in measure, and the verses we still meet with in them are the remains of their primitive forms. The Saga in question is that of Hromund Gripson, and the details of the fight between Hromund and the wizard, or "Haugbuie," are given at great length, but they are singularly devoid of spirit. We shall content ourselves with a brief *resumé* of the incidents of the story.

"King Olaf sailed to the Western Isles (Hebrides), where he plundered the peasants along the shore. An old chieftain upbraided him that he should prefer to harass the peasants along the shore, rather than break open King Thrain's 'Hoi,' and venture a battle with the evil spirit there to win the treasures buried with the King. Following the old man's advice, King Olaf sailed for Valland, and reached it after six days' sailing to the south (north?). Here he immediately found the 'Hoi,' and after four days' hard work they effected an entrance. And now none would offer to descend into the cairn for fear of the grisly gold-clad figure that they could dimly see seated on a throne in the midst of the chamber, and casting out fire on all sides. Hromund now offered to go in on condition of his receiving three of the richest ornaments he might obtain there. He was let down, and after collecting much treasure, he seized a fine sword that hung against the wall, and rushed upon the seated figure. The latter, however, upbraiding him for using steel, challenged him to mortal combat without weapons, which Hromund immediately accepted. Hromund got the monster down, hewed off his head, and carried off the treasure."

The last example of this incident in the Sagas is taken from one of the noblest of the old Icelandic histories, the Saga of Grettir the Strong. This Saga was probably written in or about the year 1300, but it had existed as a ballad or versified story long before. Grettir lived about the year 1000 of our era. We know of no Saga, not even that of Nial, so admirably translated by Mr. Dasent, which abounds in wilder adventures than those of the persecuted and outlawed Grettir. Grettir had landed on the island of Harham, near the coast of Norway, after a fearfully stormy voyage from Iceland; and the isle was then the property of Thorfinn. We translate this from the original Icelandic, which is to the modern Danish, as strong beer is to milk and water.

"One afternoon, when Grettir was about to go home, he observed a bright flame to rise from the Ness that lay to the north of Oedun's farm. Grettir asked 'what this might be;' but Oedun said, 'it was of no importance to him to know.' 'It would be said in my country,' replied Grettir, 'if such a sight were seen, that it burned over a treasure.' Oedun said that, 'if any person were afraid of fire, it would not be to his benefit to

enquire into the matter. 'Yet would I know about it,' quoth Grettir. 'There is a cairn upon the Ness,' said Oedun, 'which is both large and built up with heavy balks of timber, and therein is laid Kárr the Old, the father of Thorfinn. Father and son at first owned only one farm on the island, but since Kárr died he hath so walked again that he hath driven off all the bonders who owned farms here; so that now Thorfinn owns them all; but none of these bonders came to hurt over whom Thorfinn held his hands.' Grettir said he had spoken well, and 'I shall come here in the morning, and have those tools ready then to dig.' 'I warn you,' replied Oedun, 'not to meddle with the matter, for I know that you will therewith expose yourself to the hatred of Thorfinn.' Grettir said, 'he was willing to run the chance of that.' The night passed, and Grettir came right early, and Oedun had the tools ready, and followed him to the cairn. Grettir now broke up the mound, and he worked right well till he came down to the timber work, and by that time day had begun to appear. And then he tore up the timbers. Oedun now earnestly besought him not to go into the cairn, but Grettir bade him attend to the cord, 'for I will learn,' said he, 'who dwells in this mound.' Now Grettir went down, and it was dark therein, and by no means a good smell. He felt about to know what kind of place it was; and first he found the bones of a horse, and then he stumbled on the corner of a throne, and became aware that a man sate thereon. There was much treasure in gold and silver heaped around the throne, and a chest full of silver served the figure for a footstool. Grettir took all the treasure, and bore it away to the cord, and as he made his way out of the mound, something gripped him fast from behind. Grettir dropped the treasure, and turned upon his assailant; they grappled, and a sharp struggle ensued. All that they came against flew to pieces. The 'cairn dweller' attacked furiously, and now Grettir saw it would no longer avail to spare his strength. And now both exerted themselves to the utmost, and they struggled till they came to the spot where the bones of the horse lay; and here the fight was long and desperate, and first one and then the other was brought upon his knees, but at length the 'cairn dweller' fell backwards over, and a fearful sound was heard in the cairn; and Oedun ran off from the cord, for he thought that Grettir was certainly dead. Grettir took now the sword, Jökuls-naut, and cut off the head of his opponent, placing the head behind the body to hinder him from walking again; and he went to the cord with the treasure, but found that Oedun was gone. He therefore climbed up the cord, hand over hand, having fastened the treasure to the end thereof, and then drew it up after him. He was quite stiff in all his limbs from the struggle with Kárr. Grettir now went home with the treasure to Thorfinn's house, and all there were seated at table. Thorfinn looked angrily upon Grettir as he entered the drinking hall, and asked 'what he had to do so urgent that he could not come in to meat with other folk?' Grettir replied, 'Many small things happen late in the afternoon;' and he laid upon the table all the treasure he had brought from the cairn. And there was one precious thing amongst the treasure, and on which his eyes were fixed, and that was a short sword, so good a weapon that he said he had never seen a better, and this he laid last upon the table. Thorfinn raised his

eyebrows when he saw the sword, for it was a family weapon, and had never been out of the possession of his race. 'Where got you these goods,' quoth Thorfinn. Grettir sang:—

'Thou gold-eater,
The hope of spoil
Failed not in the cairn;
Folk soon will learn,
And eke I trow
That few Kjemps
Now will seek
There after gold.'

Thorfinn answered, 'You are not easily frightened by trifles, and none before thee thought of breaking open the How;'⁴ but because I know that that treasure is ill bestowed which is buried in the earth, or concealed in a cairn, so will I not blame you, and the more so, as you have brought me all your treasure."⁵

After reading these passages from the old Sagas, from legends that were in existence undoubtedly at the very period when these Runes were cut, we can realize the feelings of the Crusaders of 1153, when they broke into the chamber at Maeshow. Even at the present day, when we are supposed to be so enlightened by modern science as to repudiate all such sensations, it is, we confess, the "eeriest" place we ever entered. The inner chambers, too, roofed with a single huge slab of stone, and too low to allow of a person even sitting upright, are most ghost-like receptacles, and it is a relief to get out of them after deciphering the few Runes that they contain. We are, however, by no means sure that the chamber of Maeshow was in a perfect state when it was first explored by the Norsemen who wrote the inscriptions. Mr. Petrie, in a recent communication, observes—

"The walls exhibited abundant evidences to the careful observer that they had been long decaying before the Runes had been cut on them. Many of the stones had been cracked, and the instruments with which the Runes had been made had apparently slipped when they reached the edges of the cracks, carrying bits of the stone with them. The walls appear to have been in a condition similar to those of the Brochs and Pict's houses, which, after having been covered up for ages from atmospheric influences, have, within a recent period, been opened and exposed to the weather. Within a few years, in such cases, the stones became more or less cracked, according to the nature of the material. Maeshow presented such an appearance when opened, and it may therefore be fairly attributed to the same causes, viz. to the opening of the top of the building, and the exposure of its interior to the atmosphere, which had previously been

⁴ "En fyrir því at ek veit, at that *fe* er illa komit er *folgít* er i jörðu, edr i *hauga* borit." We have here the identical words used in reference to hidden treasure that occurs in the Nos. 19 and 20 in Maeshow, "*fe* folgít"—treasure hidden.

⁵ Chapt. 18.

excluded for a long period. While the walls of the central building are in so dilapidated a state, the surfaces of the stones in the entrance passage, and in the three cells, or smaller chambers, appear nearly as fresh and sound as if they had been recently removed from their original bed. This marked difference can only be accounted for by the supposition that the central chamber had been opened at the top, and left in that exposed condition for a considerable time, while the walls of the cells and entrance passages were sheltered from the weather. There is every reason, therefore, to suppose that when the Runes were cut the building was roofless; and indeed it is nearly impossible to suppose, after a careful examination, that they could have been cut by the aid of any artificial light introduced into the building."

We own ourselves to be quite of Mr. Petrie's opinion on this point. We believe that this tumulus belongs to the age that saw the erection of the giant circle of stones at Stenness; that it was, in a word, of Celtic, or more probably of prehistoric date, and that it was a sepulchre for some man of note. If treasure were really found there, and taken away by O'Donaghan, or O'Conachan, it would most probably consist of rude rings of gold, and not of the elaborately-worked silver ornaments, brooches, and all that belong to the Scandinavian age, and of which such fine examples were discovered in Sandwick, in 1858. From age or from design, the roof of the great chamber had been destroyed; the materials, the large slabs of stones which formed it, had fallen to the bottom, and the labour of raising or moving these would be even greater than that of opening into an unviolated tomb. The lower portions of the tomb, perhaps for five or six feet in depth, were filled with soil and stones, and on their surfaces the disappointed Northmen would cut their names, and would acknowledge the truth of what Inge had told them, that the treasure had been carried away three nights before they came thither (*v. No. 14*). Shortly after their departure, it is probable that a fresh fall took place from the roof, and filled the chamber to a considerable depth, perhaps to so great a depth as to allow of a person standing on it to inscribe his name at the height of twelve or fourteen feet from the floor, as in Nos. I. and II.

We may dismiss at once the idea of Maeshow having been a sorcery hall for the witch "Lodbrokar," as the word "HÆLR," is now found to be HÆLTR—hero. The termination *Lodbrokar* is feminine in Icelandic, and hence perhaps rose the mistake of the writer that Lodbrokar was a female. Lodbrog's sons were almost as famous in northern story as old Ragnar himself. Munch has proved that there were at least two Ragnar Lodbroks, the one the contemporary of Charlemagne, the other who flourished at least a century later. None of the histories of Ragnar Lodbrok, or of his sons, speak of his death in Orkney.

We regard the discovery at Maeshow as one of the most important that has taken place within the present century. The situation of the mound, the wondrous architecture of the interior chamber, and the Runic inscriptions on its walls, all contribute to render it an object of surpassing interest. The zealous labours of Mr. Farrer have been at length gloriously rewarded, and Mr. Petrie, to whom we before owed so much, has it now in his power to boast, that he can exhibit in his far-away isle an archæological treasure beyond any that we know of in the British kingdom.

MONTHLY MEETING, 3 SEPTEMBER, 1862.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Society of Antiquaries.* Archæologia, Vol. XXXVIII., Part 2. Proceedings of the Society, Vol. I., Second Series, Nos. 2 to 7. Lists of the Society, 1861 and 1862. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 39. — *From Mr. C. Roach Smith.* Collectanea Antiqua, Part 1, Vol. VI. — *From Mr. Michael T. Morrell.* History of Needle making.

NEW MEMBER.—*Cuthbert George Ellison*, of Hebburn Hall, Esquire.

ALNWICK CHURCH.—*Mr. F. R. Wilson*, architect, Alnwick, has presented the Society with five photograms of the exterior and interior of the old parish church of Alnwick, the appearance of which he thought was worthy of preservation previous to the intended alterations. One of them shows the Georgian fantracery of the chancel, which, barbarous as it is, forms a curious chapter in the history of art.

THE BECKERMONT INSCRIPTION.—The duplicate cast of this venerable monument having been received from the donor, Mr. Dixon, of Whitehaven, it is resolved that it shall be forwarded to the Copenhagen Museum, with a request for Professor Stephens' reading.

SALVAGE FROM THE MELTING-POT.

THE REV. JAMES EVERETT has presented to the Society several curious articles, with which he had been favoured, out of a brassfounder's store near Bristol. There is an Egyptian statuette; a mediæval figure, with a book; a small mediæval seal, with the Virgin and Child, "AVE MARIA GRACIA;" a circular piece of brass, with a talbot dog in relief, the field having been enamelled; a cockpit ticket, "JOHN WATLING — ROYAL SPORT;" two early pipe-stoppers, with flat oval handles, one with the

heads of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, another with a hammer crowned, and other smiths' implements, HET SMEDE GILDT. 1670. — HET . ELOYEN GAST . HVYS; and other objects. The stoppers fit some of the old pipes in the Society's possession.

THE SOUTH TRANSEPT OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

MR. EDWARD SPOOF, who is entrusted with the works at present going on at St. John's, Newcastle, presents the stone which appeared above the great window of the south transept, and commemorated the munificent donor to the churches of Newcastle in the fifteenth century. The stone is thus alluded to by Bourne, "It is supposed that the steeple of this church was either built or at least beautified by him, as also the south cross of the church; for his coat of arms, as also these words, *Orate pro anima Roberti Rhodes*, are upon both of them; which indeed makes it somewhat probable." At present, the arms (three annulets, on a chief a greyhound) are tolerably perfect. Above them are the words *Orate pro a* and below them the *o* of the surname, with indications of the letters on each side.

The above windows, with thirteen others, have been renewed in their original form. The above stone has also been replaced by a new one. The works include the removal of galleries, and the plaster ceilings which for some years have encased oak roofs. The latter are in some parts moulded and carved, and are to be repaired and made perfect.

Brand mentions divers "skin marks" in the windows of the chancel. Mr. Spoor sends a copy of one of these merchant's distinctions.

EARLY REMAINS AT BIRTLEY, NEAR HEXHAM.

THE REV. GEO. ROME HALL, of Birtley, forwards, through Dr. Charlton, general and detailed plans of the numerous early remains, most of them unknown to the Ordnance Surveyors, which have rewarded his observation close to his own village. The largest camp is in Countess Park, and covers no less than three acres. Hut circles are very distinct. Ravines flank it on the south and west; to the north there is a gentle acclivity towards Buteland House. In this respect there is a resemblance to the Celtic town at Greaves Ash. The Mill *Knock* camp, occupying an elevated "coign of vantage," retains its Celtic appellation. A cairn seems to stand on the opposite hill to the south. Two men, draining about High *Carey* House, came, some years ago, upon large

round stones, like mill-stones. Unable to remove them, they made a circuit, and discovered a cistvaen, with jar containing ashes. At High Shield Green the highest camp occurs, and here are numerous barrows, amidst traces of former culture. Dan's Cairn might easily be explored, as many of the stones have been led away.

All these camps are built of unhewn stones of white sandstone, of the lower group of the carboniferous limestone formation.

Ironstone delves, and heaps of scoria or slag of iron, occur in various places. The ancient workings have followed the base of escarpments of the mountain limestone, nodules of iron having recently been found. The chief place of smelting occurs in Birtley Wood, half-a-mile north-west of the village, and the "Cinder Kiln Hills" there contain hundreds of tons of scoria. Lime and charcoal are ready at hand.

Terraces, from 5 to 10 feet in height, stretch along the the faces of a platform of elevated ground between High Carey House Camp and the village. The intrenchments facing to the north-west are at least 400 yards long; those to the south west, which are at an obtuse angle to the others, are about 150 yards. Two other sides would have comprised an enclosure of 12 acres.

In respect of these distant works, tradition points safely to "troublesome times," and more doubtfully to defences against "the French," and signals between Birtley Castle and Wark Castle, and a great battle. A detailed paper is promised by the discoverer.

ANCIENT BRIEVIARY.

DR. CHARLTON exhibits a beautifully printed book, in the original stamped leather, printed by Thielman Kerver in Paris in 1505. It is "Breviarium Premonstraten," and may well have been used at Hexham Priory. On the fly-leaf is a little financial memorandum:—"Resaued the v daye of februarye In the x yere of the Ring of ow' souering ladye elyzabeth by the grace of god quen of england fraunces and Ireland Deffender of the faith &c that I Vsswan of Medffourth of ReRell [*Deffender erased*] gentellman." Here the unfortunate repetition of the word Defender seems to have aroused the ire of a tender conscience, for the document suddenly breaks off, and a new one is inserted, as below—"Resawed the v daye of Febrwarye In the x yere of the Reing of ow' souering ladye Elyzabeth by the grace of God quene of eingland, Fraunce and Iyerland that Vsswan of Medffourth of Ryyell gentell man the sowme of xvj' iiij^d of Fefarme dew at Mechellmas last past—John Haryson hes sett to his hand."

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 JUNE, 1862.¹

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.* Their Proceedings, vol. iii., part 3. — *From the Archæological Institute.* The Archæological Journal, No. 72. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, N. S., No. 38. — *From Councillor William Newton.* Newcastle Directory, 1778.

NEW MEMBER.—*William Pears, Esq., Fenham Hall.*

DR. THOMLINSON.—*The Rev. E. H. Adamson* exhibits two letters from Dr. Thomlinson, the founder of Thomlinson's Library, to Vicar Ellison of Newcastle, one of them going into minutiae of his experience of the Bath waters. "They are a palliating medicine in my case, as Sir John Floyer told me the constant use of common water would be."

VIRGIN MARY HOSPITAL.—The Society has received a present, from the Corporation, of a stone coffin, found in the precincts of St. Mary the Virgin's Hospital in Westgate, during the excavations for the Stephenson Monument.

MONTHLY MEETING, 1 OCTOBER, 1862.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P. in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, July, 1862. — *From the Kilkenny Archæological Society.* Their Proceedings and Papers, April, 1862. — *By Mr. Dodd,* to complete the Society's Sets. Newcastle Poll Books of 1832, 1835, 1837. Durham City Poll Books of 1761, 1800, 1802, 1813, 1831, 1832. Durham City Addresses, &c., 1813. Durham County Poll Books, 1761, 1790, 1832 (both divisions.) Addresses to Mr. Burdon. Addresses, Poems, Songs, &c., in the Durham City and County Elections of 1802. The Elector's Scrap Book, Durham, 1832. Berwick Rolls of Burgesses, 1806, 1821. Sir Cuthbert Sharp's Sunderland Tracts, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Four Newcastle Tracts, viz. W. G. Thompson's Poetical Address to the Burns' Club, 1824. Reprints of the Scots' March from Barwicke to Newcastle, 1644. Lines to a Boy pursuing a Butterfly, 1826. Reprint of Chicken's Collier's Wedding, 1829. — *By Mr. Fenwick.* Eight of his Tracts, viz. Obits of Members of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, 1857. Obituary of Charles Newby Wawn, Esq., 1840.

¹ Out of chronological order, by accident.

Sketch of the Ship-boy Life of John Fenwick, F.S.A., 1856. Genealogy of the Family of Radclyffe, 1850. Memorial to the Senate of Hamburgh, &c., 1843. Cowper's Rose Bushes, 1829. Slogans of the North of England, 1851. — *By Mr. White.* His Poem, entitled the Tynemouth Nun, 1829.

NEW MEMBER.—*Captain Tho. Robinson* of Houghton-le-Spring.

THE TREASURES OF THE VATICAN. *Mr. Macpherson*, an artist residing at Rome, attends with a noble volume of his splendid photographs of the Vatican and its sculptures, and expounds their subjects.

MINOR ANTIQUITIES.—*Mr. H. Mennell* has sent an Irish penny of John, and a gold coin of one of the Venetian doges, for exhibition. — *Dr. Charlton* states, that a few days ago two stone coffins, containing the bones of children, were discovered in some excavations in the neighbourhood of the Castle, and that they will be placed, minus their contents, in the custody of the Society. He draws attention to the jeopardy in which the remains of the Roman Wall at the foot of Benwell Bank are placed, owing to the removal of the fence by which they had been surrounded. It is stated that the property in which the ruins are situated belongs to the Rev. J. Blackett Ord, and that that gentlemen will no doubt take measures for their preservation, if made acquainted with the circumstances. [The result justifies the expectation.]

BELLINGHAM DEEDS.

EXHIBITED BY MR. EDWARD MILBURN.

11 Apr. 1624. Rowlande Milburne the younger, of the Yatehouse, in Tindall, and Beall Milburne his wife—to Edward Milburne, alias Sandes Eddie, of the Yatehouse, yeoman—for 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—All their landes att the Yatehouse, par. Bellingham—with all [*inter alia*] sommeringes and sommering places, turfegraffes, &c.

21 Apr. 1662. Bond to perform covenants in a deed of sale—from John Milburne of Combe, co. Nd., yeoman—to Edward Milburne, of Yatehouse, yeo.

12 Jan. 1691[-2]. Roger Robson, of the Burn Grains, co. Nd., yeo.—to Edward Milburne of High Green, in the said co., yeo.—Recital of a release [lease exhibited] bearing date the day before, from Milburne to Robson, of his fourth part of the messuage, tenement, or farmhold, called the Dunsteed, in the chappellry of Bellingham. Acknowledgment of trusts. Mortgage for 35*l.*

MONTHLY MEETING, 5 NOVEMBER, 1862.

John Hodgson Rinde., Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Archæological Institute.* The Archæological Journal, No. 74. — *From the Kilkenny Archæological Society.* Their Proceedings, No. 37. — *From Mr. Rutland.* The Cyphering Book of Ralph Lambton, 1716, with scroll-work of great freedom.

NORTHUMBERLAND PIPE MUSIC.—The collections of the Society on this subject, having been handsomely bound, attract the attention of the meeting. Mr. Stoke has made another book of further extracts from Mr. Batey's collection, and presents it to the Society.

NEW MEMBERS.—*George Wigtwicht Rendel, Esq.,* of Benwell Little Park, and *John Peter Mulcaster, Esq.,* of Benwell.

MEDIÆVAL SHOE.—*Mr. Thomas Craster* has presented the Society with the sole of an huge shoe, suitable to either foot, pronounced by a shoemaker to belong to a female. It was found in the ruins of Naworth Castle after the fire. Some merriment is created by the alleged sex, the size being so large, and the iron studs so heavy.

INCISED ROCKS.—*Professor J. Y. Simpson* of Edinburgh, through Mr. Henry Laing of the same place, has presented the Society with three casts from the concentric circles on the rocks of Argyleshire. Mr. Laing observes that one of these singular incisions has been found a few miles from Edinburgh. *The Chairman* remarks that this class of antiquities has also been recognised in Ireland.

THE TREASURERSHIP.—*Mr. Robert White* is appointed Treasurer *pro tem.* until the Anniversary Meeting. He suggests that some attempt should be made to secure in safe custody the pocket-books and other papers of Brand, the historian, which belonged to the late Treasurer, Mr. Wheatley, whose family was connected with that accomplished author.

PRINTING.—*Resolved*—That Miss Dickson's Index to Vol. I. of the quarto series of the *Archæologia Æliana*, and Mr. Dodd's elaborate Catalogue of the Library, shall forthwith be printed.

CREEING TROUGH.—*Mr. Charles G. Bolam*, of 4, Bentinck Terrace, has presented an unusually handsome stone mortar for domestic purposes. It is adorned with a stag and greyhounds.

OLD HOUSES.—*Mr. White* suggests that photograms ought to be taken of old buildings about to be pulled down in Northumberland and Durham, in order to be preserved in the Society's collections.

ALTARS TO ANTENOCITICUS DISCOVERED AT CONDERCUM.

By THE REV. J. C. BRUCE, LL.D.

SOME important discoveries of Roman remains have been recently made at Benwell Little Park, the residence of Mr. Rendel, in a portion of the grounds lying just outside the eastern rampart of Condercum, near its south-east angle. Near the south wall two altars were found, lying obliquely, with their inscribed faces downwards (as is usually the case), and in various positions near the spot were several large stones, portions of a statue, and the fragment of an inscribed slab, which may be afterwards alluded to. At the same spot some burials seem to have taken place. Both the altars contain much that is new to the students of lapidary literature. The first altar is 4 ft. 4 in. high, and 16 inches wide in the body. It is formed of the sandstone of the district, and is in some places reddened by fire. The decorations upon it are of a highly ornate character, tastefully designed and skilfully executed. The face of the capital has been broken off; but a portion of the face was found close at hand. The altar, which is carved on all four sides, is provided with a focus; and the volutes on each side of it seem to have had for their model a bundle of the leaves of Indian corn. On the sides of the capital we have vine branches shaded with leaves and laden with bunches of grapes. The mouldings of the base are graceful; two of them are of the kind called the "cable pattern." One side of the altar has, in *basso relievo*, the sacrificing knife, the other the pitcher for holding the wine to be used in the sacrifice; and on the back is a circular garland. The inscription on the face of the altar is well cut, and the letters are of most tasteful form, but several of them are tied together after the manner of our modern diphthongs. These tied letters are generally understood to indicate a somewhat advanced period of the empire. The inscription, deprived of its complications, is

DEO
ANTENOCITICO
ET NYMINIB.
AVGVSTOR.
ÆEL. VIBIVS
PLEG. XX. V. V.
V. S. L. M.

which may be read, in English:—

"To the god Antenociticus and the deities of the Emperors, Ælius Vibius, a centurion of the twentieth legion, styled the Valerian and the Victorious, freely dedicated this altar in the discharge of a vow to objects most worthy of it."

The god *Antenociticius* is quite new to us. Prior to this discovery, we had no idea that any such demon as he graced the calendar of heathen Rome. The other altar is not nearly so ornate as the first. Neither its design nor its execution is good. The letters of the inscription are rudely formed. It has no focus. The inscription reads thus:—

DEO ANOCITICO
 IVDICIIS OPTIMO-
 RVM MAXIMORVM
 QVE IMPP. N. SVB VIB [VLP.]
 MARCELLO COS TINE-
 IVS LONGVS IN PRAE-
 FECTVBA EQVITV . .
 LATO CLAVO EXORN . .
 TVS ET Q D.

which may be translated:—

“Tineius Longus, holding office in the præfectship of knights, adorned with the broad stripe, and quæstor, dedicated this altar to Anociticius (*qu. Antenociticius*) in accordance with the decrees of our most excellent and most mighty emperors given under Vibius Marcellus, a man of consular rank.”

The first thing that perplexes us in this inscription is the similarity of the name of this god with that on the other, and yet they are different. Probably the same god is meant, and most likely the first A on this altar is intended to stand for ANTE on the other, though there is nothing to indicate it. The expression *Lato clavo exornatus* is new in the altars of the north of England. It no doubt indicates that the person possessed senatorial rank. In Rich's Illustrated Latin Dictionary we have the following explanation of *Clavus Latus*:—“The broad stripe; an ornamental band of purple colour, running down the front of a tunic, in a perpendicular direction, immediately over the front of the chest, the right of wearing which formed one of the exclusive privileges of the Roman senator, though at a late period it appears to have been sometimes granted as a favour to individuals of the equestrian order.” Near the south wall of the building, the remains of three skeletons had been found. They evidently had not fallen in unawares or by chance, inasmuch as they were lying in due order, pretty nearly parallel to the wall east and west. Then, besides these, at the other angle, there were remains of urn burials—fragments of charred bones, and fragments of land shells, which I conjecture were those of snails.

Mr. Clayton. I had this morning the pleasure of inspecting the altars. One of them is exceedingly beautiful. I do not know that there is another equal to it, excepting, perhaps, that in Lord Lonsdale's Castle, in Westmoreland. I agree with Dr. Bruce in his reading of this altar

— the first that he described — but ascribe it to the age of Hadrian. I think that it is too elegant for a later period; besides it mentions the 20th legion. Now we know that the 20th legion was in the North in time of Hadrian, but that afterwards it took up its quarters at Chester. I consider the expression, *Numinibus Augustorum*, which induced Dr. Bruce to ascribe the altar to a period when a plurality of emperors reigned, to refer, not simply to the reigning authority of the time being, but to the Roman emperors generally. I also agree in the main with Dr. Bruce in the reading of the second altar, which is much more inartistically constructed than the other, and the letters of which are rudely cut. But I am inclined to consider that it is dedicated not only to the local god, but to the judicial decisions (*Judiciis*) of the emperors. I think also, that a careful examination of the inscription will show that, instead of *Vibius Marcellus*, we should read *Ulpus Marcellus*. Now this will give us a date. Ulpus Marcellus was an able general who was sent over to Britain by Commodus, to restore this country to order, which was then in a most disastrous state. Unlike Tineius Longus, Ulpus Marcellus was a most modest man, and until the discovery of this altar not a single inscription has been found in Britain recording his name, excepting a much mutilated stone discovered at Chesters. The two concluding letters on the altar, I have been disposed to expand into *Quinquennalis Decurio*. — Dr. Bruce. My opinion in the first instance was that *Judiciis* should be read as Mr. Clayton has suggested. All sorts of abstract qualities were deified by the Romans; still, on second thoughts, it seemed too bold a thing to suppose that the judicial acumen of the emperors should be made a subject of worship; it may be so, however. I have searched for a precedent, but have not succeeded. Mr. Clayton's suggestion as to Ulpus Marcellus being the person intended is most valuable. As soon as I had seen the altars I wrote to Mr. Roach Smith, one of our best Roman antiquaries, asking for his opinion upon it. I had received a reply to that letter on my way to the meeting, in which Mr. Smith, says, "I am quite delighted to see such discoveries. I hope we shall be puzzled with them much more. Who the god Antenociticus was I expect will, after all our researches, be a question. It may be a typical name; or it may be an epithet applied to Apollo or the Sun. . . . I never before met with the *latus clavus* in an inscription."

Some objects which have been discovered during the works are exhibited by Mr. Rendel. Among them are a fibula, a handle of a chest, denarii of Nero and Severus, and other coins of Trajan, Antoninus Pius (head of Aurelius Cæsar on reverse), Faustina Senior and Valerian. There are also three coins of Lælianus, an usurper in Gaul in the time of Gallienus. His pieces are not common. The shells are evidently those of snails.

[Subsequent investigation has shown that Ulpus, not Vibius, is the premonen of Marcellus. Besides the soldier who flourished in the reign of Commodus, there was an eminent jurist of that name who flourished in the time of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius.]

THE LESLEY LETTER.

THE apocryphal letter of General Lesley to Sir Thomas Riddell "found its way first into a Newcastle newspaper." So says Surtees, writing to Mr. C. K. Sharpe in 1807. I am not aware (says Mr. James Clephan in a communication made to the Society) that the newspaper" referred to has ever been named. If not, it is now to be identified, for the first time, with the *Newcastle Chronicle*—in whose earliest volume, within the last few weeks, I have accidentally fallen upon the letter; and finding it to vary from all the copies that have ever come under my notice, I have thought that an exact transcript of the original might be acceptable to the members of the Society of Antiquaries, and worthy of a place in their Transactions.

It is a letter which is constantly re-appearing in print; and the *Gateshead Observer*, in an article on "The Riddells of Gateshead House" (September 19, 1857), contains some particulars of its history which may now appropriately be revived.

It is not alluded to in Bourne's *History of Newcastle*, which bears the date of 1736 on its title-page.

In 1775 it was communicated to Ruddiman's *Edinburgh Magazine*, by "G. A." of Darlington; and it appeared on the 18th of January, 1776, with annotations by the owner of those familiar initials.

The letter was impeached in the *Gentleman's Magazine* in 1777.—"Mr. Urban,—Permit me, through the channel of your Magazine, to desire the Editor of the *Antiquarian Repertory* to authenticate Sir John Lessley's letter to Sir Thomas Riddle, published in the 17th number of that work. He will be so good as give his authority, at the same time, for Newcastle being besieged in 1640, and Sir John Lessley's being *Crowner* of Cumberland and Northumberland the same year, and he will oblige—*VERITAS*."

No mention of the document is made by Brand (1789). He merely states that on Aug. 31, 1640, "General Lesley pitched his camp on Gateshead Hill, being half-a-mile to the south of Newcastle.—Sir Thomas Riddell, senior, knight, of Gateshead, suffered particularly by their encampment. See Nalson's *Collections*, vol. i., p. 441."

Surtees, in his letter of 1807 to his friend Sharpe, says of it:—"The original, or what is termed such, but which I suspect to be a waggish imposture (perhaps of date not much less ancient than the supposed

transaction), is now in the hands of William Ward Jackson, Esq., of Normanby, Yorkshire (gentleman commoner of Christ Church), whose father was once a dealer in corn, hops, &c., in Newcastle, and rescued said letter from a parcel of waste paper, or the wrapping of a parcel, which came to him in the way of business. He showed it to an uncle of mine, Ambler, a lawyer, Recorder of Durham, a man of great wit and humour, who sent a copy to the editor of a Newcastle paper, and bid Jackson preserve it as an inestimable treasure. It appears to be half of a letter-back, torn off; pale ink; no seal; strong, coarse hand."

In 1820, Surtees gave a version of the letter in the second volume of his *History of Durham*, page 127, preceding it with the words:—"I much fear that the following epistle from John Leslie to Sir Thomas Ridel during the leaguer of Newcastle is *not* genuine;" and he adds at the foot:—"The above notable epistle is said to have been found amongst some old papers in the warehouse of Mr. Jackson, hop merchant in Newcastle."

In 1848, it was reprinted in the second volume of *The Fairfax Correspondence*, the editor (Mr. G. W. Johnson) remarking—"Careful as the generals were to prevent any rapine upon the countrypeople, yet some of the officers managed to effect a little pillage on their own account, either in return for protection promised, or other favours. The following curious letter, written during the investment of Newcastle, affords an example of this." And we are told in a note, that it is "preserved among the MSS. of the Riddell family."

As this custody is what the lawyers would term the "proper" one for the document, Mr. Longstaffe, the editor, has put himself in communication with the present representative of the ancient race of Riddell, Thomas Riddell, Esq., of Felton Park, who has very obligingly sent his copy of the letter for the Society's inspection. It is on a half-sheet of paper (water-marked L V G.) of the foolscap size which displaced the old pot for MS. purposes. The hand is one of the last century, of a feeble Italian style. The copy agrees, save in the spelling, with the newspaper reading, except that "Siller Tacker" was originally written "Gatherer," and corrected in a hand of the period, but much stronger than that of the text, and the word "knight" is omitted in the last clause. This codex is copied below this article, No. 1.


Mr. Longstaffe has also obtained from George Hutchinson Swain, Esq., of Norton Hall, for exhibition, a copy of the letter addressed "To Francis Forster, Esq." (of Buston), his great-grand father. It is not perhaps earlier than Mr. Riddell's, though written in a bolder manner, and differing from all the other copies in the greater coarseness and number of the Scot's expletives, and the additional stipulation for all the cher-

ries of Sir Thomas's garden. It is printed below, No. 3; and the reader will understand that the words within brackets are interlineations, giving the letter very much the appearance of a trial sheet.

Mr. Swain also wished to oblige the Society by obtaining a sight of the Jackson copy. Unfortunately W. Ward Jackson, Esq., the present denizen of Normanby Hall, "never met with it, nor any memorandum of it, among any papers that have come into his hands from his elder brother, deceased. But it is just possible that such a relic may be in the house." After kindly promising a further search, which appears to have been unsuccessful, he continues—"Of course the Mr. Wm. Ward Jackson means my father, the date of whose private journal does not, however, reach back to within eight or ten years of that which is assigned as the period in which the letter aforesaid was in his possession. I should think it not unlikely that my father gave it away to Mr. Surtees of Mainsforth, Mr. Raine deceased, or some other antiquary at Newcastle or elsewhere."

In the *Memoirs of Surtees* (1852), the editor, the late Rev. Dr. Raine of Durham, observes (page 14):—"I have reason to believe that Mr. Ambler was the writer of the letter said to have been sent by Sir John Lesley to Sir Thomas Riddell of Gateshead during the siege of Newcastle in 1640. Mr. Surtees printed this letter in his *History* (ii., 127)—fearing, however, that it was *not* genuine. The humour which it displays is of a high order; but there is more than enough of internal evidence to prove its modern origin."

Ambler died about the year 1780; and it is in the *Newcastle Chronicle* of 1764, that Mr. Clephan finds the letter suspected by Dr. Raine to have had its origin in the head of the Durham lawyer. The *Chronicle* had made its first appearance on the 24th of March; and on the 16th of June, there is this intimation to a correspondent:—

" The original letter, written at the siege of Newcastle by the general of the Scots army, is received: our thanks are due to the gentleman who favoured us with it, and the public may expect it next week."

Next week, accordingly, on the 23rd of June, the letter appears, taking the lead among the "Literary Articles" of the paper; and No. 2 is an exact copy of it, as originally printed (save the substitution of the short "s" for the long). The long "s" has partly given rise to a singular misconception. One of the variations, in Surtees, is "faw the mons;" and the phrase is interpreted to mean "strike the bargain;" but the original, it will be seen, is "saw the mains," and no explanation is needed.

The letter as it stands in the *Chronicle*, nearly 98 years ago, is termed

"the original," assuming it to be, as Surtees and Raine suggest, a fiction, and that it had not earlier "found its way" into print. It may chance, however, to turn up, at some future day, on a still older page.

No. 1.

Sir John Lesley's Letter to Sir Thomas Riddle of Gateshead, on the Siege of Newcastle by the Scots.

"Sir Thomas,

"Between me and G-d, it macks my Heart bleed Bleud to see the Wark gae thro' sae trim a Garden as yours.

I hae been twa Times wi my Cusin the General and sae shall I sax times mare afore the Wark gae that Gate. But gin aw this be deun, Sir Thomas, yee maun mack the twenty pound throddy, and I maun hae the Tag'd Tailed Trooper that stands i' the Staw, and the little wee trim-gacing Thing that stands i' the Neuk o' the Haw, chirping and chirming at Neun Tide o' the Day; and forty Bows of Beer to saw the Mains with aw. And as I am a Chavelier of Fortune, and a Limb of the House of Rothes (as the muckle Kist of Edingburgh ald Kirk can weel witness for these aught hundred Yeare by gane) Nought shall skaithe your House within or without to the Valludome of a Twapenny Chicken. I am

Your humble Serv^t, JOHN LESLEY,

Major General and Captain ower Sax score and twa Men and some mare, Crowner of Cumberland, Northumberland, Murrayland, Niddisdale, the Merce, Tivdale and Fife, Bailey of Kirkaldie, Governor of Burnt Island and the Bass, Laird of Libberton Tilly and wholly, Siller Tacker [*interlined, Gatherer struck out*] of Stirling, Constable of Leith, and Sir John Lesley to the Beut of aw That."

No. 2.

For the NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE.

Sir JOHN LESLEY's Letter to Sir THOMAS RIDDLE of Gateshead, upon the Siege of Newcastle by the Scots, in the Reign of Charles I.

SIR THOMAS,

Between me and Gad it macks my heart bleed bleud, to see the wark gae thro' sea trim a gairden as yours.—I ha been twa times wi my cusin the general, and sae shall I sax times mare afore the wark gae that gate: But gin aw this be down, Sir Thomas, ye maun mack the twenty pundis throddy, and I maun hae the tagged tail'd trouper that stands in the stawe, and the little wee trim gaying thing that stands in the newk of the haw, chirping and chirming at the newn tide of the day, and forty bows of beer to saw the mains with awe.

And as I am a chivelier of fortin, and a limb of the house of Rothes, as the muckle main kist in Edinburgh auld kirk, can well witness

for these aught hundred years bygaine, nought shall scaith your house within or without, to the validome of a twa penny chicken.

I am your humble servant,

JOHN LESLEY,

Major general, and captin over sax-score and twa men and some maire, crowner of Cumberland, Northumberland, Marryland, and Niddisdale, the Merce, Tiviotdale, and Fife; Bailie of Kirkadie, governor of Brunt Eland and the Bass, laird of Liberton, Tilly and Whooly, siller tacker of Stirling, constable of Leith, and Sir John Lesley, knight, to the bute of aw that.

No. 3.

Sr Jn^e Leslie's Letter to Sr Tho^e Riddell, of Gateshead House.

"I vow to God, S^r Tho^e, it maks my very heart bleed blood to see the wark gang this gate thro' sae trim a garden [as] yours. I've been twa times with my cousin, the General, and sae shall I sax times mare before the wark gang syke a gate, but, before me and the Great God, S^r Tho^e, gin a' this be dune, you mun mak the Twenty pound thraty, and [the] tag'd Tail trooper that stands in the Stall, and the wea trim ganging thing that stands in the nook of the Hall, chirping and chirming at the noon tide o' the day, with a' the Sherrys in your Garden as a present to my Lady—mind you prove that I S^r Thomas—[with 40 Bows of Bear to saw the mains with a',] and, as I'm a chavalier of fortune, and a limb of the House of Rothes, as the muckle maun Khest in Edinbro' auld Kirk can weal witness for this aught Hundred years, and mare bygane, the De'il Scowp in my gates gin ought skaith you or your House, [within or without,] to the valedom of twa penny chicken.—I'm yours—JN^e. LESLIE, Major and Captain-General of Sax Score and two men, Governour of Roxbro', Thruslebro', Muslebro', and Kirkadie; Crowner of Northumberland, Cumberland, Teviotdale, Nidisdale, Clidisdale, and the Merse; Bailie of Burnt Island, and the Bass, Sil'er taker of Stirling, and Constable of Leith, and S^r Jn^e. Leslie, Knight, to the Boot of a' that, Sir.

"To Francis Forster, Esq."

MONTHLY MEETING, 3 DECEMBER, 1862.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P. in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Smithsonian Institution.* Annual Report of the Board, 1861. — *From the Archæological Institute.* The Archæological Journal, No. 74. — *From the Kilkenny Archæological Society.* Their Proceedings and Papers, No. 37. — *From Mr. W. H. Brockett.* Registers of the Electors for North Northumberland, 1849-50, 1853-4, 1857-62, and for South Northumberland, 1853-5, 1856-8, 1859-62. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, No. 41.

SOUTHERN BRASSES.—*Mr. Edward Spoor* presents several rubbings by his son, from important monumental brasses in churches of Suffolk and Essex, viz. Horksley in Essex, and Stoke and Nayland, co. Suff.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The papers relating to the former meeting of that learned body at Newcastle, which were deposited in the Castle by the late Mr. Hutton, are placed at the service of the local Secretaries on this occasion.

DISCOVERIES AT BENWELL AND CORBRIDGE.

Dr. Bruce produces rubbings of two altars recently found at Benwell, showing clearly that VLP was the correct reading as suggested by Mr. Clayton. If however, *the* Ulpus Marcellus had been meant, he thinks that he would have been designated as Legate, and the stone, also, in his opinion, speaks of a plurality of emperors. But there was a Jurist of the name, the legal adviser of Antoninus Pius, flourishing during the period of the Divi Fratres, Aurelius and Verus, who were both Augusti in the years 161-169. There may be some connection between Jurist and the *Judiciis* of the inscription. The Jurist seems distinct from the soldier of the reign of Commodus.—*The Chairman* observes, that the fact may be as Dr. Bruce states, but that the subject admits of argument.

DISCOVERY OF AN ALTAR AT CORBRIDGE.—*The Chairman* reads a letter from Mr. Coulson to Wm. Cuthbert, Esq., of Beaufront, announcing that the digging at Corbridge, under the auspices of the latter gentleman, have been rewarded by the discovery of a small votive altar to the god Vetturius.

PRINGLE THE EJECTED MINISTER.

MR. HENRY FRANCE, JUNIOR, exhibits a deed dated 30 March, 4 James II., from Timothy Davison of Newcastle, merchant, to William Bayles of the same town, merchant. It recites a lease for 39 years to Davison of the 6 February preceding, from Henry Peareth of Newcastle, merchant, and Edward Greene of the same place, shipwright, of a yard garth or parcel of ground then in the possession of Mr. John Leamon, merchant, and used for "*a Raffe yard and laying of Raffe*;" bounding upon Trinity Chaire on the east, and upon messuages in "*a laine or chaire called the Broad-garth*" on the west; also a messuage, burgage, or tenement "*late in the occupation or possession of Doctor John Pringle*, and then in the occupation of William Stote, sailmaker," bounding on Trinity Chaire on the east, and a messuage then in the possession of Alexander Campbell on the south, and containing in length 13 yards: and another messuage and stable in the occupations of Mr. Robert Bower, merchant, William Blackett, fitter, and Martin Wilkinson, waterman, containing in length 22 yards, and adjoining upon the said Raffeyard on the south part of the said yard, and upon part of a messuage belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, widow, and upon a messuage in the possession of George Hankin, ropemaker, situate in the said Broad-garth on the west; all which said premises are in Peacock Chaire, near the Keyside. The lease includes liberty to pull down the demised messuages other than the messuage of William Stott, and "*digg the house and ground*" of the premises, and to place upon the ground and soyle thereof other buildings and "*furnaces and boyllaries*" therein. A declaration follows that as to one eighth part the name of Davison was used in trust for Bayles.

THE NAG'S HEAD INN, NEWCASTLE.

BY W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE.

It may be well to call attention, as a matter of local record, to the impending destruction of the old stone house at the foot of the Butcher Bank, called the Nag's Head Inn. Like many other of the better houses of the Newcastle burgesses, it possessed good carvings; and this circumstance, with its material, joined to a certain quaint and gloomy aspect, has given to it a celebrity not altogether justified. Traditions, which, when the ball is set agoing by the first inventor, soon acquire persistency, have claimed the house as the resting-place of a king, and as the mansion of mayors, before the use of the residence in the Close. Whether kings would sleep at this common hostelry is, perhaps, questionable; at all events we have the evidence of three Norwich travellers of 1634, that the house was already an inn, at a time, be it remarked, not long after its erection, its architecture being of the debased style which characterized the commencement of the seventeenth century. The writers identify it by speaking of it as opposite to a neat cross, which could only be the Cail or Scale Cross; and they were struck by its unusual character, when they breakfasted and took horse at it. The host was a Mr. Leonard Carr, who, or a successor of the same name, although he was never Mayor, seems to have been of considerable consequence, and to have fallen into grief by his loyalty. The articles against him may be seen in Bourne; and he still lives in Newcastle by the (now sorely reduced) charity which, in 1658, he charged upon this, his capital messuage, in the Butchers' Bank, other three houses on the east of it, and the house on the west of it. Judging from Mr. Hinde's able paper on the Old Inns of Newcastle, the Nag's Head does not appear to have been much in repute at the commencement of last century; but I am told that, not many years ago, it had resumed some portion of its older consequence. The tour of 1634 has twice been printed; but perhaps a portion of it may, in connection with the subject, be reproduced with advantage. "The towne is surrounded with a strong and fayre built wall, with many towers thereon. It hath 7 gates, and is governed by a mayor (Mr. Cole), then fat and rich, vested in a sack of sattin, and 12 aldermen. The last Mayor, (Sir Lionel Maddison), and now recorder (Sir Thos. Riddel) did both endure knighthood [whereby their pockets would be considerably lightened] in his Majestie's late progresse. Then did we take a view of the Market-place, the Towne Hall, the neat crosse, over against which almost is a stately princelike freestone

inn (Mr. Leonard Car's), in which we tasted a cup of good wine. Then, taking a view of the four churches in the towne, and breaking our fast in that fayre inne, we hastened to take horse, and now are we ready to take our leaves of the progresse way, having no stomachs for Tweed nor those inhabitants." If it be thought that James or Charles might prefer the warmest welcome—that of an inn—then four progresses may appear to admit of claims for a visit to the Nag's Head, viz., that of 1603, when James, on his entrance to England, stayed three days here, and so transported the inhabitants that they bore all the charges of his household; that of 1617, when the King revisited his native land; that of 1633, when, on their journey to Scotland, Charles, accompanied by Bishop Laud and many nobles, were all entertained by the magistrates and town, and also returned this way; and that of 1639, when in his march against the Covenanters, the same unfortunate monarch was magnificently entertained, and stayed here twelve days. In the progress of 1603, however, we have it in evidence that James was entertained at the house of Sir George Selby, "the King's host." As to 1617, I have no means, in the libraries of Newcastle, of consulting the well-known book of Nichols on the Royal Progresses, and I am sorry that I cannot at present throw further light on the interesting tradition, which, however, will not prevent the house from giving way to a more useful purpose than that of a decayed tavern, or that of holding the "wise fools" of British history.

THE NEW PERCY SEAL.

On a more strict examination of Mr. Greenwell's seal, described on a former page of this volume, the supporters appear to be *two lions*.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE NAG'S HEAD INN.

BY JAMES CLEPHAN.

It is King James—who was in Newcastle in 1603, on his way to his English throne, and in 1617, when about to revisit his native land—it is the “British Solomon” who is most emphatically associated, in the popular mind, with the Old Nag’s Head; and we shall confine ourselves, in our present notice, to the visits of that monarch to our ancient town.

In 1603, on Saturday, the 9th of April, James, travelling on horseback, left Widdrington Castle for Newcastle; and on his arrival, on the same day, he was conducted, according to Stow (page 819, edit. 1631), “to a KNIGHT’S house, where hee was richely entertained, and remained there three dayes.” Brand, who quotes this statement of the chronicler, himself adds (ii. 450):—“The King was entertained *at the house of Sir George Selby*, who was probably knighted on that occasion.” Let us hear, however, what another authority has to say on the subject. Nichols, in his “Progresses and Processions of King James the First” (i. 69), borrows an account of his visit to Newcastle from “The True Narrative of the Entertainment of his Royall Majestie, from the time of his departure from Edenbrough till his receiving at London, with all or the most speciall occurrences; together with the names of those Gentlemen whom his Majestie honoured with Knighthood. (At London, printed by Thomas Creede for Thomas Millington, 1603.)” “When,” the author narrates, “his Majestie drewe neare to Newcastle, the Mayor, Aldermen, Counsell, and the best Commoners of the same, beside numbers of other people, in joyfull manner met him; the Mayor presenting him with the sword and keyes, with humble dutie and submission, which his Highness graciously accepting, he returned them againe; giving also to his Majestie, in token of their love and heartie loyaltie, a purse full of gold, his Majestie giving them full power and authority under him, as they lately held in her Majestie’s name, ratifying all their customs and priviledges that they were possessed of, and had a long time held. And so passing on, *he was conducted to the MAYOR’S house*, where he was richly entertained, and remained there three days. Upon Sunday, being the 10th of April, his Majestie went to the church,

before whom the Bishop of Durham" [Toby Matthew] "preached. And that day (as it is his most Christianlike custome) being spent in devotion, he rested till Munday, which he bestowed in viewing the towne, the manner and beautie of the bridge and keye, being one of the best in the North parts. Besides, he released all prisoners except those that lay for treason, murther, and Papistrie, giving great summes of money for the release of many that were imprisoned for debt, who heartily praised God, and blessed his Majestie for their unexpected libertie. So joyfull were the townesmen of Newcastle of his Majestie there being, that they thankfully bare all charge of his household during the time of his abode with them, being from Saturday till Wednesday morning. All things were in such plentie, and so delicate for varietie, that it gave great contentment to his Majestie; and on the townesmen's part there was nothing but willingnesse appeared, save onely at his Highnesse departure; but there was no remedie. He hath yet many of his people by his presence to comfort, and forward no doubt he will, as he thence did, giving thanks to them for theyr loyall and heartie affection. And on the bridge, before he came at Gateside, *he made Mr. Robert Dudley, Mayor of Newcastle, a Knight.*"

This is the narrative of a writer whose book was published in the same year in which James made his journey from the Scottish to the English metropolis; and the corresponding passage of Stow (or his continuator) has the appearance of being an abridgement of it. But while the one makes the Mayor the King's host, and, giving his worship's name, informs us that he was knighted on the Tyne Bridge, the other is silent as to the accolade, and states that James was "conducted to a knight's house." How the alteration came to be made we cannot say, and will not conjecture. We may, however, observe, that the substituted words do not amount to a contradiction. They simply anticipate the honour conferred on the Chief Magistrate; and we think we may safely conclude that the King was Mr. Dudley's guest, and transformed him into "Sir Robert" at parting.

Returning to Newcastle, April 23, 1617, King James made a longer stay than 1603, remaining until May 5. Brand, whose record of the event is founded on the archives of the Corporation, does not name his host. But in Nichols's *Progresses* (iii. 280, &c.), "the royal lodgings at Newcastle" are stated to have been "in the mansion of Sir George Selby:—whence, on the day of the King's arrival" (we may go on to quote), "the Earl of Buckingham wrote to the Lord Keeper Bacon, that his Majesty, God be thanked, is in very good health, and so well pleased with his journey 'that I never saw him better nor merrier.' (Bacon's Works, iii. 518.) On the 1st of May, the King paid a visit

to Heaton Hall, in the parish of All Saints', Newcastle, the seat of Henry Babbington, Esquire, whom he then knighted. On the same day, Simon Clarke, of Salford in Warwickshire, was created a Baronet, being the 98th so honoured. On Sunday, the 4th of May, his Majesty, with all his nobles, dined with the Mayor of Newcastle" [Sir Thomas Riddell], "when it pleased him to be served by the Mayor and Aldermen. On the same day," Sunday, May 4, "either at or before the banquet, he conferred knighthood on Sir Peter Ridell, and Sir John Delaval of Northumberland."

We thus see that in 1603 King James was the guest of the Mayor, Mr. Dudley; and that in 1617 he was entertained by Sir George Selby. It is quite possible, nevertheless, that the tradition as to the Nag's Head may not be unfounded. What so likely as that, in 1603, when the "joyfull townesmen of Newcastle" bore "all charge of the royal household," or in 1617, when the King, with the Earl of Buckingham and other nobles, spent nearly a fortnight in the town:—what so probable as that the "fayre" and "stately princelike freestone inne," "the fairest-built inn in England," gave entertainment to several of the royal followers, and that his Majesty visited some of them under its roof? The royal gossip had Dudley and Selby for his hosts, but he may still have crossed the threshold of the Nag's Head; and we will leave the tradition to repose on the conjecture. It has this advantage on its side—that it is hard to prove a negative. It affirms that one of England's Kings was once entertained in this old hostelry; and to demonstrate the contrary is beyond our power, as it is foreign to our inclination. The Nag's Head may be reduced to ruins and swept away, but the tradition shall be suffered to survive; and it will certainly do so, whether we are willing or not.

* * Sir William Brereton, travelling in 1635, bears this evidence to the superiority of the old hostelry: "The fairest built inn in England that I have seen, is Mr. Carre's, in this town. We lodged at the Swan, at Mr. Swan's, the post-master's, and paid 8d. ordinary, and no great provision."

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 JANUARY, 1863.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — *From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.* Inscriptions Runiques du Slesvig Méridional, interprétées par C. C. Rafn, et publiées par la Société Royale des Antiquaries du Nord. Copenhagen, 1861. Mémoires de la Société, 1850-60. Antiquarisk Tidsskrift, 1858-60. In the letter accompanying these books it is remarked that in Rafn's treatise "is brought forward evidence demonstrating that in the Duchy of Sleswick was spoken Danish (*Donsk tunga*, Old Northern) in the olden time to its very southern boundary, a fact well worth noticing." — *From Mr. William Dickson*, Clerk of the Peace. Provisional Order for dividing the County of Northumberland into Highway Districts, 1862.

NEW MEMBERS. — *Mr. Robert Spence*, Banker, North Shields. *Mr. R. T. Liddell*, 10, St. Thomas's Street, Newcastle.

AUDITORS APPOINTED. — Messrs. Edward Spoor and William Dodd.

EXCHANGE OF TRANSACTIONS. — The Wiltshire Archæological Society admitted.

NEWCASTLE RELICS. — *Mr. Clayton* calls attention to two huge stone balls found on the Sandhill in recent excavations, and presented by the Corporation. Some have supposed that they have been missiles from the Castle. One of them is marked XII.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES. — *Mr. Cuthbert* exhibits the little altar lately found at Corbridge (see p. 161.) It reads DEO VITIRI. — *Mr. G. N. Clark* presents several Ptolemaic and Roman coins, collected by a friend in Egypt, with two small Egyptian figures, a curious old clock-key, and other objects.

EARLY BRITISH REMAINS FROM ALLENDALE AND WEARDALE.

THE REV. H. SLATER, of Stanhope, submits a copy of a stone axe, which some trifer has spoiled, by incising an ugly modern soldier with a flag inscribed s, and an accompanying legend, LEG A. It is described as having been found on a doubly-bent handle¹ (since destroyed) on a

¹ Judging from the drawing sent, the double bend was produced by the abrupt turning of the centre only of the handle, the convex side being to the holder. The terminations seem to be nearly straight, and are in a line with each other.

moor of Allendale. The material is blue madreporine limestone, and the axe is uniformly about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and is ground to a sharp edge. Mr. Slater has had an amber bead brought from Heatheryburn Cave, and asks the intention of some singular implements of bone discovered there. Many of them are small and oblong, each pierced with a hole, also oblong. A larger one is slightly curved and brought to a point. There are two holes in the latter, which are cut quite through it, and a third at the thick end reaching half through. The central hole (one of the piercings) is perpendicular to the plane of the other two. It has been suggested that these singular objects were used in ancient weaving.

THE BENWELL DISCOVERIES.

By GEORGE WIGTWICHT RENDAL.

DR. BRUCE has already described pretty fully the nature of our principal discoveries at Condercum, and I can add little to what he has said; but I have prepared an accurate map, shewing the position in which everything was found, and the extent of walls, paved roads, and flagged ways which we have laid bare up to this time. By carefully laying down to scale in this plan the result of further investigations as they are made, we shall, perhaps, be able to trace the relation between partial discoveries at different points, and though leaving some little to conjecture, yet be able, by filling up the blanks, to obtain in the end a tolerably complete plan of the now-buried ruins. I will enumerate briefly the things found hitherto, referring the members to the plan for the position of them.

The two altars, fully described by Dr. Bruce in his interesting paper read at the November meeting, were found lying inclined on their faces, the back corners of both being within a few inches of the surface. Beneath the altar, and filling the south-east and south-west corners of the building, was a bed of concrete, apparently forming a base for the altar, and from this and the uninjured appearance of the altar, we might infer that they have fallen where they stood. In the circular part of the building were found three human skeletons lying side by side, the heads west, the feet east. The width of the recess is but five feet, and the remains shewed that the bodies had been slightly bowed to get them into their resting-place. The bones were covered with stones, apparently the ruins of the surrounding wall. They were laid in flags. They were come upon eighteen inches below the surface. The thigh-bones and some of the vertebræ were taken out whole, but

nearly all fell to pieces on exposure. With the skeletons were found several coins—bronze chiefly, but two of silver. The silver are of Nero, A.D. 54, and of Aurelius; the bronze are of Antoninus Pius and Aurelius Caesar, and of Domitian, A.D. 92; other bronze coins are defaced. There were also found here an ornamental bronze handle for a box, a long-bowed brooch known, I believe, as a fibula, a round brooch of bronze, enamelled after a pattern, and numerous white shells of a land snail. At the north-east and north-west corners of the building were found fragments of thin pottery, with charred bones and white shells. The shells were numerous, very white and perfect, but fell to pieces on the air reaching them,—all but a few, some of which I now produce.

Within the building were also found the following:—The head of a male figure, the fore-arm of a female figure, and part of a leg, below the knee, of a female figure—all life-size, and finely executed in the sandstone of the district. Also a fragment of an inscribed tablet (described by Dr. Bruce), and a large square stone, 3 ft. by 2 ft., by 1 ft. 4 in., with an ornamental moulding at top, and a cavity cut out beneath. The space within the walls of the building was covered at some depth below the surface with a thick layer of sand. At several points above this sand there were indications of fire; and a large beam, charred and almost eaten away with decay, was found below the surface. Many fragments of thick red tile were also found. The walls were set upon good concrete foundations. They were well built with mortar, and the stones rough squared and dressed. The corner stones were fine dressed and carefully squared, and there is evidence of an entrance having existed in the middle of the north wall.

Without the building, and in some parts of the ground, have been found—the capital, with a portion of the shaft, of a column; the capital 12 in. square; the shaft tapering from 11 in. to 8½ in. in diameter; the capital has deep plain mouldings; the shaft is inscribed s. e. v.: the capital of another column, measuring 8 in. by 6 in., and ornamentally sculptured: a base stone, 1 ft. 11 in. by 1 ft. 7 in., by 8 in., with ogee moulding on the upper side: another moulded capital or base stone, 1 ft. 11 in. by 1 ft. 5 in., by 1 ft.: and at a point in the kitchen garden, a stone head, rudely sculptured in high relief, with three rays proceeding from it.—(this head has apparently been built in or set against a wall, the back being rough cement):—also several coins; among them one of silver, of Severus, A.D. 201, in the ground within the limits of the camp, as marked on the Ordnance Survey; one of bronze, of U. C. Lælianus, A.D. 265; one of Vespasian, A.D. 76; in the paved road west of the buildings, others, more or less defaced, but no doubt decipherable by numismatists.

Outside the east and west walls of the building first described, a little apart from them, and nearly but not quite parallel, have been opened out two lines of wall. They are of the same description as the former but less regularly built. Whether they belong to adjacent buildings, or have been foundations of a portico running round the building, or what else, there is not yet evidence enough to shew. At a depth of about three feet generally we have come upon a paved road, composed of small stones, between six and twelve inches across, carefully packed side by side upon a thick layer of cement. The stones have been grouted with lime, and the road has been carefully made. The upper surface of the stones is now flat. By the side of the road flagging stones were found set on edge, making, with a bed of similar stones between them, a rude tomb, within which were portions of an urn containing charred bones. Judging from what we have laid bare, the general direction of the road is east and west, and it appears to have passed close to the south side of the building described. It must also have taken a turn north, as we find it again west of the building. Large flags have been found bedded flat side by side. Some of these flags were as large as 4 ft. and 3 ft., and all from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in. thick, and rough dressed, flat on the upper side.

I have confined myself to a simple description of facts, because there are members of this Society who can tell us the most that is to be made out of these facts, and conjecture will be of most value coming from them. I regret very much that I have not had time to get sketches made of the objects mentioned, but I shall hope, some day, in more favourable weather, to obtain photographs of the most interesting of them, and I shall not fail to put the Society in possession of copies, to be placed in their records with the plan.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 2 FEBRUARY, 1863.

J. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL. — *Patron*: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. — *President*: The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth. — *Vice-Presidents*: Sir Charles M. L. Monck, Bart., Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., and John Clayton, Esq. — *Treasurer*: Robert White, Esq. — *Secretaries*: Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., and the Rev. J. Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. — *Council*: The Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson; Messrs. Robert Richardson Dees, William Dickson, John Dobson, and Martin Dunn; the Rev. James Everett; Messrs. John Fenwick, and W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, (*Editor*); the Rev. James Raine; and Messrs. Edward Spoor, Robert White, and William Woodman. — *Publisher*: Mr. William Dodd.

NEW MEMBERS. — *Mr. Hugh Clayton Armstrong*, Percy Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *Mr. Joseph Brown Robson*, Paradise, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PIPE MUSIC. — *Resolved*, that active measures be taken to continue the research after the ancient Northumbrian music, which has been so ably commenced by the late Mr. Kell. The following presents by him are on the table—the rare collection by Peacock of Tunes for the Northumbrian Small Pipes; a good set of the pipes; and Topcliffe's Melodies of the Tyne and Wear. All the papers of the committee under his guidance, and two manuscript volumes of tunes collected by them, are also before the meeting.

ARMS AND ARMOUR. — *Resolved*, that an ancient cannon, the property of the Society, be exchanged for duplicates in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, it being wanted to complete the national series there. It was presented in 1835.

ROMAN LAPIDARIUM OF THE NORTH. — *Dr. Bruce* being engaged in the compilation of a Lapidarium of the Roman Wall, to include other inscriptions in the neighbourhood:—*Resolved*, that the Council be requested to direct their attention to the best means of securing to this Society the credit of the publication of *Dr. Bruce's* forthcoming work, without risking any undue pressure upon the Society's funds.

SIR THOMAS MORE. — *The Rev. J. Beck* presents the impressions of two seals; the first with leafy mantling, the second and smaller one with the mantling customary in the seventeenth century.

1. SIGLLV' . T. MORE . EQVITIS . AVRATI . SUBTHESAVRARI' . ANGL' .
Arms. 1, 4. A chevron engrailed between three cocks. 2, 3. Between three unicorns' heads erased, a chevron charged with three roundels.
Crest.—A Moor's head in profile.

2. CHRISTIANO CATHOLICO A—MORE . *Arms.* 1, 4, Same paternal coat as above. 2, 3. Three lions rampant. *Crest.* A cock.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — *From Mr. Joseph Watson.* Some Account of the Pedigree of the Forsters of Cold Hesledon, co. pal., by Joseph Foster. Sunderland 1862. — *From Mr. Wm. Adamson.* A volume of the Cumberland Pacquet, published at Whitehaven, 1776 to 1783. — *From the Kilkenny Archæological Society.* Their Transactions, Vol. IV. No. 38.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Council on this occasion is anxious to remind the members that the Society has now attained the fiftieth year of its existence. There are few societies of any kind in England which can boast of so long a period of activity, and still less can this be said of those devoted to archæology. This Society, however, which was one of the first, if not the very first,

association for the study of antiquities founded in the provinces, has not only existed for the period of fifty years, but at the close of that period it may be said to exhibit more signs of vitality than at any former period of its existence. Your Council is of opinion that this era should be distinguished by some act on the part of the Society which shall stamp it not only as the jubilee year, but also as the time when some great and lasting improvement was effected. A year or two ago the ground to the north of the railway arches was purchased by the Society, with the view of erecting thereon a new museum, to contain the ever-increasing collections, and to afford that amount of light to the different antiquities as to render their inspection easy and advantageous to the public. The Council regrets that the funds subscribed only enable the Society to purchase the ground, and that the erection of the museum has been consequently delayed; but there is now every prospect that an excellent museum will be provided on the spot for the collections, and that at a comparatively very trifling cost or risk to the Society. The Council is of opinion that the present year is the most appropriate of all for commencing this building, and that for this purpose every exertion should be used; and that the time of year to be selected should be that of the meeting of the British Association in this town, in August next. The study of archæology has now risen to the rank of a science, and among the many scientific men assembled here on that great occasion from all parts of Europe, there will be many, no doubt, who will be most glad to take a part in the jubilee festival of the Society of Antiquaries. The nineteenth part of the new issue of the "*Archæologia Æliana*" is now in the possession of the members, and the Council trusts that it will not be found inferior to any of its predecessors. The essay on the Corbridge Lanx, by the noble President of the Society, is alike distinguished for critical acumen and sound classical learning; while the valuable paper, by Mr. Clayton, on the Bridge at Cilurnum, may be regarded as one of the most important contributions. During the past year the Society has sustained severe loss in the deaths of Mr. Matthew Wheatley, the treasurer, and of Mr. Wm. Kell, of Gateshead. Mr. Wheatley never contributed to the Transactions, but he took a deep interest in the welfare of the Society, and was a most regular attendant. Mr. Kell's loss will be deeply regretted by all, as he was ever ready to aid the progress of archæological research. The Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, the Warden of Durham University, has likewise been taken from among us during the past year. Dr. Thorp was an early member of the Society, and ever took an interest in archæology, preserving in his garden at Ryton two or three of the choicest inscribed altars from the Roman Wall. Mr.

Robert White has kindly undertaken temporarily the duties of the Treasurer, and he will this day lay before the Society a statement of its financial condition. Mr. Dodd has now finished the catalogue of the books in the Society's library, and it is intended that this catalogue shall be immediately printed for distribution to the members. The number of new members elected during the past year has been twelve.

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 MARCH, 1863.

John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.E., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Author.* The History of Blyth, co. Northumberland, by J. Wallace. — *From the Archeological Institute.* The Archæological Journal, No. 75. — *From the Royal University of Christiania.* Norske Fornleoningar, af N. Nicolaysen, Part I.: Ordbog over det gamle Norske Sprog, af Johan Fritznee, two parts: Urda et Norsk Antiquarisk Tidsskrift, nine parts: Foreminger Til Norske Fornsmud, Bevaring, 1862: Norske Brygminger fra Forliden, 3rd Hefte. — *From the Sussex Archæological Society.* Their Collections, Vol. XIV. — *From the Wiltshire Archæological Society.* Their Magazine, nearly complete. — *From Mr. William Dobson, Preston.* History of the Preston Guild, and an Account of the Celebration of the Preston Guild of 1862.

THE OGLE SHRINE. — *The Chairman* calls attention to the three-panelled altar picture which formerly belonged to this little chantry, and is now exhibited to the Society by Mr. F. R. Wilson, its present possessor. It is fully described in the Transactions of the Architectural and Archæological Society of Durham and Northumberland, p. 27. It may be observed that, although in the deplorable alteration perpetrated at Hexham Abbey Church, the Ogle shrine has been swept from its position, the parclose screen has been preserved, and that the roof presented a curious heraldic difference; the Ogle crescent being represented as white on red, instead of red on white as in the arms. This roof, as a piece of carpentry, would probably put modern Hexham to the blush. It is (rather, was) a most skilful piece of carpentry, each board being framed with an acute mortice, and the companion with a suitable and close-fitting point. In other respects, it must be owned that, both in painting and carving, the remains of the shrine are rather barbarous, a not unusual characteristic of works of the 15th century.

NOTES ON THE REV. JOHN HORSLEY.

By JOHN HODGSON HINDE, Esq.

AMONGST the antiquaries of the North of England, the name of Horsley must ever stand pre-eminent, and a very natural curiosity exists to know something of the incidents of his life. His biography has,

accordingly, occupied the attention of two gentlemen well known in this locality, the late Rev. Wm. Turner, and the late Rev. John Hodgson, to both of whom we are indebted for particulars respecting him, which, but for their investigation, would probably have passed into oblivion. A third essay on the same subject has recently proceeded from the pen of Mr. Tate, of Alnwick; but this is rather a recapitulation of the facts collected by his predecessors than a contribution of new materials; and after all which has been done, our information is still vague and unsatisfactory. It is not my intention to go over the ground which has been trod by the three gentlemen to whom I have referred, or to offer to this Society any detailed memoir, but simply to present such notices as I am able to add to those which have already been made public, under the impression that, where so little is known, no incident, however trivial, which can be recovered, should be suffered to remain unrecorded. The birth-place and parentage of Horsley are both uncertain, nor am I able conclusively to determine either; but I will state the grounds on which I rest my opinion that he was a native of Newcastle. I have heard the late Mr. John Thompson, of Northumberland Street, whose father was a contemporary of Horsley, and a man of kindred pursuits, both having gained distinction as lecturers on astronomical and mathematical subjects, speak of him as a Newcastle man, coupling his name with those of Bourne, the historian of this town, and Avison, the author of the essay on musical expression, as having all been tailors' sons. I should not have founded anything on my recollection of a conversation forty years ago, had I not met with some confirmatory evidence. In the early part of the last century, there was certainly a family of Horsleys resident in Newcastle, who were members of the Tailors' Company. Charles Horsley, of this family, resided in Westgate Street, being himself the proprietor of the house in which he lived, and of a house adjoining, as appears from a list in my possession of owners and occupiers of property in the parish of St. John in 1726. In 1722, he voted at the contested election for the County of Northumberland, in right of his interest in the freehold coal-mines at Elswick, jointly with George Ledgard and Robert Cay. Now, we know that the Ledgards were near relations of our Horsley, and the Cays his most intimate friends; and it is difficult to believe that the association of both these names with Charles Horsley, was entirely fortuitous, and that there was no relationship between the latter and the subject of this notice. The Ledgards had been connected with Elswick Colliery for fifty years previous, but I do not find the name of Cay or Horsley as a proprietor at an earlier period, which leads me to infer that they derived their interest through the Ledgard family. Charles Horsley

survived our author, as his name occurs, with that of Charles Avison, amongst the members of the Tailors' Company who polled at the Newcastle election in 1734; but not in the succeeding contest in 1741. This is not inconsistent with the supposition that he was the father of John Horsley, as, if the latter had been living in 1734, he would not then have been fifty. That Horsley's parents resided in Newcastle, and not, as has been supposed, in the vicinity of Morpeth, is further probable, from the circumstance of his being educated at the Grammar School of Newcastle at a time when a similar institution existed in good repute at Morpeth. It is singular that neither Mr. Turner nor Mr. Hodgson speak with certainty of the place where he was educated. The former says:—"It is understood that he received his early education at the Grammar School at Newcastle;" and Mr. Hodgson adds nothing in corroboration. We have, however, the testimony of his contemporary Bourne, which I may quote as conclusive on the subject. "Mr. Horsley, of Morpeth, who died a few months ago, a little before the publishing of his '*Britannia Romana*,' was of the public Grammar School of this town, and afterwards studied in one of the Scotch colleges. He was Master of Arts, and Fellow of the Royal Society. He is supposed to have been equally knowing with any of his time in the British Roman Antiquities." Another contemporary, Drake, who draws freely from the "*Britannia Romana*" in his "*Eboracum*," speaks of its author as "having taken more than ordinary pains to ascertain the stations, *ad lineam Valli*, and the north of England, where he lived," but gives no more precise information respecting him. Mr. Tate quotes Callamy's Memoirs to show that Horsley was settled in Morpeth as a Presbyterian minister as early as 1709. Mr. Hodgson, however, is of opinion that up to 1721, at which time he resided in Widdrington, he had not received ordination, but preached as a licentiate. This was probably the case up to a later period; for during his sojourn at Widdrington, which extended to 1723, he certainly followed a secular employment as agent to the York Buildings Company, who had contracted to purchase, and were then in possession of the Widdrington estates. I find references to him in this capacity in advertisements in the *Newcastle Courant* of that date, and Mr. Hodgson himself has printed some particulars amongst the '*Widdrington Miscellanea*' in his history, which refer to the rental "as improved by Mr. Horsley in 1721." These improvements appear to have included disparking and disforestation of the demesnes, as some of the advertisements refer to the sale of timber, and of deer-skins. Mr. Hodgson has transcribed a note by Spearman relative to Horsley from his copy of Hutchinson's History of Northumberland. I transcribe a somewhat more extended notice from

a similarly annotated copy of the octavo edition of Mackenzie and Dent's History by the same hand :—"The Rev. John Horsley kept an academy in Morpeth, where the Rev. Newton Ogle, afterwards Dean of Winchester, and others, had their education. He was a man of polished manners, as well as great learning, attached to his religious principles, without bigotry, and universally respected. He died possessed of a good fortune, leaving an only daughter and heiress, who married Samuel Hallowell, almost the first surgeon of eminence in Newcastle. She inherited her father's love of learning, and is said to have injured her health, and shortened her life, by her nightly contemplations of the stars. She left a son, Samuel, educated for his father's profession, who died when a student in Edinburgh, and a daughter who married —Walker, of Leeds, son of the Rev. Thos. Walker, of Wylam, Northumberland, where he had a good estate, and from his wife above-named valuable sheep lands in the hill country towards Scotland. Hallowell, senior, to his second wife married a sister of —Button, of Newcastle, merchant. By her he had no family." Mr. Hodgson has noted that Spearman is in error in stating that Horsley left an only child ; whereas, in addition to Mrs. Hallowell, he had another daughter married to Mr. E. Randall, besides a son, who, we find on other authority, was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, Mr. Hallowell, as a surgeon. His friend, Professor Ward, in a letter to Dr. Cary, Bishop of Clonfert, which has been recently printed, says that he left a numerous family. Horsley's earliest published work is advertised in the *Newcastle Courant*, of October 5, 1728. "Vows in Trouble ; or a plain and practical discourse concerning the nature of Vows made in Trouble, and of the reasonableness and necessity of a faithful performance of them. By John Horsley, A.M. London : Printed for A. Ford, and sold by R. Akenhead, Bookseller, on the Bridge, Newcastle. Price, stitched, 9d." His lectures at Morpeth, of which the advertisement has been printed by Mr. Hodgson, commenced on the 15th of May, 1731 ; and these were repeated in Newcastle "at the request of some gentlemen." In a preliminary advertisement, July, 3, 1731, he states that "They will begin in a little time, and be finished in five weeks, if the company think fit to attend five times each week." On the 31st of the same month, he further announces that "The course of experiments lately advertised in this paper, begins (God willing) at Mr. Prior's house, at the head of the Tuthill Stairs, on Monday, the 23rd of August, at 6 in the evening ; when the times of meeting afterwards, and other circumstances, shall be adjusted and settled to the satisfaction of all those that design to attend." The charge to the whole course was a guinea and a half, as at Morpeth. The following winter Mr. Horsley undertook two more courses of lectures in Newcastle, at Mr. Prior's

summer-house, at the foot of Westgate,—the first on astronomy, in ten lectures, commencing on the 13th of December; the second on natural philosophy, in five, commencing on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1732. The admission to the astronomical course was one guinea, in addition to a payment of half-a-crown to Mr. Prior, “for preparing a contrivance to render the conception of these things easy and clear, by shewing them to the eye.” These mechanical contrivances, not yet known by the name of orreries, were then in their infancy, and Mr. Prior, who prepared this, was a man of very great ingenuity. He was assay-master at Newcastle, and when it was proposed to abolish the provincial assay offices, he was examined before a Parliamentary Committee, and very highly commended in their report. The second series exhibited the principal experiments which were comprised in the more extended course delivered the previous summer, and “were chiefly designed for the benefit of some who paid the whole subscription on the last occasion, and yet were necessarily absent from a great part of the course.” These, in a spirit of very creditable liberality, were admitted gratis, the charge to others being half-a-guinea for the course, or half-a-crown for a single lecture. There is a melancholy significance, almost prophetic, in the qualification with which Horsley reverently announces his lectures to commence “God willing.” He was indeed permitted to commence and to complete both courses, but within a week of their conclusion he had ceased to exist. His last lecture was delivered on the 7th or 8th of January, and he died on the 12th, being, in the words of Professor Ward, “suddenly and unexpectedly taken off by an apoplexy.” Mr. Hodgson notices that Mr. Turner erroneously ascribes his death to the 12th of the previous December, whereas the dedication to the “*Britannia Romana*” is dated January 2, 1734. The original error, however, does not rest with Mr. Turner, but is found in the contemporary record of his death in the *Newcastle Courant* of January 15, as follows:—“Morpeth, December 12. This day, died here, Mr. John Horsley, A.M., and F.R.S. He was a great and eminent mathematician, and much esteemed by all that had the happiness of his acquaintance.” Here December 12 is obviously printed in mistake for January 12. It may seem strange to us that his reputation is here based on his mathematical acquirements, but we must remember that he had distinguished himself as a man of science, not only by his lectures, but by his communications to the Royal Society, whilst the “*Britannia Romana*” was yet unpublished; and his rare antiquarian learning was known only to a few persons of kindred pursuits, with whom he was in the habit of corresponding. A few months later, as we learn from Bourne, his fame as a natural philosopher was eclipsed by his celebrity as an antiquarian.

In the "Gentleman's Magazine," for 1732, the "*Britannia Romana*" is announced as having been published on the 5th of April; but it had been advertised, in the *Newcastle Courant* of April 1, as "just published," with an intimation that "those who have promised or intend to take books of the author's widow and family, are desired to send notice to Mr. Robert Cay, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. N.B.—There are some printed upon large paper." Horsley's "set of mechanical, hydrostatical, optical, and pneumatical instruments" were never brought home after his last course of lectures, but remained at Mr. Prior's for more than a year, and were advertised to be sold there, together or in parcels, on Thursday, the 29th March, 1733. His books were, at the same time, advertised to be sold by auction at his late dwelling-house in Morpeth, on the 4th of April following. Mrs. Horsley still occupied the house, which was advertised to be let from the following Whitsunday, with a reference to Mr. Thomas Shipley, Morpeth. It is described as containing ten fire rooms, with a good cellar, stable, brewhouse, garden, and other conveniences. It is not to be disputed that Horsley died a victim to his labours in the cause of science, and to his too close application to his great antiquarian work, and this is, no doubt, matter for sorrowful reflection; but I find no evidence that he was subjected, as Mr. Hodgson supposes, to neglect during his lifetime, or his family to penury after his decease. He had a recognition of his high scientific attainments in his admission to the Royal Society; a distinction not then lightly conferred. He enjoyed a good social position. His wife was the daughter of an eminent professor of his own university; and he was admitted to the correspondence of Mr. Gale, of Scruton, and Professor Ward, and the friendship of such men as Mr. Collingwood, the Recorder of Newcastle. His school seems to have been a flourishing one, and little prejudiced by his position as a dissenting minister, numbering as he did amongst his pupils at least one who was intended for the ministry of the Established Church, and destined to attain no mean rank in it. We may attach what weight we please to Mr. Spearman's assertion that he died possessed of a good fortune. The publication of the "*Britannia Romana*" may have pressed heavily on his finances, and the sale of copies of so large a work may have been an object to his widow and family; but, undoubtedly, they were never in circumstances of difficulty or destitution. Had such been the case, the books and philosophical apparatus, which were no longer required, would at once have been turned into money; and the large house, no longer used as an academy, would at once have been vacated. But all were retained considerably more than a year after his decease. Neither, if he had lived, would he have had cause for disappointment with that reception given to the

work on which his fame rests. Such a work, even at the present day, cannot pretend to the sort of popularity which waits on the fashionable novelist or the brilliant historian; but if to be at once received as the highest authority on antiquarian subjects is the legitimate ambition of an antiquarian writer, such certainly was the success of the "*Britannia Romana*."

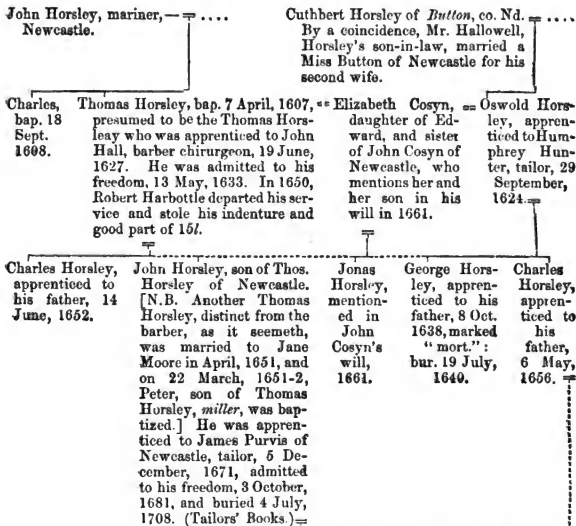
ADDITIONAL REMARKS.

The Editor was in hopes that Horsley's statement, at p. 207 of his great work, that John Cosyn, of Newcastle, was his great uncle, might have led to his ancestry. This puritanic alderman's will has been examined, and search made for those of his two nephews of the name of Horsley, but without success. The double connection is provoking, and no certain pedigree can yet be constructed. The truth will, perhaps, be elicited through the Ledgards. If the Cays took under that family, there is probably another double alliance, as Cosyn's daughter Ann was the wife of Robert Kay. Another, named Peace, was the spouse of George Morton, whose name was placed below Cosyn's in the monumental inscriptions at All Saints' Church. Something of the faith and politics of the old draper may be seen in Bourne; and Horsley's opinion that he had arranged the Roman remains at his new mansion of Cousins's house, (hodie Carville, near Wallsend), will be found in the passage of the "*Britannia Romana*" already referred to. Although the paternal spring of the author may yet illude us, it is satisfactory to be acquainted with some means of his instruction in the phases of religion and archæology to which he attached himself.

It may assist the future enquirer if the result of the present investigations are given in tables below. It has not been thought necessary to give the York Horsleys, to whom Mr. Hunter thought our antiquary was related. Some collections as to them have been made, but the current of their names gives no colour to the Yorkshire antiquary's theory—and the school of theology in which John Horsley was educated is sufficient reason for his participation in Lady Horsley's liberality, even from the commencement in 1708. Had the names been more favourable, the relationship to Cosyn would not have been adverse to Mr. Hunter's theory, as Edward Cosyn, his father, appears to have been connected with the West Riding of Yorkshire, John leaving a legacy to the poor of Bradford, his "native place." Edward Cosyn—(this is the autographic orthography)—was apprenticed, obviously late in life, to a Newcastle baker and brewer. After setting up in that

business himself, and standing by the popular party, he died, and was buried at All Saints' in 1645. Among his contemporaries was George Horsley, a barber chirurgion, among whose issue was Jane, baptized at All Saints' in 1614, Peter in 1623, and two Georges in 1630 and 1635. Jane was married in 1632 at the same church to the above John Cosyn, and in the same year Peter entered the *Barber Chirurgions' Company* by patrimony. In 1647 and 1648 Mary and George, the children of Peter Horsley, *master and mariner*, were baptized at All Saints. In 1662 John Cosyn died, and his gravestone gave the impalement of three horse's heads for Horsley. His will was made in the preceding year. His wife was still living, and her relations seem to have exercised considerable influence over him, as George the son of Peter Horsley, "my wife's brother," ranks next to the testator's own issue and before his

I. THE TAILORS. [See next page.]



JOHN HORSLEY, the antiquary, stated to have been born in 1685. =

George Horsley, apprenticed to Samuel Halliwell, barber chirurgion, 23 Dec. 1732.

. Charles Horsley and Mary Wouldhave, married at St. Andrew's, 7 Sept. 1679.
Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Horsley, baptized there 20 Aug., 1694.

own relations. Mary, Peter's other child is also mentioned. But he also leaves a couple of shillings per week to *his sister Elizabeth Horsley*, and £100. to *her son Jonas Horsley*, in case of the testator's nephew Edward Cosyn dying under age, according to the will of his (Edward's) father Thomas Cosyn. So that John Cosyn's sister also married a Horsley, and he would be great uncle in blood to any issue of her children, and great uncle by marriage to those of George, his wife's nephew.

Jonas has not been traced. If it is considered that the sole mention of him leads to the inference that he was the only child, there is an end of the matter. But this conclusion is hardly justified. *George* and *barber chirurgion*, the name and occupation of Horsley's son, are found in two families of Horsley in Newcastle. To one we may tack what Mr. Hinde heard from a person entitled to be heard, that our antiquary was the son of a tailor, and the name of *John*. With this premise, I have given the two schemes below the text under the heads of "the Tailors" and "Barber Chirurgions." The registers indicated are all at All Saints', except where otherwise noted.

II. THE BARBER CHIRURGEONS.

George Horsley of New- castle-on-Tyne, barber chirurgion.		= Anne Andrew, married to = George Horsley, 24 Oct., 1613.		Isabell Dodds, married to George Horsley, 12 Aug., 1627.	
Jane = John Cosyn, bap. 10 April, 1614, married 30 Oct. 1632.	of Newcas- tle, draper, died 21 March, 1661, M. All Saints. ARMS, <i>Er- mine, a chevron en- grailed.</i> IMPALING, <i>Three Horses' heads erased.</i>	Ailes, bur. 21 Apr. 1615. Anne, bap. 20 Oct. 1616, bu. 9 July, 1618. Ralph, bap. 19, bur. 21 April, 1618. Robert, bap. 24 Mar. 1621-2, bur. 24 May, 1622.	Peter Horsley, baptized 6 July, 1663, entered a barber chirurgion by patrimony 1 June, 1632. He had two children, Geo. and Mary un- der age in 1661, being then mention- ed in Cosyn's will. Peter Hors- ley, master and mariner.	Elizabeth, bap 5 Oct. 1625. Michael, buried 29 Sep. 1626.	Ann, bap, June, 1628. George, bap. 25 Nov. 1630. Mary, bap. 30 April, 1633. George, bap. 9 July, 1635, all mentioned as children of the barber chirur- geon.
George Horsley, bap. 17 Mar., 1647-8. George Horsley, bur. in St. Andrew's church, 15th Jan., 1688-9.		= Margaret Horsley, widow, bur. in the North Alle, St. Andrew's, 7 Nov. 1699.			
JOHN HORSLEY the Antiquary, born c. 1686, died at Morpeth, 12 Jan., 1731-2.					
George Horsley, apprenticed to Samuel Halliwell, Barber Chirurgion, 23 Dec. 1732.				Others.	

MONTHLY MEETING, 1 APRIL, 1863.

Thomas Baker, Esq., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire.* Their Transactions, Vol. xiv., session, 1861-2. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, N. S., No. 43.

NEW MEMBER.—*Mr. Michael Thomas Morrall*, Balmoral House, Matlock Bank, Derbyshire.

ROMAN DOVER.

MR. CLEMENT TATE, of Dover, through Mr. Radford, of Gateshead, has presented a large piece of Roman tile, and exhibited explanatory drawings and a photogram of the *locus*. The tile was of the kind found in hypocausts, but larger and much more elaborately scored than similar objects found in the North. But whatever its original purpose might be, it came from one of the horizontal courses of tiles which occurred in a counterpart, on the Western Heights, Dover, of the well-known Pharos. This spot was formerly called the Devil's Drop, and on it stood a large stone or conglomerated mass, called the Breden Stone or Kissing Stone. On it the Lords Warden of the Cinque Ports were sworn into office. Mr. Knocker, the Town Clerk of Dover, in a lecture delivered in 1857, considered, very properly, that it formed a remnant of the destroyed duplicate Pharos, and stated from the testimony of one of the workmen employed on the construction of the Drop Redoubt, that they buried it in their earth-work. In excavating on this redoubt (now called, after the Duke of Cambridge, Fort George), Mr. Tate came, on 24 May, 1861, to the Roman foundation of the Pharos, and hence the tile. Mr. Knocker was of course a frequent visitor at the works, and was rewarded by the discovery of the missing Breden Stone. Mr. Tate had it laid bare, and preserved from the general deposit of excavated material, and thinks that the finding of it was one cause of the holding *in situ* of the installation of Lord Palmerston as Warden, in wonted royal splendour.

ROMAN WALKER.

THE REV. J. BEWICK, of Shields, has presented a few Roman bronze objects lately discovered in debris of the Roman Wall at Walker, viz., a fibula of the usual form, four coins of the higher empire, and a non-descript crown-like article which had probably been sewn on leather. The Society has purchased a fine quern from the same locality.

 THE ORKNEY RUNES.

DR. CHARLTON submits Professor Munch's and his own views as matured since the publication of the article at p. 127 of this volume.

The Professor, it appears, abandons all idea of the tomb at Maeshow being Norse, and is convinced that many of the tombs of the Norse kings in Norway and Sweden were really the relics of a pre-existing race, but were occasionally used as burial places by the Northmen.

The reader will please to revert to the article mentioned—the numbers below coinciding with those employed therein for the several inscriptions.

III. BRAE NÖH THANA. This Dr. Charlton had, with Professor Stephens, rendered as "Brake hewed this." Professor Munch states this reading to be "grammatically impossible." This, Dr. Charlton now thinks, is probably the case. Munch, to make his own reading, "Broke this tumulus," perfect, supposes that the inscription was imperfect. It appears to be complete. He also supposes the existence of a verb, BREKA, BRAK, BROKIN, analogous to the Gothic BRIKAN, Angliced to *break*, and suggests that the real reading may be BRK for BRAK. Dr. Charlton admits that this may be the case, but the name is wanting, and the huge stone on which the inscription is so clearly cut shews no trace of erasure and is *in situ*. He can only suggest that No. I. may contain the wanting name. "That is the Viking came out hereto (and) broke this tumulus."

In No. XIV. the word BRAE is not employed to signify the opening of the tumulus, but BURTU.

VII. Munch objects to the reading OMOTR, as it would certainly in that case have been written OMOTHR.

XI. The Professor adheres to his reading of OFRAME SIGURTHSONR. Dr. Charlton will accept it, and believes that the four letters he endeavoured to embrace were the beginning of an inscription which scaled off during the operation of cutting the letters, and then the second inscription was begun. The whole of the inscription is now gone.

XIII. The first words are now quite clear to Munch:—THAT MAN ER EK SAEHI; *i. e.* "That is true what I say."

XIX. XX. Professor Munch adheres to his reading HÆLR (sorcery hall) instead of Dr. Charlton's HÆLTR. Dr. C., though finding great difficulty in reading this line, insists that the word in question is plainly and distinctly HÆLTR. The T was full of earth, and missed by the draughtsman, but it was distinctly cut as any letter in the whole tomb. But he acknowledges that HÆLTR means only *before, previously*, as is to be seen in No. XIII., and not *hero* or *heroine*.

MONTHLY MEETING, 6 MAY, 1863.

J. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*By the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, No. 44, March 1863. — *By the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.* Their proceedings, vol. iv., part 1.

CUNNINGHAM'S HOUSE.—*Mr. Edward Thompson* presents two photographic views of the old houses in Bigg Market, lately destroyed. In one of these John Cunningham, the pastoral poet, resided. He died in 1773, and was buried in St. John's churchyard, where Mr. Slack, the publisher of the *Newcastle Chronicle*, placed a table-monument over his remains.

BOOKS ORDERED.—Raine's 'Fasti Eboracenses'. Thorpe's 'Diplomatologicum Anglicum'.

RULES.—A Committee is appointed to revise the General Rules of the Society, and it is resolved that no diplomas shall be issued until the members claiming them shall pay their subscriptions.

MUSEUM.—Resolved, that the conveyance of the ground purchased from the Corporation for the proposed museum shall be proceeded with, and be made subject to the approval of the Corporation to any buildings to be erected on the site.

ILLUMINATED MSS.—Numerous specimens of these are exhibited by Dr. Charlton.

*MONTHLY MEETING, 3 JUNE, 1863.**Richard Cail, Esq., in the Chair.*

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Kilkenny Archæological Society.* Their Proceedings, Jan. 1863. — *From the Author.* On the Scarcity of Home Grown Fruits in Great Britain, by C. R. Smith. Liverpool, 1863. — *From M. Boucher de Perthes.* L'Abbevilleois, 15 May, 1863.

BOOKS PURCHASED.—Dixon's *Fasti Eboracenses*, by Raine.

COUNTRY MEETING, 1 JULY, 1863.

THE Society on this occasion visits Houghton-le-Spring, where they are hospitably refreshed with lunch by Capt. T. W. U. Robinson. The members proceed thence to Lumley Castle and Chester-le-Street, where they end the day with a comfortable dinner.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.

It is presumed that this vill passed to the church of Durham, in the grant of the former possessions of the bishoprick of Hexham, between Tyne and Tees, to that of Chester-le-Street, as no specific gift of it to the church appears. A rector of it occurs in Hutchinson's list, as early as 1131; and, from the wide range of country doing service by mowing the Bishop's meadows here, it seems probable that long before 1184, the date of Boldon Buke, there was an episcopal residence at Houghton, as the record has it, which had disappeared.

The foundations of earlier walls have been discovered within those of the present chancel, which presents in its north wall the oldest architectural features of the present cruciform church.

This north wall presents us with a Norman light, with two small chamfers, and a little square doorway, narrow and tall, under a tympanum, surrounded by the indented ornament, and presenting on the south two interlacing dragons, the backs of which have a line of beads, and the tails a termination of stiff crisp foliage. The other side has similar work, but the darkness of an organ chamber alike prevents destruction and study. The character is more rude than early. A curious caryatide-like stone in the churchyard, sculptured with figures

whose arms interlace, may be of about the same date. We are strongly reminded of the peculiar details of the Chapter House at Durham (1133-1140) and of Shobdon Church (1141-1150.)

The Early-English remains at Houghton are also peculiar. The long lancet lights in the south wall of the chancel, and the arcade in which they are placed, have the nail-headed ornament and a clumsiness of treatment, but the western windows of the transepts have two lancets and quatrefoils in the top, the cusplings being knobbed and the general treatment more like bar tracery than plate tracery. In those of the south transept there are, however, no circumscribing arches, the hood moulding creeping round the outer half of the lancet-heads and thence continuously round the quatrefoils, following their form in a very unique and curious fashion; but in the north transept the moulding also pursues the lancet heads until their meeting in the centre. The mullions or pillars dividing the lights in these singular windows are spurious. The capitals in both the tower and nave (in the latter they are mostly unfinished) have the scroll moulding, and altogether the variety of the Early-English style here must be considered as late and rough.

There is a piscina in the east wall of the north transept, and another in the south wall of the south transept, near the east wall. In the same south wall is a niche for a sepulchral effigy, apparently cœval with the Early-English features of the building. Two early effigies (one the famous one confounded with the Springs of Houghton in the Side) lie in and near it. The tracery of the window above this niche, judging from the representation in Surtees's Durham, appears to have consisted of the common form of two mullions running into intersecting arches in the head. The terminal windows of both transepts are now spurious.

Before leaving this period, a small tomb in the churchyard should be noticed. It is a single block of stone, but is divided into two grave-covers by a channel down the centre. The sides have an arcade of plain pointed arches, and the head end of each cover has a floriated cross, the south one being in saltire. Two infants, twins perhaps, may be recorded. There is a very similar monument in Pittingdon churchyard. In the latter example each cover has a sword, the emblem of a male.

Surtees shows an elliptically-headed Decorated window, in the eastern portion of the south wall of the chancel. This has given way to a continuation of the arcade in the Early-English style, which originally extended to the east end, as is plain from a string moulding.

At present the original Decorated features to be observed are the great eastern and western windows. The former is a pleasing reduction

of Prior Forcer's fine western window of Durham Cathedral. The latter is a monotonous succession of waves, forming ogeed quatrefoiled compartments.

The later objects of interest are a double-storied vestry on the south of the chancel (on which it was once proposed—*horresco referens*—to place a high-pitched roof) and Bernard Gilpin's tomb. The stunted spire upon the tower seen in the old plates has given way to a huge upper story, and the whole church now presents much anachronistic work of the style peculiar to the destructive period of English architecture.

The patron saint of the place is, of course, the great "Apostle of the North." Capt. Robinson is the fortunate possessor of a book having *Sum Gilpini* in the bold hand familiar to the inspectors of Surtees's facsimile of the reformer's autograph.

The singularly ugly hall of the Huttons does not escape observation.

LUMLEY CASTLE

is the next object of attraction. As is well known, it presents much that is interesting in connection with three epochs, those of Richard II., Elizabeth, and George I.

Some of the Elizabethan detail is identical with that of the Bellasis tomb against the south wall of Houghton chancel, dated 1587.

On each side of the doorway of Picton House, Newcastle, was a large stone parrot, bearing a fanciful shield of the Lumley arms, surmounted by an earl's coronet. On an escutcheon of pretence was the coat of Jones, a buck passant. These insignia fix the date to the period (1690-1721) when Frances, the heiress of Sir Henry Jones, of Aston, in Oxfordshire, was the countess of Macaulay's Earl of Scarborough. On the appropriation of the site of Picton House in 1864 for the purposes of the Blyth and Tyne Railway Station, the two birds were removed to the front of Mr. Richard Cail's residence, Fell Cottage, Gateshead.

CHESTER-LE-STREET CHURCH.

The tall spire of this church, soaring from the limits of the Roman station, forms an agreeable feature in the landscape. In the porch are some memorials of the Saxon period, crosses of differing knotwork, bearing traces of red pigment. The shell of the church is Early-English, late in the style, incipient tracery being presented by some of the windows of the church. The tower is engaged, and the portions of the aisles attached to it are divided both from it and the eastern portions by pointed arches. From the western portion of the north aisle a small porch projects to the north. It has two rooms. The upper one

has narrow slits opening to the west, to the east, and to the south into the church. The ground floor has a door to the east, and, being quite distinct from the church, was formerly used by christening parties in waiting. The resemblance of this little building to other lodgings of recluses, though the position is unusual, seems to identify it with the Anchorage, in connection with which one of the incumbents, Master Robert Willis, appears to little advantage:—"1627. Payd to Ezabell Carr, for watchinge with the poore widowes in the Ancharidge, for feare of some displeasure done them by Mr Willis, 8d.—Payd when the churchwardens wente to Durham, when Mr. Willis procured a warrant to ducke the poore wydowes, 6d.—Payd when Mr. Willis made a seconde entrie into the Ancharidge, put out the widowes, &c., 3s." They were, it seems (says Surtees), in despite of Mr. Willis, put in again, with three men to assist them, the aid of Ezabel Carr being all too weak.

More easterly, the north aisle retains three arches in its wall. Of these, two front the nave, and one the chancel. There would thus be formerly a double aisle, and the alteration, judging from the debased window in the westernmost of the arches (a blocked one), was made by John Lord Lumley, when he arranged his well-known aisle of tombs. Since Surtees wrote, the central arch was opened into a northern porch built for the Lambtons.

There are three level sedilia and a piscina, Early-English, in the chancel.

The windows of the south aisle are Decorated, as is also a window in the north aisle, westward of the arches already mentioned. The shields of *Old France quartering England*, and of *Percy recent*, in the east window of the south aisle, are contemporaneous with the masonry.

Some little alterations have lately been made in Lord Lumley's Elizabethan arrangements, which, with other published details, need not be copied from other works.

East of the Lumley aisle, a late vestry, perhaps of the 16th or 17th century, is approached from the exterior on the east, and from the church through the north wall of the latter.

The Victorian alterations and additions will be readily discernible, and are not serious.

The Visitation of 1575 gives the brass of Wm. Lambton, esq., 1430, and Alice (Salcock) his wife, in the south aisle. Perhaps hers was the effigy of a female discovered under the pews there a few years ago. An accompanying male figure and the arms had been torn away.

MONTHLY MEETING, 5 AUGUST, 1863.

Martin Dunn, Esq., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Society of Antiquaries of London.* Archæologia, Vol. xxxix., Pt. 1. — *From the Archæological Institute.* The Archæological Journal, No. 76. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 45.

PURCHASED BY SUBSCRIPTION.—Tonge's Visitation in 1530, with other Heraldic Documents, Surtees Society.

THE DAGMAR CROSS.—*Dr. Charlton* exhibits a most beautiful Danish chromo-lithograph of this national treasure.

THE BECKERMONT CROSS.—Professor Stephens has received the duplicate cast of the inscription on this monument, which was so kindly furnished by Mr. Dixon, of Whitehaven, for the purpose of transmission. He is unable to find Mr. Haigh's reading, but promises a note on the subject.

BUDRÛN.—*Captain Waddilove*, of Beacon Grange, Hexham, has presented some fragments of marble from Budrûn, in Asia Minor, exhibiting early and peculiar examples of the honeysuckle and echinus ornaments.

DOUBLE KEY.—*Mr. Goold*, of Gateshead, has presented a curious key, with quatrefoiled bore and wards at both ends, each serving as a handle when the reverse end is used. Each bore has a slit, reminding one of those in the Bramah keys; and the two sets of wards are diverse.

MR. WHITE'S NOTE-BOOK.—*Mr. White* has given to the Society some of his observations made on a recent tour beyond Northumbrian limits, including the recent Roman discoveries at Chester.

MONTHLY MEETING, 2 SEPTEMBER, 1863.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Publishing Societies.* Sussex Archæological Collections, Vol. xv., 1863; The Canadian Journal, July, 1863; Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, April, 1863; Archæological Journal, No. 77. — *From the Rev. S. F. Creswell.* His Collections towards the History of Printing in Nottinghamshire, 1863.

PRIMÆVAL ANTIQUITIES.—*Dr. Grierson*, of Dumfriesshire, exhibits a number of celts and other implements of stone. A slingstone of flint from Yorkshire is also exhibited by *Dr. Embleton*. *Dr. Grierson* explains the collection by a paper which the British Association (now sitting at Newcastle) have judged inadmissible, that Association apparently confining itself to matters remotely ancient or perfectly modern, Pre-adamite as the phrase is, or Victorian. *Dr. Grierson* remarks, that as the Manchester chaffinch builds with cotton, and the Scotch one with wool, so man will make his implements of what he can get. Some Polynesians use shells. Here is a heater-shaped celt, with a hole through the blunt end, from Canada West, exactly like the Doctor's No. 10. The syenitic porphyry of the Cheviots was abundantly used, but there is no rock there of the material found in our beautiful hammer-head from the Wear. A paper on bronze implements, read before the Royal Society when Sir Isaac Newton was President, is mentioned.

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 OCTOBER, 1863.

Robert White, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

GREEK COIN OF TRAJAN FOUND AT NEWCASTLE.—*Mr. Thornhill*, Surgeon, has presented a Greek colonial coin of Trajan, with the reverse of Jupiter Ammon's head, found, singularly enough, in digging a garden at Bulman's Village, Newcastle. *The Chairman* observed that the old north road passed along the foot of those gardens, and that its hollow may still be traced.

LIBRARY CATALOGUE.—Ordered, that 125 be bound in limp cloth, for distribution gratis among the present members, and that similar copies shall be sold at 5*s.* to non-members, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to new members.

INDEX TO VOL. 1. OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA ÆLIANA, O. S.—Ordered that it be issued at 1*s.* 6*d.* to all persons, without distinction as to membership.

THE BECKERMONT INSCRIPTION.

By PROFESSOR STEPHENS.

FIRST, I have to thank you in my own name, and also by their particular request, in that of the chief officers of the Old Northern Museum, in this city, for the great favour you have conferred on us all by your kind gift¹ to the museum of the cast from the Beckermont stone. Owing to some inexplicable cause, it was six months on its way. It appears to have been landed at the custom-house here, without the least information or announcement by the captain, while all the time we

¹ Furnished by our obliging member, Mr. Dixon, of Whitehaven, for the purpose.

were perpetually enquiring for it. However, at last it was dug out, and I have examined it repeatedly and carefully; but I soon found that I could make nothing of it, so I requested that admirable antiquary, the museum archivist, Mr. C. F. Herbst, whose immense numismatic studies have given him such mastery over old alphabets, to examine the cast for himself; this he did, quite independently of me. I therefore enclose our two readings, and copies made without the knowledge of what the other was doing. Of course, they do not pretend to be mechanically exact as to the position of the one letter under the other. We have merely sketched the letters as we could make them out in various lights, moving the cast from time to time, as we thought it might help.

The result is in few words:—

1. That our readings of the cast very nearly agree.
2. That Mr. Haigh's copy, which was taken from very bad rubbings, not from a cast, is not correct.
3. That neither I nor Mr. Herbst can make any pretence to a reasonable guess at the meaning.

Is this inscription in some old Pictish or Keltic dialect?

I scarcely think it is old English, or Runic, or Latin.

Doubtless the greater part will one day be read, when it happens to fall into the hands of a scholar who has the key—that is, who hits upon and is master of the characters and the dialect, whatever that may be. Most of the letters are clear enough.

Cheapinghaven.

THE ARMS OF WYCLIFFE.

By W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE.

THE beautiful seal of Robert Wycliffe, who, twenty-two years before the death of John Wickliffe, was appointed to be the rector of the little church on the Tees which had doubtless afforded chrism to the mighty Reformer, is now, by the kindness of the possessor of the Arncliffe muniments, before the Society. In the absence of any proper armory for the North, I propose to introduce it among a few other genuine evidences of the insignia attaching to the family whose name bears so much interest! Let me premise that what are cross-crosslets now, were generally small crosses patonce in *old* times, and intermediately occur as crosses botonnee.

The Beckermont Inscription

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Prof. G. Stephens

h m t i l e d l i t
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UNIVERSITY OF
CALIFORNIA

Archivary, C.F Herbst

ROBERT WYCLIFF port d'argent ove une chevron et trois croicelets de goules.—Roll not later than temp. Edw. III., say 1337, but containing many earlier pennons. (Coll. Top., ii, 328.)

Sigillu . roberti . de . Wycliff . cl'ci, 5 Apr. 22 Ric. II. (1399). *A chevron between three crosses patonce*. It is remarkable that the diaper on the chevron is the succession of perpendicular strokes now used as the mark of gules. The seal is circular, and the shield hangs from foliage among delicate tracery. (Mauleverer archives at Arncliffe, per Douglas Brown, Esq.) This Robert, who is conjectured to have been a nephew of the Reformer, was collated to the prebend of West Witton, in Auckland collegiate church, in 1375, but resigned it in exchange in 1380. He was Bishop Skirlaw's constable of Durham Castle, temporal chancellor, receiver-general, and executor. He also became master of Kepier Hospital before 1405. Skirlaw died in 1406. At his death the cloister of Durham, begun by him, was unfinished, and was continued by his executors.

Argent, a chevron between three crosses-crosslet sable. This coat occurs in Dugdale's drawings of the arms on the roof of the cloister in question (according to Surtees's plate), and is a very probable and honest difference of the paternal coat for the bishop's executor, but Raine (Test. Dunelm., i. 66) tinctures the arms on the roof as *Argent, a chevron sable between three crosses-crosslet gules*. The alteration was, perhaps, made in inadvertence on the re-painting, under an idea of propriety derived from the arms of the heads of the house.

ROBERTUS DE WYCLYF, Rector Ecclesiæ parochialis de Rudby, 8 Sep. 1423. Testamentum datum apud Kepier. The same Robert as he of 1399. Datur Johanni Wycliff [conjectured to be the squire], unus ciphus coopertus et anulatus in summitate cum armis de Wycliff. Datur Roberto filio Johannis Langton unus lectus integer de rubeo worsted cum armis de Wycliff imbrawdatus. Datur Willelmo Herlsay unus lectus de albo worsted cum herthedys intextis. ["An early unrecorded Wycliffe, of Wycliffe, had married an heiress, whose armorial bearings were *Argent, on a chevron sable three stag's heads of the first*, and hence the *herthedys* which ornamented the curtains of this bed. The coat is ascribed to the family of Ellerton."] (Test. Dunelm., i., 66; Test. Ebor., i., 405.) Datur Roberto Thesewyk unus lectus laneus cum rede birds. There are also legacies of coverlets de blodie worsted cum avidus intextis—cum parvis avidus de lyght blew—cum avidus viridia. Still, it is worth observing that in Burke's General Armory, we have:—WYCLIFF. *Argent, a fesse lozengy azure between three birds sable*.—WYCLIFF. *Argent, five fusils in fess azure, between four birds gules, three in chief and one in base*.—WICKLIFFE. *Argent, five fusils in fess azure* (var. *sable*) *between*

three crows sable (var. *three Cornish choughs proper*). Crest:—*An anchor and cable proper*.

WYCLIFFE CHURCH.—On the south wall are the following arms:—

1. *Wycliffe* quartering *Ellerton* as above, but of course untinged. The crosses are patonce. 2. The same quartered coat, impaling a *chevron charged with a fleur-de-lys*. The two shields probably indicate a husband and wife, according to the custom of ancient heraldry.

ROGERUS DE WYCLIF, dominus istius villæ, et Katerina uxor ejus. A brass of the 15th century in Wycliffe Church. Whitaker engraves it, and gives a shield of the usual arms, a *chevron between three crosses-crosslet*, between it and an inscription of 1611, not stating to which the coat belongs.

JOHN WICLIFFE (the first in the pedigree of 1575). *Argent, between three crosses-crosslet gules, a chevron sable charged with five stag's heads caboshed argent*.—Glover's Ordinary.

RAUFF WYCLYFF, of Wyclyf, esquire. *Argent, between three crosses-crosslet botonnee gules, a chevron sable, charged with six stag's heads caboshed of the first*.—Tonge's Visitation, 1530. (Surtees Soc., p. 40.) A compound of Wycliffe and Ellerton. He had two daughters and coheirs, married to Mauleverer and Brakenbury, and an uncle John, who carried on the male line, and had a son and heir William, mentioned below.

RAUFF WYCLYFF. *Argent, on a chevron sable, between three crosses botonnee gules, seven stag's heads caboshed argent*.—Constable's Roll, 1558. (Lansdowne MSS., 205.)

BRACKENBURY OF SELLABY.—Quarterly of six. 5. *Argent, a chevron between three crosses-crosslet sable*, for WICLIFFE. 6. *Argent, on a chevron sable three stag's heads caboshed of the first*, for ELLERTON.—Visit. Dunelm. 1575.

WILLIAM WICKLIFF, Esq. These arms allowed to—by William Flower, Norroy, and Robert Glover, Somersett, anno 1575. *Argent, a chevron sable between three crosses-crosslet gules*, quartering ELLERTON as in Brackenbury's coat. (Harl. MS., 1487, 118, which for the earlier Wycliffes gives the coat of Tonge, but the stag's heads are five instead of six.)

WILLIAM WYCLIFFE OF WYCLIFFE, Esq. (The Baliwicke of Gillinge West.) *Argent, a chevron sable between three crosses botonnee gules*.—HENRY WICLIFFE, Esq. (The Baliwicke of Hange East.) *Argent, a chevron sable between three crosses botonnee, the two in chief gules, the one in base or*. (False heraldry, or a mere slip.)—WYCLIFF, GENTL. (Easington Ward.) (OF OFFERTON, added). *Argent, a chevron sable between three crosses botonnee gules*. Elizabethan Roll, circa 1592 (penes Rev. James Raine). In Glover's Ordinary, the first and last coat is

entered for "WICKLIFFE DE EBOR, OF WICLIFFE in Richmondshire," and the same with the crosses-crosslet of the modern form for WICLIFFE. (J. B. Taylor's copy.)

WICKLIFFE. *Azure, a cross-crosslet or.*—Glover's Ordinary. (J. B. Taylor's copy.)

RADULFUS WICLIFF, the only son of William Wiclif. MS. in Wycliffe Church, 1606. Quarterly. 1 and 4. Wycliffe as usual. 2. Ellerton as usual. 3. Surtees, *Ermine, on a canton an escutcheon* [an orle is probably meant]. A label goes over all. Engraved by Whitaker. His great-grandmother was Dorothy Place, coheir of her mother, a Surtees of Dinsdale.

WILLIAM WYCLIFFE OF OFFERTON, co-pal. *Argent, between three cross-crosslets, a chevron sable, charged with three buck's heads caboshed of the first; in chief a mullet for difference.*—Visit. Dunelm., 1615. Pedigree commences temp. Eliz.

JOHN WYCLIFFE OF THORPE, co. Ebor. *Argent, a chevron between three crosses-crosslet sable.* Quartering. *Argent, a chevron sable, charged with three stag's heads caboshed of the field.* Crest. *A stag's head caboshed, between the attires a cross-crosslet.*—Visit. Ebor., 1665. Pedigree commences 1638. See an earlier generation in 1 Sur. 61.

WICKLIFF OR WYCLIFFE. *Argent, a chevron sable between three crosses-crosslet fitchies gules.* Crest:—*A buck's head proper, between the attires a cross-crosslet fitchies.* General Armory.

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 NOVEMBER, 1863.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Publishing Societies.* Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, June, 1863. Archaeological Journal, No. 78.—*From The Rev. Dr. Hume.* His Ancient Meols, or some Account of the Antiquities found near Dove Point on the Sea Coast of Cheshire, 1863.

BOOKS PURCHASED.—Memorials of Fountains Abbey, Vol. i., Surtees Society (by subscription to the Society). Columna Cochlis M. Aurelio Antonino Augusto dicata, 1794. Colonna Traiana, uniform.

RUNIC RING FROM COQUET ISLAND.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND has sent for exhibition a ring found on the finger of a skeleton at Coquet Island, and engraved with Runic characters, to the irritatingly simple effect that "This is silver," (THIS IS SIELFERN.)

RUNIC LEGEND FROM MONKWEARMOUTH.

DR. CHARLTON also mentions the recent acquisition by the *Rev. Wm. Greenwell*, Minor Canon, Durham, of a headstone traced to Monkwearmouth, and inscribed in Runes with the name of Tidferth, which the last Bishop of Hexham bore. He died on his journey to Rome, and would probably shape his course to the Monastery of Wearmouth with the intention of taking ship at the then capacious harbour which evoked Malmsbury's admiration. The stone is, however, somewhat minor for an episcopal dignitary and there is no evidence of identity.

THE MATFEN UMBO.

THE Roman character of this relic, so absurdly like the barber's basin of Don Quixote, has been confirmed by a similar boss with a Roman pounced inscription, engraved in Engelhardt's Thorsbjerg Mosefund, pl. viii., fig. 11. That boss reads:—AEL. AELIANVS. Ours presents:—
D RVSPi QVINTI.

FIND OF ROMAN COINS AT CRACKENTHORPE.

MR. CLAYTON, by the kind permission of *William Crackenthorpe, Esq.*, of Newbiggen Hall, in Westmereland, exhibits 157 Roman silver coins found together on the estate of that gentleman in Westmereland, in close proximity to the Roman Road leading southward from the Wall, usually styled the Maiden Way, and near to the Roman station of Brovonacæ (the modern Kirkby-thore.) The coins are all denarii; 2 of them of Nero, 1 Galba, 1 Otho, 2 Vitellius, 11 Vespasian, 4 Titus, 4 Domitian, 1 Nerva, 27 Trajan, 35 Hadrian, 29 Antoninus Pius, 3 Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius (the head of Marcus Aurelius being on the reverse), 13 Marcus Aurelius, and 6 Verus, the colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire. In addition to these coins of the emperors, are the following of imperial females, viz:—6 of Sabina, the wife of Hadrian; 13 Faustina, senior, the wife of Antoninus; 5 Faustina, junior, the daughter of Antoninus Pius, and the wife of Marcus Aurelius; 3 Lucilla, the daughter of Marcus Aurelius, and the wife of Verus; and 1 Crispina, the wife of Commodus, the son of Marcus Aurelius.

The date of the deposit of these coins would be late in the reign of Marcus Aurelius or early in that of Commodus, about the year 180 of the Christian era. They are all in excellent condition, but having lain for nearly 1700 years in a peaty soil, in which sulphur is to some extent always present, they are covered with a dark crust, which the application of sulphur to silver inevitably produces. By placing the coins in a mixture of cyanide of potassium and water, this crust is removed, and a strong odour of sulphur proceeds from the liquor in which they have been immersed.

THE BENWELL ALTARS.

MR. CLAYTON observes, that the last number of the Gentleman's Magazine records a discussion on the Benwell altars at a meeting of the Oxford Historical Society. The President of that Society is Dr. Scott, the Master of Balliol College; and the opinion of so distinguished a scholar on the difficult inscription on the second of those altars is most valuable. His reading seems to be more satisfactory than any yet attempted. He connects "*judiciis*" with "*exornatus*," and thus Tineius Longus is described as decorated with the senator's broad clasp or stripe, by the decrees of the best and greatest of the emperors, probably Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius (whose heads we have seen on the same coin to-night), or, Marcus Aurelius and Verus, or Marcus Aurelius and his son Commodus, when they reigned together.

The Oxonians do not seem to have had much experience of Roman inscriptions. A doubt is expressed of the meaning of the centurial mark, of which we have hundreds of examples, and as to which there can be no doubt; and it is said, that a dedication, "*Numinibus Augustorum*," cannot be of the reign of Hadrian, because he reigned alone. We have many instances of similar dedications which apply to the "*Numina*," not only of the reigning Augustus, but of all the Augusti who had preceded, and might follow him.

It is vain to conjecture what were the attributes of Antenociticus, or Anociticus, or of any other British god. The most popular god amongst the Brigantes and Ottadini seems to have been Cocidius. A dozen altars, at least, have been found dedicated to him. Mr. Clayton has in his own possession three of these altars, all found in his own time. No one has been able to guess at the attributes of Cocidius.

MONTHLY MEETING, 2 DECEMBER, 1863.*John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.*

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Richard Sainthill, Esq., F.S.A.* His inquiry as to the Old Countess of Desmond, Vol. ii, 1863. — *From Publishing Societies.* The Archaeological Journal, No. 78; The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 47; The Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, No. 23. — *From the Society of Antiquaries of London.* The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 1843-1846. — *From Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A.* Catalogue of the Museum formed at Gloucester during the Meeting of the Archaeological Institute, 1860; The like of that at Worcester.

Mr. Longstaffe reports that some one had made him acquainted with the fact of an old minute book of the Custom House of Newcastle being advertised at a bookseller's in London. He made the suggestion to the bookseller of sending it down, in order that it might be seen by the Society. *Resolved*, that it shall be bought at the price advertised—two guineas. The book contains the whole of the instructions from the head-quarters of the Custom House in London, in 1691, to the authorities in Newcastle at that date. There is also considerable information about the progress of trade in Newcastle at that time.

ROMAN CARICATURE OF CHRISTIANITY.

BY EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D.

THE caricature we exhibit to-night was found on the western angle of the Palatine, near to the church of St. Anastasia. In making excavations there, in the ancient palace of the Cæsars, two walls of a room were disinterred, all covered over with inscriptions scratched with the stylus. Most of the visitors to Pompeii will remember to have seen such writing on the plastered walls of that buried city. The present interesting caricature was discovered as far back as the year 1856, but it has attracted little or no attention in England, although a full notice of it appeared in the Italian newspapers of that day. The tracing we exhibit is of one third of the original size. It represents a human figure, with outstretched arms and an ass's or horse's head, attached to a cross of the shape of the Greek letter T. On the top of this, and a little to one side of the medium line, is a piece of wood which supports a small board. The figure attached to the cross is not naked, as were



Graffito caricaturing Christianity.
 From the Palace of the Caesars, Rome.
($\frac{1}{3}$ of original size)

those crucified by the Romans, but it is clothed in a vest of the kind called *interula*,¹ and on the legs we observe the *crurales* or greaves. On the left-hand-side of the figure there is another entirely human, which appears to be conversing with the monstrous figure on the cross, and is clothed also in the tunic and *crurales*. On the right-hand-side, and above the cross, is the letter **Υ**, and beneath is this legend in the Greek language and in Greek letters—

“ΑΛΕΞΑΜΕΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΕΤΕ(ΤΑΙ) ΘΕΟΝ.”

“Alexamenos adores God.”

The whole group will immediately suggest its meaning when taken with the inscription; it is evidently intended to ridicule the Christian religion and Alexamenos, who professes that faith. It is, in fact, an exemplification of the old Pagan calumny, that the Jews and Christians adored an ass's head in their religious assemblies.

“*Somniastis caput asinum esse Deum nostrum*”—“Thou hast dreamed,” says Tertullian (*Apologet.*, c. xvi.), “that the head of an ass was our God.”

And again, Minucius Felix makes Cecilius the Pagan say to Octavius the Christian, “*Audio eos turpissimæ pecudis caput asini consecratum inepta qua persuasione venerari.*”—“I hear that they (the Christians), by some most foolish conceit, adore the head of an ass, the vilest of domestic animals.” (c. ix.) Tertullian quotes the passage from Tacitus, which we find in that author's work (*Historiarum*, lib. v., cap. v.), wherein the calumny is first fixed upon the Jews, in consequence of Moses having been led to find water by a troop of wild asses in the desert. Plutarch repeats the story (*Sympos.* i. iv.), and Democritus adds, that “they adore the golden head of an ass.”—“*χρυσὴν οὐοῦ κεφαλὴν προσεκυννόν.*”

St. Epiphanius tells us that the Gnostics held the Hebrew God to be a deity in human shape, but with an ass's head. From Tertullian's statement quoted above we see that the same calumny was fixed on the Christians. The form of the cross is interesting, as it corresponds with the very early Christian tradition that the cross of our Lord was in the form of the Greek *ταυ* (**Τ**), and that four nails, and not three, were used in affixing our Lord to the cross. The building in which this graffito was discovered is certainly not earlier than the time of Hadrian, and the inscription may with good justice be ascribed to the time of Tertullian (320), as it is only during that century that the calumny seems to have been laid upon the Christians. At least, it is only during that century that the Christian apologists for the faith take any notice of such a report.

¹ All the very early crucifixes, as well as those of this country in Anglo-Saxon times, were clothed.

The orthography of the inscription is quite of the above-named period, and some other Greek inscriptions are to be found on the same wall. The posture of the figure on the left-hand is remarkable; it has not the hands outstretched, as was the custom of the early Christians when they prayed, but one hand, the right, is unemployed, and hangs by the side of the figure, while the other is outstretched towards the figure on the cross. It has been ingeniously suggested that the Pagan tormentor of Alexamenos has here represented the Pagan act of worship, of placing the hand on the lips, and moving it thence towards the figure worshipped. It would be difficult, we think, to assign any other meaning to the graffito than that which we have here given. We have condensed our notice from a pamphlet published by Dom Raphael Garrucci, S.J., one of the most learned archæologists of Rome, and the author of a special work on the Graffiti of Pompeii.

Within the last few months many interesting "graffiti" have been discovered, while excavating more of these chambers in the Palatine. It has been thought that these chambers were intended for the pages in the imperial service. In one are the words "Corinthus? exiit de pædagogio." "He went out of the page's apartment." Another proper name is followed by the word "Verna," a bondman, and after another is the title "Episcopus," which may possibly be also intended as a slight upon some page who had recently embraced Christianity.

[A drawing, made with some difficulty by Captain Dunbar of this graffito, described by Dr. C., has been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London, on 16 June, 1864. The relic is preserved in the Museum of the Collegio Romano at Rome.]

ROMAN COINS FOUND AT BORCOVICUS.

MR. CLAYTON exhibits two Roman coins, which have been discovered at Borcovicus within the last few days. The first is a much-worn specimen of one of Mark Antony's legionary coins, reading on the galley side ANT . . . III VIR T R P, and beside the eagle and standards LEG XXIII. This legion is of less common occurrence than some of the others. The other coin is of greater interest. It is a Third Brass coin reading IM ATELE, and must be referred to Attalus, who was proclaimed Emperor by Alaric, the Gothic trampler of Rome, in opposition to Honorius; or to Ateula or Atila, King of the Huns. The coins of both are rare.

THE WORKS OF PRIOR CASTELL.

BY W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE.

ABOVE the chancel arch of the church of Brancepeth is affixed a portion of the crowning member of some screen. It is slightly coved and surmounted by a foliated border. Though it is only ten feet long, it contains, in exceedingly minute carving, no less than twenty-seven different patterns of diaper panelling, of geometrical tracery, and it has been very ably illustrated by Mr. Billings, who has reduced to their elements forms of the most complicated and apparently fanciful design. I refer to his work on the subject for the resemblances to some tracery at Carlisle, and will only call attention to the fact that we are again led to Durham by an identity of design between some of the work of Carlisle and the skilful manipulation of the woodwork of Jarrow. Midway we have a little of the same work at Hexham, with very much of differing detail, which will bear separate treatment, and there are two stallends at Sherburn of somewhat similar, but much inferior art.

The work at Carlisle is attributed, I dare say very correctly, to Prior Gondibour, (1484-1507.) The work at Hexham, which, though differing, is equally an attempt at a renewal of Decorated tracery, owes, as we know from its devices, its existence to Priors Lechman (1479-99) and Smithson (1499-1524.) Smithson's work is evidently derived from the tracery of the great west window of York. Billings thought that this wonderful reappearance in the North of the lines of a departed style¹ in the decadence of its successor were the results of one master mind, or at least must be ascribed to individuals guided by the same rules of art. He considered the former conjecture the true one, because from 1485 to 1496 Gondibour's priorate at Carlisle was contemporaneous with a portion of the episcopacy of Bishop Bell, who had acceded in 1478 and had been prior of Durham. It is, however, very observable that Bell left no works of art at all at Durham, and that no trace of the complicated conceits in question occur on his handsome brass at Carlisle.

Under these circumstances, it was clear that if the authorship of the Durham examples could be found, some light might be thrown upon the question. It was, therefore, with no small pleasure that, on one of the

¹ One of the Jarrow stallends is founded on a Decorated window, such as that in the west end of Houghton-le-Spring church.

unpublished sides of a stall at Jarrow, a cell of the priory of Durham, I descried, beautifully adapted to the finial, the well-known bearing of Prior Thomas Castell, of Durham (1494-1594), a winged heart transfixd by a sword. I immediately remembered that many years ago I had, without much critical notice of its accompaniments, observed the same bearing in the south chapel at Brancepeth, the very church where the unique work already mentioned is preserved. And I have lately, in company with our friend, Mr. Edward Thompson, re-inspected it, and found that it occurs on screen-work of the same character as the other examples of the anomaly. This screen-work well deserves the same careful engraving as its fellows have received, presenting, as it does, not only rich geometrical tracery, but thistles and other flowers and foliage of the most charming freedom and elegance, for which the rich work which Mr. Rippon procured from Jarrow² prepared me. The thistle is not a very usual ornament in England, and perhaps some of the trophies of Floddon reminded Castell of its fitness for conventional foliage.

Castell was the very man to promulgate such work. Whether the peculiar work of Lechman at Hexham, who died in 1499, five years after Castell's accession, led to, or was derived from it or not, we may never know. It is enough to learn that of the more refined geometry observable in Castell's work we have no specimens but what may well be contemporary with him. It would be very interesting to know his previous history. I do not wish to assert any claim for him unduly, but just let us consider his known tastes. If not a poet himself (on this subject see Raine's *St. Cuthbert*, p. 166), he was at least of a poetical bent, and what is more, he was "*structuris probe notus*," and more than that, they were far removed from the stiffness of his period. Look at the east gate of Durham Abbey. There is no mistake about that, even were *Chambre* the chronicler less precise about his total demolition of the former edifice and his building the new one, for the roof shows his winged heart and sword. If it were not for the accompanying Tudor arches and the tracery above, one would hardly believe that this noble portal was a Perpendicular erection. A still more remarkable work was his renewal of both stonework and glasswork of the great window which Prior *Frocer* had placed in the north transept of the Cathedral only some century and a half before, the decay of which

² Since this was written, these relics were bought by me at the sale of some of his effects. It is not worth while to enter into the absurdities of the well-known plate of it or the sale catalogue. There are two classes of art. The fine pierced work, of which a rough idea is given in the front of the imaginary pulpit, is clearly part of the rood-screen or loft described by Hutchinson. The real remains of the pulpit are of a very flat and peculiar treatment. The tracery introduced in the lower part of them on the plate will not fit, and is in the more robust style used by Castell.

appeared almost incredible until the startling evidences in Raine's volume of York Fabric Rolls, derived from visitation presentments, were published. The window, and a smaller one at its side, are quite different from Forcer's other known works. The larger one has just a trace of Perpendicular tendency which might happen in his time, but otherwise is Decorated, the principal characteristic being three cusped cinquefoiled flowers, if I may so speak. Had we any authority for Castell's renovation of the smaller window, or had it been like Forcer's other windows, I should have affirmed that the large one was of Castell's design. As it is, we may never, perhaps, be quite certain whether he copied Forcer's window or not. Forcer's was of six lights, Castell's is described as of twelve, but the difference is only occasioned by an internal transom. Forcer might for his funeral chapel adopt a style differing from that of the works of his prime. On the other hand, for Castell it may be argued that if that were so, the east or altar window of Forcer's chapel would correspond with that on the north, whereas it does not; and that there is something in the design of the debateable windows which leads us almost against our will to recognize a feeling cognate to that which inspired the wonderful work at Brancepeth.

His love of minute and subtle woodwork is apparent in the description of the fittings of the Frater House, which is now represented by the old chapter library. Here the great feast of St. Cuthbert's Day in Lent was holden. This hall is described as being finely wainscotted on the north, south, and west sides, the east end having a communication with the great kitchen and cellar. More particularly "on either part of the Frater House there was a fair long bench of stonemason work, from the cellar door to the pantry or covey door. Above the bench was wainscot $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards in height, finely carved and set with embroidery work; and above the wainscot [probably at the west end] there was a fair large picture of our Saviour Christ, the B. V. Mary, and S. John, in fine gilt work, and excellent colours. This wainscot work had engraven on the top of it—Thomas Castell, Prior, Anno Domini 1518, mensis Julii, so that Prior Castell wainscotted the Frater House round about." Some of the aumbries there were curious. One, on the left hand of the entrance, contained all the chief plate. It had "a fine work of carved wainscot before it, and a strong lock, yet so as none could perceive that there was any ambrie at all; for the key hole was under the carved work of the wainscot." Another fair one, on the right hand of the cellar entrance, was "of wainscot, having divers ambries within it, finely wrought and varnished over with red varnish," for dinner nappery and vessels, among which there was one for the superior, which will remind you of the figure engraved by Mr. Scott, "a fair basin and ewer of latten,

the ewer portrayed like a man on horseback," only in this example the man was "as he had been riding or hunting," and therefore I presume that he was not in armour.

Castell slept before Jesus' altar, which stood against a stone screen which traversed the cathedral nave in somewhat the same way that a stone screen does that of Tynemouth. The enclosure of the altar was bounded on the north by a loft for the performance of Jesus' mass; on the south by the enclosure of the Nevil's altar, where there was a seat or a pew where the prior sat in to hear Jesus' mass; on the west by the rest of the nave, from which the enclosure was separated by a low door with two broad leaves to open from side to side, all of fine joined and thorough-carved work, which were thrown open on principal days. On the east, behind the altar was a high stone wall, at each end of which was a rood door for the procession to go forth and come in at. Either end of the altar was closed up with fine wainscot, like unto a porch, adjoining to either rood door, very finely varnished with fine red varnish.³ In the wainscot, at the south end of the altar, there was four fair almeries—and, at the north end of the altar, in the wainscot there was a door to come into the said porch. On the height of the wall were the histories of the Saviour and his apostles wrought in stone, and above them was a work truly reminding one of Castell. "On the height, above all these foresaid stones, from pillar to pillar, was set up a border very artificially wrought in stone, with marvellous fine colours, very curiously and excellent finely gilt, with branches and flowers, the more that a man did look on it the more was his affection to behold it, the work was so finely and curiously wrought in the said stone that it could not be finelier wrought in any kind of other metal." And above this was "the most goodly and famous rood that was in all this land."

On the back of the rood before the choir door there was a loft, and in the south end of that loft the clock stood, and under the loft along the wall there was a long form, which reached from one rood door to the other. Men sat thereon to rest themselves, and say their prayers and hear divine service.

So matters stood until the dissolution, and, judging from the number of parcloes still existing, we have no reason to believe that the old arrangements were immediately swept away. At all events, we find that in the rising in the north of 1569, Mr. Cuthbert Neville and one Holmes, Mr. Grey, and the priest of Brancepeth, ordered five altars to be set up. Of the rolling into the church of two of the old altar stones and setting of them up we have minute evidence. "The which priest (says a deposition) was the overseer of all their workings, first and last,

³ The back of the pierced work from Jarrow is covered with red pigment.

to the altars was finished; one of them being the high altar in the quire, and the other altar set besides the clock." It can hardly be doubted that this secondary altar represented the famous altar of Jesus.

The priest of Brancepeth was one Nicholas Forster, whose death caused the succession of George Cliffe in 1571. Cliffe had been brought up a monk of Durham and was one of the prebendaries in the Cathedral, had been collated by Queen Mary, and had been brought into trouble for attending the restored cathedral service in 1569. He deposes to being in one of the east chapels of the south transept, and "the pulpit standing by the clock, and he, this examinee, sitting in Th. Gibson stall, behind the Lady [of] Bowlton altar, and by reason that the press of people was very great, he heard his voice, but understood not one sentence of that which was said by the preacher."

Now I am strongly inclined to think that this old monk affords the explanation of the otherwise inexplicable circumstance of Prior Castell's work and arms being found at Brancepeth church. The convent had nothing to do with that cure. When the accompaniments of Jesus altar were finally swept away, what more probable than that the incumbent should remove some memorials of his early days to a place of safety, and where they would still gladden his eyes.

Reverting to Castell's wonderful work of stone, which "could not be finelier wrought in any kind of other metal," I may remark that although the 27 panels at Brancepeth are seemingly of wood, (indeed Billings speaks of the corrosions of the worm), yet so minute they are, that, in an able paper on Brancepeth Church written by an importation to the county, the following passage occurs:—"It is said to be carved in ivory or bone."

Brancepeth Church, as it at present exists, is like a genuine coin, a source of infinite gratification.⁴ It exists very nearly as it did in Cosin's time, and is a true illustration of the quaint rich appearance the churches then presented. But I venture not to go into its detail, except to say that its other coved carving has Nevil insignia, and was perhaps always there, unless it came from the Nevil's altar in the Durham Cathedral.

On the whole, Castell and Gondibour are thoroughly identified with the use of an elegant and peculiar school of art. Which of them had the priority we cannot with certainty say. Let us bless both their memories for their love of the beautiful in a debased period of architecture. In Yorkshire, at the same time, there was a harder, but delicate and imposing class of work of which the woodwork from Easby in Richmond Church and that dated 1519 in Leuke Church are fine examples.

⁴ This is no longer to be the case. 1864.

MONTHLY MEETING, 6 JANUARY, 1864.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

CONDERCUM.—*Mr. Robert Eadie*, of Blagdon, has presented a portion of an altar found at this Roman station (Benwell Hill). *Dr. Bruce* thinks it was dedicated for the welfare of a centurion named Justus, and his family.

AGLA.—*The Duke of Northumberland* has exhibited a silver cross, found on the low land near Greaves Ash, sent to him by the Rev. Mr. Parker. It has, in letters of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, the common charm against wounds and fire, AGLA, made up of the initials of four Hebrew words signifying "Thou art strong in the eternal God."

GUTTA PERCHA IMPRESSIONS FROM STONE.—*Dr. Bruce* explains the *modus operandi* of placing on any sculptured stone of flat treatment a thin sheet of gutta percha, upon which is super-imposed a blanket, wrung out of warm water, and pressed upon the gutta percha. The latter very soon takes the impression of the stone, and in the most perfect manner, even to the tool marks.

LACUSTRINE SETTLEMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

By LORD LOVAINE.

DOWALTON LOCH, in which the structures about to be described were discovered, is a sheet of water of very irregular form, about two miles long, and half-a-mile broad, situated in the county of Wigton, on the west coast of Scotland, at the end of a narrow valley five miles in extent, the whole of which is occupied by a moss, part of whose waters flow into the loch, and the remainder into the sea, near Monreith; the elevation of the water-shed, near the middle of the valley, being almost imperceptible.

Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, has effected the drainage of this loch at his own heavy expense, to the great benefit of his neighbours as well as himself, by a cutting, at its southern extremity no less than 25 feet deep, for a considerable distance through the wall of whinstone and slate that closes the valley. The water having been partially drawn off, the bed of the loch exhibits the appearance of an immense sheet of mud, surrounded by beaches of different elevations, covered with large rolled stones and angular blocks of slate. It contains a few small islets, composed apparently of the same materials as the beaches. Sir William

Fig.1



Fig.2.

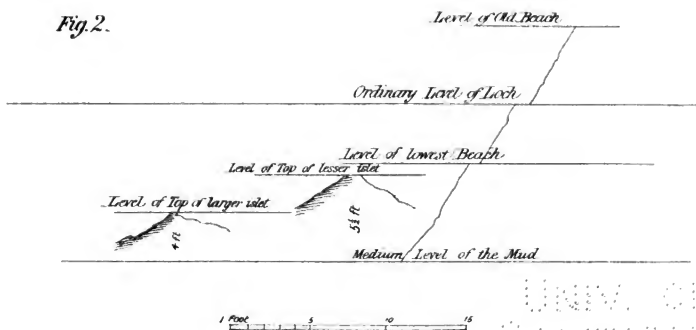
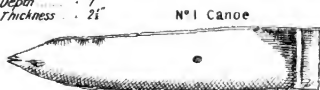


Fig.5.

Dimensions :-
 Length ... 24 Feet
 Breadth ... 4 1/2
 Depth ... 7
 Thickness ... 2 1/2



Lacustrine Settlements. Dowalton Loch.

100

Fig. 3.

Section of lesser Islet
(with trench cut thro' it)

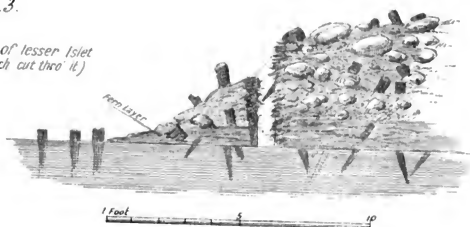


Fig. 4.

Section of larger Islet with Breakwater
(Trench cut thro' it)

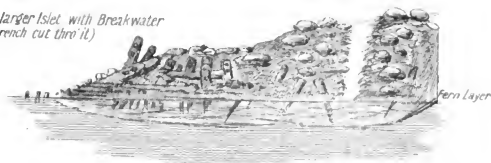


Fig. 6.

Dimensions:
Length 18.6 feet
Breadth 2.7
Depth 2
Thickness 5

N°2 Canoe.



Block inserted & retained by pins
inserted thro' the side

Groove for backboard



UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA



Paddle found in a Moss about
2 Miles from the loch

Length 2.10
Breadth 1.4
Thickness 1

Lacustrine Settlements, Dowalton Loch.

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Maxwell having heard that a bronze vessel had been found in the mud near the southern shore, succeeded in obtaining it, but could not trace other articles of the same description reported to have been found near it. On visiting the spot, August 19th, 1863, to obtain further information, I observed some timbers standing on an island near the centre of the loch, and was told that some one had been there in a boat when it first appeared above water, and had found bones, a small granite quern, and piles, and a spot was pointed out to me at the extremity of one of the little promontories where similar piles were observable, which, on inspection, I found to be true. These piles varied from a foot to 18 inches in circumference.

Sir William Maxwell's bailiff, Mr. Chalmers, who displayed great zeal and intelligence throughout these researches, having proceeded to the spot to secure labourers for the next day's search, reported that, though it was not possible to reach the larger island, a smaller one was accessible, and that a canoe lay near it. On reaching the island, over about 40 yards of mud, I found it nearly circular, about 38 yards in circumference and 13 in diameter. It was elevated about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the mud, and on each side of it were two patches of stone, nearly touching it. On the north side of it lay a canoe of oak, between the two patches, and surrounded by piles, the heads just appearing above the surface of the mud. It was 24 feet long, 4 feet 2 inches broad in the middle, and 7 inches deep, the thickness of the bottom being 2 inches. On removing the stones which covered the surface, several teeth, apparently of swine and oxen, were found; and I proceeded to cut a trench round the islet, and upon coming to the southern end a small quantity of ashes turned up, in which were teeth and burnt bones, a piece of a fine earthenware armlet of a yellow colour, and a large broken earthenware bead, striped blue and white, together with a small metal ornament, apparently gilt. Two other pieces of armlet of the same material, one striped with blue and white, were also found on the surface.

On cutting deeper into the structure (the foregoing objects having been found on the outside, about 2 feet from the top), it proved to be wholly artificial, resting on the soft bottom of the loch. The uppermost layer was a mass of brushwood, about 2 feet thick. Beneath it were large branches and stems of small trees, mostly hazel and birch, mingled with large stones, evidently added to compress the mass. Below that were layers of heather and brushwood intermingled with stones and soil, the whole resting upon a bed of fern about 1 foot thick, which appeared in all the structures examined to form the foundation. The whole mass was pinned together by piles and stakes of oak and

willow (some of them driven $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet into the bottom of the loch), similar to those above mentioned. The islet was surrounded by an immense number of these, extending to a distance of 20 yards around it, and the masses of stone, which apparently were meant to act as breakwaters, were laid amongst them.

The next islet examined stood about 60 yards off, at the extremity of a rocky projection into the loch, but separated from it by the now hardened mud. It was smaller, and the layers not so distinctly marked, and some of the timbers inserted in it, under the first layer of brushwood, were large, and either split or cut to a face. A stake with two holes bored in it about the size of a finger, a thin piece of wood, in which mortices had been cut, and a sort of box, the interior of which was about 6 inches cube, with a ledge to receive the cover, very rudely cut out of a block of wood, were found.

I succeeded, two days afterwards, in reaching the largest islet in a boat. It appeared by measurement to be 3 feet below the level of the other islets, but it was much larger, and several depressions on its surface shewed that it had sunk. Wherever the soil was not covered with stones and silt, teeth were scattered all over it. We found quantities of bones at different depths in the mass, but always below the upper layer of the faggots, and towards the outside. The progress of the excavation was very soon stopped by the oozing in of the water, but a workman, plunging his arm up to the shoulder into the soft material, brought up handfuls of the fern layer, mingled with sticks and hazel nuts, and large bones, believed to be those of oxen. Near the spot lumps of sand and stones fused together were picked up. On the south side of the island extraordinary pains had been taken to secure the structure. Heavy slabs of oak, 5 feet long, 2 feet wide, and 2 inches thick, were laid one upon another in a sloping direction, bolted together by stakes inserted in mortices 8 inches by 10 inches in size, and connected by squared pieces of timber 3 feet 8 inches in length. This arrangement extended to the length of 23 yards, and its base, about 5 yards beyond the surface of the mud, was formed of stems of trees laid horizontally and secured by stakes; in other respects, the foundation resembled that of the other islet, but it was far larger, measuring 100 yards round, by about 36 across. No building of any sort was discovered, but a large plank of oak, 12 feet long, 14 inches broad, and seven inches thick, lay covered with stones on the north side. The sinking of the mud had, by this time, laid bare a second canoe between the islet first examined and the shore; it was $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 2 feet 7 inches wide, and barely 2 inches deep. A block of wood, cut to fit a hole left probably by a rotten branch, was inserted in the

side, 2 feet long, 7 inches wide, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ thick, and had there been secured by pegs driven through the side. Across the stern was cut a deep groove to admit a back board. A hole 2 inches in diameter was bored at about one-third of the length of both canoes, in the bottom; this was so rotten that it would not bear my weight without breaking.

The next day, being unable to reach the last-mentioned island, I found, upon the spot which had been indicated to me on my first inquiry, no less than six structures similar to those before described, in a semi-circle. They were, however, much smaller, apparently single dwellings. Though upon some of them charred wood was found, nothing else was discovered except a morticed piece of timber (which might have drifted there), and in one, inserted under the upper layer of brushwood, a large oak timber, measuring 8 feet long by 3 feet in circumference.

Throughout these investigations no tool, nor weapon of any sort, has come to light. In the layers the leaves and nuts were perfectly fresh and distinct, and the bark was as plainly distinguishable on the stems and timbers as the day they were laid down, as were also the heather and the fern.

It is difficult to conjecture the state of the loch when these edifices were formed, and whether they were completed at one period. This finding of the large bones in the lower layer of fern might lead to the belief that they were gradually raised as the waters of the loch increased, and the necessity of strengthening them by breakwaters would seem to prove that the loch must have risen considerably before they were abandoned.

No other sort of building has been discovered on them, but the great number of teeth scattered over the surface of the larger island, and even on the mud surrounding, and the immense expenditure of labour indicated in the shaping and hewing of the large timbers with tools, which must have been, from the work produced, of the rudest description, betoken apparently a considerable population.

The loch must have remained for a considerable period at each of the different levels before mentioned; at one time 6 or 7 feet above its last level (*i. e.* before its drainage was effected), to which it was reduced by three cuts made to feed neighbouring mills, one certainly of great antiquity. At $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the ordinary level there are unmistakable appearances of a former beach, with which the top of the first-mentioned islet almost exactly coincides. It is remarkable that, though there are many rocky eminences in the bed of the loch, none bear token of ever having been used for the erection of these dwellings, which seem to have invariably been based upon the soft bottom of the loch where the intervening mud and water may have afforded the inhabitants a greater

security from attacks from the shore. I had not time to examine fully the shores of the loch, but I was assured by Mr. Chalmers that he had examined them carefully without finding traces of other structures. On a hill to the south there are remains of a "Danish fort," *i. e.* a circular intrenchment, and the very ancient ruin called Long Castle is on an adjacent promontory on the north side.

Since writing the above, a very old man, in Sir William Maxwell's service, told me that in clearing out a channel between a small wooded island in Myrton Loch, close to Monreith House and the beach, he remembers there being found layers of timbers, piles, and flat stones laid in circles. I have also obtained, from a farmer living near Ravenstone Moss, a paddle of black oak 3 feet long, 14 inches broad, and 1 inch thick, which, with four or five others, he had found in that moss, lying close to a mass of timbers about 6 feet from the surface. This I have every reason to believe formed part of a structure similar to those described.

I should have mentioned that, though retaining its shape, the timber is for the most part completely decayed, except where it has been protected from the action of the mud.

LOVAINE.

Monreith,
August 27, 1863.

ADDENDUM BY PROF. OWEN.—The bones and teeth from the lake dwellings, submitted to my examination by Lord Lovaine, included parts of the ox, hog, and goat. The ox was of the size of the *Bos longifrons* or Highland kyloe, and was represented by teeth, portions of the lower jaw, and some bones of the limbs and trunk. The remains of the *Sus* were a lower jaw of a sow, of the size of that of the wild boar, and detached teeth. With the remains of the small ruminant, of the size of the sheep, was a portion of cranium with the base of a horn-core, more resembling in shape that of the he-goat. Not any of these remains had lost the animal matter.—R. O.

. Dowalton Loch lies one mile to the left of the high road, half way between Wigton and Port William. The name of the loch is probably derived from the MacDowals, formerly lords of this part of the country, and possibly of Irish origin; constant communication having taken place, from the earliest time, with the north of Scotland. Sir William Maxwell suggests, as an easy explanation of the different levels found in the loch, that the waters originally discharged themselves into the sea from the western end of the valley, a portion of them only now finding an exit that way, in consequence of the formation of the moss towards the centre of the valley, which compelled the remainder to flow into the loch. In this case the structures must be supposed to have been formed in the early stage of the growth of the moss, whilst the loch was so shallow as to make it easy to raise the mass above its waters, and yet deep enough to float canoes, and afford the desired security from an enemy.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Society of Antiquaries meet this day on its fifty-first anniversary. The year that has just elapsed has not been distinguished by any great augmentation in the numbers by election, or decrease by death or resignation, of the members of the Society; three members joined the Society during the past year. The monthly meetings have been tolerably well attended, interesting papers have been read, and some remarkable objects of antiquity have been exhibited or placed in the Society's museum. It had been hoped that the jubilee year would not have been allowed to pass without some important celebration of the effect. The meeting of the British Association, however, in Newcastle, during the past summer, so completely absorbed the public attention, that it was deemed unadvisable to attempt any such celebration, and the only event to signalize the attainment of the Fiftieth year of the Society's existence has been the publication of a new Catalogue of the Library. The collection of books, almost all of which are of a strictly archæological character, has been greatly increased of late years, both by purchase and by donations. The new catalogue, which has been carefully prepared by Mr. Dodd, shows that the Society now possesses a library of very considerable value, superior, in all probability, to that of any provincial archæological association in the kingdom. The Council regret to state that the object for which subscriptions were raised and ground purchased, namely the erection of a new Museum for the very valuable collection of Roman and other antiquities, has not as yet been attained. The ground, indeed, has been secured, but no funds are forthcoming for the building. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to wait until the public interest—which has been, and will be, absorbed by the two great meetings of the past and of present year—shall be awakened to the vast importance of having these most interesting antiquities secured in a more accessible locality than that in which they are at present placed. The Council have great pleasure in announcing that plans, drawings, &c., were prepared for the Museum buildings by Mr. Dobson, architect, of this town, and that the cost of these—amounting to upwards of £38.—was generously presented to the Society by that gentlemen. Inquiries have been recently made relative to a catalogue of the British and Mediæval antiquities in the Museum. This catalogue has been long since prepared by the Senior Secretary; but has not been published in consequence of the anticipated removal of the Museum from its present position. The Society's library continues to be further augmented by exchanges with similar institutions, and many valuable works have been thus obtained, both from

English and from foreign, and especially from Scandinavian, sources. The financial condition of the Society will be detailed by the Treasurer. In conclusion, the Council would urge upon the members the necessity of constant exertion to keep up the number of members, and also the importance of their attending regularly the monthly meetings of the Society.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING, 1 FEBRUARY, 1864.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

ANNUAL REPORTS.—The above report was received and adopted, with the Treasurer's statement, which shewed a balance in hand of £35. 10s. 8d.

ARREARS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.—*Resolved*, that members in arrears shall be informed that, in default of payment, their names will be posted.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.—*Patron*: His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G. — *President*: The Right Hon. Lord Ravensworth. — *Vice-Presidents*: Sir Charles M. L. Monek, Bart., Sir Walter Calverley Trevelyan, Bart., John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., and John Clayton, Esq. — *Treasurer*: Robert White, Esq. — *Secretaries*: Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., and the Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D. — *Council*: The Rev. E. Hussey Adamson, the Rev. James Raine, and Messrs. Thomas Baker, Richard Cail, Robert Richardson Dees, William Dickson, Martin Dunn, Wm. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe (*Editor*), J. P. Mulcaster, Wm. Pears, Edward Spoor, and William Woodman.

CHANTRY AT MITFORD.

MR. HENRY TURNER exhibits a copy of a damaged deed originating a chantry in Mitford church. The date, he thinks is circa 1250; the founder, Roger Bertram, he supposes to be the third baron of that name. (see vol. iii., p. 76.) A chaplain was thereby appointed to officiate for ever at the altar of S. John the Baptist, in the church, for the souls of the founder's ancestors and successors, and for the soul of Adam de Northampton, then Rector of Mitford (not in Hodgson's list), and others. The land was bounded by Stanton on the one side and by the Pont on another, and would seem to be in or near Pigdon.

It appears from the certificate of Northumberland Chantries, temp. Edw. VI. (Ecc. Proc., Sur. Soc., vol. xxii., p. lxxxviii), that there were then possessions worth 17s. a year to provide for the salary of one priest in Mitford church. The incumbency of this chantry was vacant, and the churchwardens had received the profits and repaired the church therewith.

BRANCEPETH CHURCH.

THIS church, rich in the odour of antiquity and unique in the completeness of its post-Reformation fittings, is undergoing the throes of "restoration," which it had so long escaped. Probably there is no architectural drawing of the nave taken before any of the woodwork was removed. The appearance of the chancel may be seen in the plates of Surtees and Billings, and there is an able description of the church in the *Ecclesiologist*, by the Rev. J. T. Fowler. Mr. Salvin is the architect on the occasion. The Early Perpendicular chancel built by the great Earl of Westmerland is of great beauty and interest, and picturesque in its colour and partial decay.

MONTHLY MEETING, 2 MARCH, 1864.

J. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Publishing Societies.* The Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Session 1861-2. — The Archæological Journal, No. 79.

OTHER DONATIONS.—*From Mr. Francis Jackson.* Two old stirrups covered with brass, and a horseshoe, found about four feet below the surface, 50 or 60 yards to the east of the Morpeth road, a little past Jesmond Terrace, Newcastle. It is understood that there are or were other indications of the line of road having been moved. — *From a policeman.* An old key, the handle being of the common pattern formed by three C's.

MONTHLY MEETING, 6 APRIL, 1864.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Publishing Societies.* The Canadian Journal, No. 49. — Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Vol. ii., Part 5. — Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society, Vol. ii., Part 3.

RELIQUARY.—*Capt. Robinson* exhibits a silver reliquary, stated to have been found round the neck of a skeleton in the churchyard of St.

Dunstan's in the East, and to have been in the collection of the Dean of St. Patrick's until 1842. It is of Eastern design, perhaps of the 16th century, and is of chased silver. On one side is St. George and the Dragon; on the other St. Helena, with a cross in her right hand, a book in her left.

STYCAS. — He also exhibits a fine styca reading *ÆILRED RX — EANRED*, and another with *HERETH*.

THE CARR MS. or Armorial Roll of Newcastle Mayors and Sheriffs (vide Bourne, p. 121; and Tonge's Visitation, Surtees Society), is exhibited by *Mr. Longstaffe*.

NEWMINSTER ABBEY. — A spoon of latén from this locality, presenting figures of the Virgin and Child, is exhibited by *Mr. Woodman*, along with a Burgundy groat and a sovereign of Henry VIII.

SAXON WORK AT STAMFORDHAM. — *Dr. Bruce* presents a gutta-percha cast from part of a cross found in Stamfordham Church, exhibiting foliage in character similar to that found in the Hexham crosses.

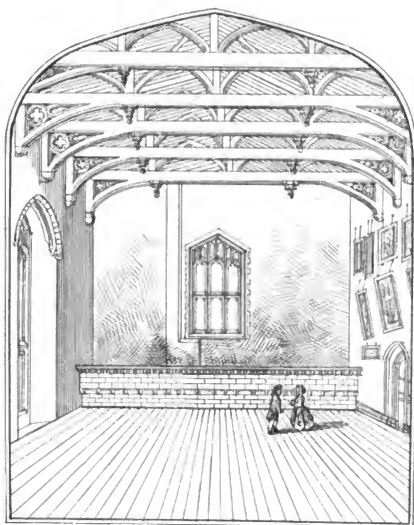
BRAND'S COLLECTION OF SCULPTURED STONES. — *Ordered*, that it be purchased from the Executors of Archdeacon Thorpe for £15. This gathering, which is mentioned in Raine's Life of Hodgson, i. 379, contains numerous Roman antiquities, Saxon stones of high interest, among them the Saxon slab from Jarrow mentioned in 2 Brand, 61, bearing a cross of the form called St. Cuthbert's, and the inscription printed in 2 Brand, 64, and presumed to relate to Abbot Hwaetbert. [The collection is now in the Society's museum.]

THE MINSTRELS' GALLERY, RABY CASTLE.

By THOMAS AUSTIN.

AN impression being current among those interested in the preservation of our local antiquities, that, in course of the alterations now in progress under my directions at Raby Castle, the Minstrels' Gallery, dating from the 15th century, which forms so interesting a feature in the Baron's Hall, is about to be destroyed or otherwise sacrificed, I think it right to lay the facts of the case before this Society and also before the Durham Architectural Society at its next meeting.

It is now intended to use the Baron's Hall for the general reception and family room, which has not been the case hitherto, and to form a staircase in the empty tower at the north end of the hall to give access from the principal entrance. The other staircases to the Baron's Hall are small and out of the way.



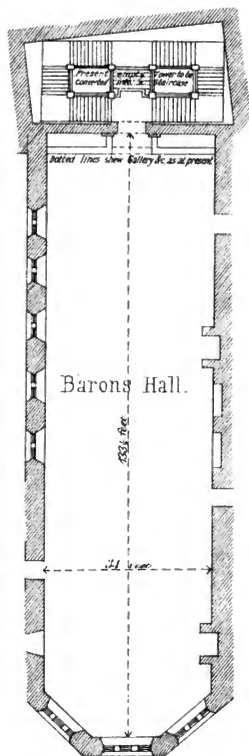
Raby Castle.-View of the North End of the Barons Hall



The Minstrels' Gallery—Raby Castle.
View of the North End of the Barons Hall
Shewing proposed alteration

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1880



Plan shewing proposed Staircase
at north end of Hall.—Raby Castle.

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WORLDWIDE

The Minstrels' Gallery occupies the north end of the hall, as will be seen in the accompanying sketch. It is inaccessible but by ladder, its entrance and staircase having been destroyed in the last century alterations. The floor of the Baron's Hall has also been raised so far above the original level that it is impossible to enter the hall below the gallery. It is therefore necessary to pass through the gallery to obtain the required access.

This I propose to effect in the manner shown in the fly-leaf on the sketch, and return the face and cornice of the gallery back to the wall on either side of the proposed entrance door, placing the old cornice removed from the front on these returns, and leave the gallery intact in every other respect.

New Bridge Street,

April 5th, 1864.

••• Plans of the Castle are given in "Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages."

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 MAY, 1864.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — *From Mr. Geo. Tate.* Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 1863, Vol. v., No. 1. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal, March 1864.

NEW MEMBER. — *Thomas H. Bates, Wolsingham.*

MONTHLY MEETING, 1 JUNE, 1864.

J. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

TAPESTRY FROM BYKER. — *Mr. G. A. Brumell* presents some pieces of old tapestry which had been in the house at Byker associated with the Lawsons, now demolished, and which had been secured through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Green, of Byker. *Mr. Clayton* remarks that there is some very old and curious tapestry in Stella Hall. Leander swimming the Hellespont seems to be the subject of it.

BRASS OBJECT. — *Dr. Bruce* places on the table a plain circular disk of Corinthian brass or bronze, 3 inches in diameter, found in a garden at Haydon Bridge. The poor finder, fancying it to be of inestimable value, had actually walked all the way to Newcastle with it.

INSCRIBED ROCKS AND STONES.—*Dr. Bruce* states that his observations in Northumberland and Argyleshire (where British interments abound) induce him to think that the peculiar symbols which have recently received so much attention mark interments and have a religious character. He postpones an expression of his opinion of their meaning until he shall have carefully put the facts together.

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 JULY, 1864.

The Rev. Edward Hussey Adamson, in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Society of Antiquaries of London.* Their Proceedings, Vol. i., No 8, Vol. ii., Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4. — *From John Stuart, Esq.* His memoir of Alex. Henry Rhind, of Libster. — *From the Canadian Institute.* The Canadian Journal. — *From the Archæological Institute.* The Archæological Journal, No. 80. — *From Mr. Andrew Reid.* Reid's One Shilling Handbook to Newcastle, by Dr. Bruce.

NEW MEMBER.—*Thomas Young Hall*, 11, Eldon Square, Newcastle.

MEDAL PRESENTED. — *From Mr. Adolph Leitz.* A medal of silver, found in the neighbourhood of Hamburg. *Obverse.* Two figures uniting their hands under the influence of the Holy Spirit. VASGOT ZUSAMMFTG. D. SOLKEIN MENSCH SCHFI: *Reverse.* Christ at the wedding feast of Cana. IESVS CHRISTVS MACHET WASSER ZUWEIN. I: CA: GAL:

THE LONDON FINDS.—*Mr. William Greene, Junior*, presents a bronze dagger purchased from a man who, with one or two more, was offering some Roman coins, pieces of pottery and other matters for sale near some extensive buildings, now going on near London Bridge. The men reported that they had found the articles when excavating. The handle seems to consist of a figure of Venus, holding an apple in her left hand, and covering the pudenda with her right. The hilt is formed of two curves towards the point of the dagger. [The Gentleman's Magazine of July has the following paragraph in reporting the proceedings of the Archæological Institute on 6 May, 1864:—"A bronze dagger, the handle in the form of a figure of Venus, and a bronze spoon, both being described as found recently near Allhallows Pier, in the City, were submitted to the meeting, and gave rise to some discussion in regard to the increasing traffic in fictitious objects cast in brass, to which a simulated aspect of antiquity is given by some exposure to acids, so as to beguile, too frequently, the unwary collector."]

LOCAL CUSTOMS.—*The Rev. James Everett* calls attention to the custom at Alnwick of tinkling a bell before a corpse to keep evil spirits away. The Chairman notices the similar custom in the University of Oxford.

COUNTRY MEETING, 14 JULY, 1864.

WARKWORTH AND ALNWICK.

THE usual facilities accorded to learned societies for transit, and inspection of the exterior and interior features of the edifices selected for examination, having been granted, the Society visits on a genial day Warkworth Hermitage, Castle, and Church; Alnwick Castle and Church; Hulne Abbey; and St. Leonard's Hospital. The tourists dine at one of the inns in Alnwick, having at an earlier hour partaken of the hospitality of the Vicar of Warkworth.

The subjects of the day's excursion, ever interesting, have been so often described and have so large a history, that any account of them without excessive detail would be of little utility.

On the subject of Warkworth, the Editor is unable to add much to his essay on the Old Heraldry of the Percys, and to the comprehensive paper by the Rev. J. W. Dunn, the vicar, in the Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, vol. v., p. 42. On this occasion he is disposed to think that the porch of the church is contemporary with the south aisle, and, with the vicar, greatly to doubt whether the tomb in the Hermitage has any immediate connection with the family of Percy, although there is nothing in the architecture inconsistent with the date of Margaret Nevil's death. The lion on the boss of the vault in the Lion Tower (of the same date as the church porch) is sejant guardant, and must be added to the badges of the Fourth Earl of Northumberland on p. 199 of our vol. iv.

Perhaps the following random extracts from the parish books are worth a place here for the use of the editor of a new *Chronicon Mirabile*.

Anno 1630. John Heslyhead, vicar, turn'd out in the usurpation time. 1650: Archibald Moor was put in till the Restauration of Kg. Charles the Second, at which time Mr. Heslyhead was restor'd, and liv'd till about the year 1667. His body lies interr'd in Warkworth church under the clerk's pew.

1682. Apr. 28. Sepult. Robertus *Mushums* de Acklington.

1723. Ap. 9. Johannes Lamb (de Warkworth) annos natus 106, et Isabella uxor, annos nata 86, eodem die sepulti. (4 Ant. Rep. 434, where it is added, on the authority of Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, one of the vicars, that Lamb was a husbandman and had a small freehold. The statement succeeds, that two years before his death he had an entire new set of teeth, new hair milk white, and a renewal of his eyesight.)

1725. Rated. John James for 30 farms, 1*l.* 10*s.* : Roger Hudson for 30 farms, 1*l.* 10*s.* : Robert Taylor for 43 farms, 2*l.* 3*s.* : 8 farms of the

demains, 8s. : The Vicar for 12 deals, 12s. : The Chapelry sess. Ralph Mow, 15s. 8d. : Ditto, more, 17. 9s. 8d. : more for the 12 penny sess., 17. 8s. 8d.—1727. In full of Chapelry sess at one shill. p. farm, 17 11s. 4d. [This extract is in elucidation of the technical use of the word farm in the North as a definite quantity or division of a district.]

1726. Binding a book of the martyrdom of King Charles, 4s.

1726. January 2^d. was interred in this church, under the vicars pew Elizabeth Morley, aged ninety six years, was born at Durrham ; and was the youngest sister of three who were all alive w^h she left Durrham to come to this place, about four months agoe. Their maiden name was Kirby. Their father was an attorney at law in Durrham.

1726. Jan. 2. Elizabetha Morley nuper de Durham, annos nata 96. De hac consule plura ad initium sepulchrarum.

1728. Aug. 28. Quinque personæ quorum tres viri et duæ mulieres ad scopulos de Bondicar mersi in cimiterio nostro sepulti. De mulieribus una fuit Anna Mattison de Stamford prope Appleby et generosa, Sep. 5. Georgius Thompson, advena, mersus ad Bondicar.

1728. Holy Bread money to be collected for the year ensuing does beginn at Hauxley for the year 1728.—1738. The Holy bread money ends at Tane Linns in Warkworth.

1728. [The Surplice called] Serplecloth.

1729. To four cheets to the penitents, 8d.—1737. Two penitents, 4d.

1742. Received Mr. Thomas Horsleys Lair *Storm*, Morwick, 3s. [Burials in the church called Lairstone about 1728. In other places the burial is called Lairestall, the placing a stone above one a Lairestone. Probably the fee really was for the privilege of lifting the Lairestone for the purpose of Lairestall.] 1785. Joseph Fawcus for Grave Leave for the late John Grey, Esqr., 10s.

In Warkworth churchyard on the south side, is a flat stone so worn down that great faith is requisite to induce the belief that anything ever existed upon it. But those who are familiar with the rapid pulverization of the effigy in Warkworth Hermitage will not be startled when they are told that "the Huntsman's Grave," as it is still called, once was marked by sculptured arms and legend. The following is the evidence in 4 Ant. Rep., Edit. 1808, 436 :—"In looking into the churchyard [of Warkworth] I also found the following epitaph on a flat tombstone, on which were sculptured *three bugle horns*. Below, the inscription here copied, viz :—

"Here lyeth the body of Edward Dodsworth, of East Chivington, *huntsman to King James*, who departed to the mercy of God the 30th of May, Anno Domini 1630."

Of the authenticity of this legend there can be little doubt. The will of the very man, Edward Dodsworth of Chevington, with whom Dugdale commences his pedigree of Dodsworth of Barton, in Richmond shire, (now represented by R. H. Allan, Esq., F.S.A., of Blackwell and

Barton), was made on 10 Apr., 1630, and was proved the same year, on 27 Oct. In it he desires *to be buried in Warkworth churchyard*, and seals with a chevron between *three bugle horns*. The same coat appears in the will of his son Robert Dodsworth of Barton in 1650, but in the Visitation of 1666 three bezants are placed upon the chevron, as a distinction from other Dodsworths. The huntsman's father was Lawrence Dodsworth, Rector of Gateshead, who mentions in his will as his children—Christopher, the said Edward, and a daughter married to William Bytheman, doubtless William Blythman, the ancestor of the Blythmans of Westoe, and of a member of our Council, the Rev. E. H. Adamson.

It is an interesting coincidence that Ambrose Barnes, the non-conformist alderman of Newcastle, had an "uncle Dodsworth," who "was well known to King Charles I., and *sometimes appeared at the head of the hounds* when his Majesty went to hunt, the gallant old gentleman being always favourably received by his prince. The King making his first progress into Scotland, Mr. Dodsworth, with many gentlemen, and his nephew, Mr. Barnes, waited upon him as he passed through some parts of Yorkshire. He confessed he exceedingly disrelished the court conversation. The King, one day, standing among the nobility and country gentry, pointed to Mr. Dodsworth to come to him. Young Barnes, instead of kissing the King's hand, as a great many did, would not suffer his uncle to mention him to his Majesty, but stood at a greater distance. The whole interview between the King and his uncle passed in talking about some buck-hounds which the King knew Mr. Dodsworth had formerly in his keeping." (Memoir of Barnes, MS., p. 6.) The Dodsworth arms themselves may point to some very early associations with the forests.

Several of the visitors, after seeing the lions of Alnwick (which will, it is hoped, be fully described at such an early period by the local historian, Mr. Tate, as to render any gleanings here out of place and unfitting), take a charming drive through the parks to Hulne Abbey, St. Leonard's Hospital with its remarkable transitional detail, and Alnwick Abbey Gateway, all deserving of more exhaustive treatment than they have received. At an earlier portion of the day considerable interest was excited by the local and other remains preserved by the Duke of Northumberland, in his museum, within the walls of Alnwick Castle, which we need hardly say was thrown open to the Society, of which he is patron.

JOIE SANS FIN.

To the Archæological Institute's meeting of 6 May, 1864, Mr. R. H. Soden Smith is reported to have brought "a motto ring, English, of the fifteenth century, inscribed JOIE SANS FYN."

Referring to our Vol. iii, p. 190, it will be a matter of discussion whether this is again the cheerful motto of the Widdringtons, or whether they only perpetuated what was not originally theirs exclusively.

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 SEPTEMBER, 1864.

J. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS. — *From Publishing Societies.* The Wiltshire Magazine, July 1864: Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, April 16, November 26, 1863; The Canadian Journal, July, 1864; Transactions of the Historical Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, Vol. xv, Session 1862-3; Sussex Archæological Collections, Vol. xvi; Stjorn. Norsk Bibelhistorie, Christiania, 1853, 1855, 1856, 1860, 1862; Report of the Proceedings of the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1858-1862; Norske Fornlevninger, af N. Nicolaysen, Christiania, 1863; Det Kongelige Frederiks Universitets Halvhundredaars-fest, September, 1861; Norske Vægtlodder fa Fjortende Aarhundrede, beskrevne af C. A. Holmboe, 1863; Det Kongelige Norske Frederiks Universitets Aarsberetning for 1861; Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesmerkers Bevaring, Aarsberetning for 1862; Peter Andreas Munch, Bed Paul Bolten, Hansen, 1863, (with loose portrait); Ordbog over det gamle Norske Sprog af Johan Frikner, 3. Hefte, 1862. — *From Mr. Morris C. Jones.* His Reminiscences connected with old oak pannelling now at Gungrog, privately printed, Welshpool, 1864.

EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS. — *Resolved*, that the Society shall exchange publications with the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

MURAL NOTES.

BY THE REV. J. C. BRUCE, LL D.

SOME matters of mural interest have come under my notice since our last meeting. Mr. Robert Johnson, architect, has called my attention to some things observed in digging the foundations of Mr. Pease's house, on the west side of the station of Condercum. "We have found," says

that gentleman, "at a depth of ten or eleven feet below the surface, a passage or drift-way cut in the solid rock, about fourteen feet wide and two feet deep, running from north-west to south-east, and where most of the remains accompanying this were found. We have also come on what seems to be a shaft or pit, all filled up with soft earth. I have ordered them to put a bore-rod down this." Through the kindness of the clerk of the works, I have been furnished with a plan of the house marking the cutting and the pit. The remains consist of portions of Samian ware, fragments of wine amphoræ, and the upper-leather of a sandal—all of them unmistakably Roman. There is also the jaw-bone of a swine (?) which may or which may not have fed upon the beach-mast and acorns of the Roman forests. I cannot conjecture what has been the purpose served by this drift-way. The shaft, I have no doubt, is the shaft of an old coal working. When the lower reservoir of the Whittle Dene Water Company was being formed at Benwell, a few years ago, several such shafts similarly filled up were discovered. The coal had been removed from the foot of each shaft. I drew the attention of this society to the circumstance at the time, and now reproduce the plans and drawings which I then exhibited. That the Romans wrought coal is certain, from the frequent occurrence of coal and coal ashes in their stations. Horsley says "that there is a coalry not far from Benwell, a part of which is judged by those who are best skilled in such affairs to have been wrought by the Romans." If the remains found in the drift had been found in the workings, which I have no doubt radiate from the bottom of the shaft, the probability that the workings to which I have referred are Roman would have been heightened. Further investigation may throw more light upon this subject. In going along the western turnpike the other day, I turned aside at West Denton to show a friend who accompanied me the culvert by which the waters of the stream were carried underneath the Roman Wall. This culvert is, as far as I know, the only one remaining along the whole of the line, and it throws considerable light upon the strategy of the Romans. To my horror, I found that it had been buried under a mound of "ballast," thrown down to form a new road to the house. I am in hopes that it has only been buried, not destroyed, and that as soon as the occupant of the mansion knows of the interest attaching to the culvert he will deliver it from its present entombment. There is a woodcut of the Roman as well of General Wade's culvert at page 55 of the Wallet Book. The most interesting event of the interval since our last meeting is the exposure of a long strip of the Wall in the vicinity of the Walbottle Dene. The bridge over the Dene having fallen away, it was thought advisable in

reconstructing it to diminish the descent on both sides of it. On cutting down the hill on the east side a strip of the Wall was found 140 yards long. Unfortunately, the Wall stood in the middle of the road, and as it was necessary to leave one-half of the way entire for passenger traffic whilst the other half was being lowered, a longitudinal section of the Wall was made, and its southern face carried off almost before its existence was recognised. It is well known that no road capable of the transmission of artillery existed between Newcastle and Carlisle prior to the rebellion of 1745. After that event a road was made by General Wade. Warburton was the surveyor employed. Hutton, without knowing that every word which he read in the *Vallum Romanum*, which he used as his *vade mecum* on his tour of the Wall, was stolen from Horsley, styles him the "judicious Warburton." Warburton being employed to make a road from Newcastle to Carlisle, "judiciously" chose the Roman Wall as the base of his operations. For more than thirteen centuries after the departure of the Romans it resisted the intrusion of the plough, and stood alone in its sullen grandeur. Warburton, the Somerset Herald, and the antiquary, in order to make his military way, had but to destroy the wall which Picts and Scots, Goths and Vandals, time and storm, had spared. The judicious antiquary threw down the Wall, scattering the *debris* on the right hand and the left, leaving occasionally foundation courses in the centre and highest part of the road. Very often has the traveller along the western turnpike had the pleasure, as he passes along, of recognising the facing stones of the Wall in the road along which he passes. John Wesley, one of England's heroes, had occasion to pass along this road shortly after it was made. Writing in his journal on the 21st of May, 1755, he says:—"I preached at Nafferton, near Horsley, about 13 miles from Newcastle. We rode chiefly on the new western road, which lies on the old Roman Wall. Some part of this is still to be seen, as are the remains of most of the towers, which were built a mile distant from each other, quite from sea to sea." It is nothing wonderful to find, therefore, on lowering the road leading to Walbottle Dene, that a considerable fragment of the Roman Wall was remaining. The Wall was found to be nine feet in width; this probably in the lower courses. In one place it was standing four and a half feet high. The section of the wall presented the following appearances:—First, there was the natural substratum, consisting of the usual clay of the district; next, there were a few inches (four or five) of soil, which was blackened by the vegetation of the pre-Romanic period, and which no doubt represent the surface as the builders of the Wall found it. The foundation of the Wall consists of a mass of clay puddling, varying in thickness, according as the stones press upon it, of from one

to three inches. On this the superstructure was laid. Usually the foundation course of stones is large and flat, but no regularity prevails. The facing stones of the lower courses are large. In one instance, of which Mr. Longstaffe has prepared for us a drawing, the three lower courses measure in height respectively twelve, nine, and ten inches. In this instance the lower course stands out beyond the second, and the second beyond the third course. The stones of the interior of the Wall consist of rubble thrown in promiscuously. For some inches above the clay puddling of the foundation these rubble stones seem to be imbedded in clay, but above that they are bonded together by the usual tenacious mortar of the Romans, of which I produce a specimen. The most important discovery on this occasion has been that of the gateway giving an opening through the Wall. The moment that I heard of it I felt sure that it was the north gate of a mile castle. On turning to the *Wallet Book*—which was written with Mr. MacLauchlan's Survey and Memoir before me—I find the following notice:—"Opposite the farm-house called Walbottle Dene House another castellum has stood; it can be detected only by the elevation of its site." This test of the accuracy of Mr. MacLauchlan's Survey is very gratifying. I have here a drawing of the gateway by Mr. Longstaffe, and one also by Mr. Henry Richardson. The mile castle has been reduced by evil usage to the humblest proportions, but still it vindicates its own native majesty. The gateway is of the usual massive span, about eleven feet. The stones of the piers are of the massive character that we are accustomed to see, though unhappily only two courses remain. The pivot holes of the gates exist, and the check in the floor against which the gates struck. There is no central stone, as in other places. At one time it was thought that the Wall was the northern boundary of the Roman empire. On this theory, no one looked for northern gateways in the stations or the mile castles. Mr. Clayton's instructive explorations, first at Cawfields Mile Castle, and afterwards at Borecovicus, and then at the mile castle to the west of it, and at Castle Nick, showed us how much we were mistaken in this particular. This new discovery confirms the supposition that every mile castle and every station had a portal opening boldly upon the north. The Wall, therefore, was not a fence or boundary line, but a line of military operation. The minor antiquities found in this exploration are not very important. The most interesting is the fragment of a centurial stone, which the quick eye of a sister of mine from Caffre-land detected among a heap of rubbish. We took immediate possession of it, and it is here. As the lower and right hand portion of it is wanting, we cannot read it with certainty. The letters that we have seem to me to read—

) GAL.

and may read *Centuria Galli*, or *Gallerii*, or some such name. Centurial stones often occur in duplicate, and though I am not aware that any similar stone has been found in this neighbourhood, one may yet turn up which will enable us to read this with certainty. I have also got the larger part of an upper millstone, the iron fastenings of which show the mode in which it was used. The foreman of the works has kindly sent us a facing stone of the Wall, with a peculiar, though not uncommon, kind of "broaching" upon it. If we could have foreseen that so important a fragment of the Wall would have been disclosed by the recent operations, no efforts would have been spared to have had the whole preserved intact. As it was, the whole southern section of it had been carried away before the existence of any important fragment was suspected. Nearly the whole of the Wall has now been carried away, and the portion which remains, undermined as it is by the lowering of the road, could not, even if allowed to stand, survive the frosts and rains of a single winter. The gateway of the mile castle stands solidly enough, and we are asked to give an opinion as to its eventual disposal. Is the obstruction to traffic likely to arise from its preservation in its present site sufficient to justify its removal to a contiguous spot, where it might be re-erected precisely as it now stands; or would the moral value arising from its retention in the place where Roman hands laid it, and whence the whirlwinds of centuries and the labours of the judicious Warburton have not been able to dislodge it, justify the expense involved in a slight deviation of the road in its immediate vicinity? A careful examination of the spot last night leads me to say, contrary to my previously entertained and expressed opinion,—Let the gateway, by all means, be preserved.

Dr. Bruce, Mr. White, and the *Editor* are appointed a committee to wait upon the county surveyor, as to the possibility of preserving the gateway.

Mr. Turner.—The two gates differ 3 inches in width. The two sockets are worn to an oval shape, showing great traffic. The base is irregular and rough, but there are no wheelmarks, leading to the conclusion that the mile-castles were used differently from the stations, probably for foot passage only. The masonry of the gateway was sunk below the original surface, though the adjoining wall might not be so. He observed a stone with a circle divided by lines radiating from the centre, and several arch stones.

FIBULÆ FROM BORCOVICUS.

MR. CLAYTON produces two bronze fibulæ from Housesteads. In the first the usual bow has a longitudinal piercing in the centre, dividing it into two bows as it were. This is curious, but the great interest of the relic consists in its reticence of gilding in nearly all its original freshness on its exterior and of silvering on the parts more hidden. The second fibula is smaller and less elegant. It is silvered both inside and out. The silver is bright and white, without a trace of tarnish. A bronze hollow button, with the usual adjunct for thread, and the beetle-shaped bead of jet, with a longitudinal suture along its convex side and two longitudinal apertures, are also exhibited by the same gentleman.

ON EARLY PRINTING IN NEWCASTLE.

BY J. HODGSON HINDE.

THE printing press was introduced into Newcastle at the commencement of the troubles in the reign of Charles I. Although periods of domestic turmoil are not generally favourable to the progress of literature, there is no doubt that the appetite for news, fostered by the stirring incidents of the great rebellion, gave an impetus to the printers' craft, far more rapid than it derived from any other cause during the century and a half which had elapsed since its original introduction.

When Charles established his head quarters at Newcastle, on the occasion of the advance of his rebellious Scottish subjects to the Tweed, in 1639, he took with him his printer, Robert Barker, in order that authentic accounts might be published of the progress of his arms. As it happened, the military exploits were few and inglorious, but certain news-sheets were actually distributed from the royal press at Newcastle, being the earliest instances of a newspaper published within these realms out of London. Neither were Barker's labours confined exclusively to his news-sheet. On his journey from York to Newcastle, his Majesty halted over a Sunday at Durham, and attended divine service at the Cathedral. I have in my possession a copy of the sermon preached on the occasion by Bishop Morton, of which I subjoin the title:—"A Sermon preached before the King's Most Excellent Majestie, in the Cathedral Church of Durham, upon Sunday, being the fifth day of May, 1639, by the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas Lord

Bishop of Duresme. Published by His Majesty's speciall command. Imprinted at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majestie, and by the Assignees of John Bill, 1639." The sermon is a good orthodox High Prerogative discourse, occupying forty-two pages of clear type, of the small quarto size in which sermons and news pamphlets were alike usually printed at that period.

The only other production of Barker's press in Newcastle of which I am aware, is a thin quarto of 27 pages containing "Lawes and Ordinances of Warre, for the better Government of His Majesties Army Royall, in the present Expedition in the Northern parts, and safety of the Kingdome, Under the Conduct of his Excellence, The Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey, Earl Marshall of England, &c., and General of His Majesties Forces. Imprinted at Newcastle by Robert Barker, &c., &c., 1639."

These Ordinances inculcate a severity of discipline, and an attention to moral and religious duties, which we have not been in the habit of connecting with the army of Charles I., and an oath is appended, to be taken by every soldier, pledging himself to their observance. The style of the Earl Marshall in the preliminary proclamation is as follows: "Sir Thomas Howard, Cheif of the Howards, Earle of Arundel and Surrey, First Earle, and Earle Marshall of England; Lord Howard, Mowbray, Brews of Gower, Fitz-Allen, Clun, Oswaldesty, Maltravers, and Graystock; Cheif Justice, and Justice in Eyre of all his Majesties Forests, Parks, and Chases, beyond Trent; Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Norfolk, Sussex, Surrey, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmerland; Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, One of his Majesties most Honourable Privie Councell in all his Majesties Kingdomes of England, Scotland, and Ireland; and General of all his Majesties Forces in the present Expedition for the Defence of this Realme, &c."

In the spring of 1642, the King, disgusted with his Parliament, removed his court to York, and (as we are informed by Drake, the indefatigable historian of that city) "gave orders for His Majesty's printers to set up their presses, in order to begin a paper war, which was briskly carried on by both parties till they entered upon a real one." These printers were the same Robert Barker and the assigns of John Bill, but after his Majesty's departure, in the autumn of the same year, Stephen Bulkley remained behind as King's printer, and continued to reside at York after the surrender of the city to the Parliamentary forces. When Charles was again in Newcastle, in 1646, although he was virtually a prisoner in the hands of the Scottish army, many

Loyalists, or, as they are styled by the Republican writers of the day, Malignants, gathered round him, in hopes of finding an opportunity to be of service. By these Bulkley was summoned to Newcastle. The first publication which issued from his press, after his arrival, made a considerable sensation throughout the kingdom, and is noticed by Whitelock and others; but the fullest account of it which I have met with is in a contemporary newspaper,¹ from which I make the following extract:—"In the meantime, they have given us a bone to pick in these two kingdoms, called 'An Answer sent to the Ecclesiastical Assembly at London, by the reverend, noble, and learned man, John Diodate, the famous Professor of Divinity, and most vigilant Pastor of Genevah, translated out of Latin into English,' which is in truth a piece of prelatical forgery, a very fiction drawn up by some of their creatures here in England, and (most unworthily) published in the name of that reverend divine, said to be printed at Genevah for the good of Great Britain, 1646, but printed by the new printer that went from York to the Court at Newcastle. And the author of it tells us himself that he is a Protestant Malignant in his last note at the end of it (the profession of the new sect of Newcastle Covenanters)." Then follows an abstract extending to four closely-printed pages. I have not a copy of this publication, but I have by me a second edition, printed the following year, with the addition of some brief notes, written by the King, with the not very intelligible title of "The King's Possessions, written by His Majesty's own hand, annexed by way of notes to a letter sent to the Ecclesiastical Assembly at London, in answer to a letter sent to them. Newcastle: Printed by Stephen Bulkley, Printer to the King's Majesty, 1647." The entire tract only occupies twelve pages, of which less than a page is filled by the King's notes. At the end is a "Copy of a Certificate from one of the scribes of that assembly to a minister in London," to this effect—"That there was never any such letter sent from Dr. Deodate; the whole letter now printed at Newcastle was an abominable forgery. A letter was indeed sent by the Church at Geneva in answer to one from the Assembly, but it was not signed by Dr. Deodate, but by two others, in the name of all the pastors and professors of the Church and University of Geneva; but there is no likeness between the one and the other." I have been somewhat prolix in reference to this document, in consequence of the importance which was attached to it at the time, the very earnestness with which its authenticity was contested affording grounds for suspecting that it did not greatly differ from the genuine letter. In 1649, Grey's Chorographia; or a Survey of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the best

¹ *Mercurius Diutinus*, Dec. 23, 1646.

known of the productions of Bulkley's press, was published; and in the course of the same year, he printed a sermon by Dr. Jennison, Vicar of Newcastle, extending to upwards of 50 pages.² Up to the period of the King's death, Bulkley seems to have adhered with loyal constancy to his allegiance to his royal master, but after that fatal catastrophe he did not feel himself precluded from accepting employment from the prevailing powers. Accordingly, in 1650, he printed "A declaration of the Army in England upon their march into Scotland, signed in the name and by the appointment of his Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, and his Council of Officers, by John Rushworth, secretary." I will append to this paper the titles of such of the later productions of Bulkley's press as are in my possession, from the dates of which it appears that, during the years 1652, 1653, and 1654, he was resident in Gateshead; that, in 1659, he had returned to Newcastle; and that, in 1666, he was following his vocation in his original quarters at York. From the period of his departure a long interval occurs, during which there was no resident printer in Newcastle till the establishment of John White, in 1708. His successful career is beyond the limits within which I have restricted my enquiry, and belongs to the modern history of the typographic art in Newcastle. I may, however, remark that, at its commencement, John White, the elder, at York, and John White, the younger, at Newcastle, divided between them the whole printing business of the North of England, no press then existing in any other locality north of the Trent.³ In 1712, a printer of the name of Terry settled in Liverpool, and even hazarded the publication of a newspaper; but his venture was altogether unsuccessful, and a Book of Hymns and a few numbers of the *Liverpoolle Courant* were all that he left as monuments of his enterprise.

Thomas Gent, the quaint old York printer, informs us, in his amusing autobiography, that in 1714 "there were few printers in England, except in London; none then, I am sure, at Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, Preston, Kendal, Manchester, and Leeds, as, for the most part, now abound."

² The Faithful Depository of Sound Doctrine and Antient Truths, maintained against all oppositions of science, falsely so-called, and against the prophane and vain babblings of unsound teachers; or a Treatise on the 1st Tim., vi. 20. By R. J., Dr. D., with the author's farewell to his hearers, readers, if not to the world. Newcastle, printed by S. B., 1649.

³ It appears that at a very early period a printer of the name of Hugo Goes settled in York, from whence he removed, in 1609, to Beverley, where he set up his press "in the Hyegate." His publications bore the mark of a great H and a goose. He afterwards fixed his abode in London.

BOOKS PRINTED IN GATESHEAD BY STEPHEN BULKLEY.

1652.—The Doctrine and Practice of Renovation, wherein is discovered what the new nature and new creature is; its parts, causes; the manner and means also how it may be attained. Necessary for every Christian to know and practice. By Thomas Wolfall, Master of Arts, and late preacher of the Word of God, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Gateside, printed by S. B., 1652, pp. 246.

1653.—The Doctrine and Practice of Renovation, &c., &c. (The same book with a different title-page.) Gateside, printed by Ste. Bulkley, and are to be sold at his house in Hill Gate, 1653.

1653.—The Quakers shaken, or a Firebrand snatch'd out of the Fire: being a brief relation of God's wonderful mercy extended to John Gilpin, of Kendal, in Westmoreland, who (as will appear by the sequel) was not only deluded by the Quakers, but also possessed by the Devil. If any question the truth of this story, the relator himself is ready to swear it and much more. Gateside, printed by S. B., and are to be sould by Will. London, bookseller, in Newcastle. 1653; pp. 16. (I have another edition of the same date. London, printed for Simon Waterson, and are to be sold at the Crown, in Paul's Churchyard. 1653; pp. 14. I am unable to state whether the Newcastle or London edition is the original.)

1653.—The Perfect Pharisee, under Monkish Holiness, opposing the Fundamental Principles of the Doctrine of the Gospel, and Scripture Practices of Gospel-worship, manifesting himself in the generation of those called Quakers; or a Preservative against the gross blasphemies and horrid delusions of those who, under pretence of perfection, and an immediate call from God, make it their business to revile and disturb the ministers of the Gospel. Published for the establishing of the people of God in the faith once delivered to the saints, and in a speciall manner directed to the believers in Newcastle and Gateside. Printed by S. B., and are to be sold by Will London, bookseller in Newcastle, 1653; pp. 52.

1654.—A Further Discovery of that Generation of men called Quakers, by way of reply to criticisms of James Naylor to the Perfect Pharisee; wherein is more fully laid open their blasphemies, notorious equivocations, lyings, wrestings of the Scripture, raylings, and other detestible principles and practices. And the book called the Perfect Pharisee is convincingly cleared from James Naylor's false aspersions, with many difficult scriptures (by him wrested) opened. Published for the building up of the perseverance of the saints, till they come to the end of their faith, even the salvation of their souls. Gateside: printed by S. B., 1654; pp. 96.

1653.—The Converted Jew, or the substance of the declaration and confession which was made in the publique meeting house at Hexham, the 4th month, the 5th day, 1653. By Joseph Ben Israel. Printed at Gateside by S. B., pp. 12.

1653.—A False Jew, or a wonderful discovery of a Scot; baptized at London for a Christian, circumcised at Rome to act a Jew, re-baptized at Hexham for a believer, but found out at Newcastle to be a cheat. Being a true relation of the detection of one Thomas Ramsay, born of Scottish parents at London, sent lately from Rome, by a special unction and benediction of the Pope, who landed at Newcastle under the name of Thomas Horsley, but immediately gave himself out for a Jew, by the name of Rabbi Joseph Ben Israel; soon afterwards baptized at Hexham by Mr. Tillam, and by a special providence of God found out by the magistrates and ministers of Newcastle-upon-Tyne to be an impostor and emissary of Rome, and since sent up to the General and Council of State to be further enquired into. Printed for William London, bookseller in Newcastle: 1653, pp. 14. [This tract was re-printed in London for Richard Tomlins, at the Sun and Bible, 1654.]

PRINTED AT NEWCASTLE

1659.—A conference between two souldiers, meeting on the roade, the one being of the army in England, the other of the army in Scotland; as the one was coming from London, the other from Edinburgh. The first part printed at Newcastle in the year 1659.

PRINTED AT YORK.

During Bulkley's residence in Newcastle and Gateshead we find another printer established at York, by name Thomas Broade; and the business was carried on as late as 1663, by Alice Broade, "living in Stone-gate, over against the Starre." It was probably on her death or retirement that Bulkley returned to the scene of his early labours. In 1666 a prosecution was instituted against him for printing certain "libellos, Anglice Ballads" without affixing his name *contra statutum*. The indictment however was ignored by the Grand Jury.⁴

I am indebted for much valuable information relative to the publications of Bulkley and the Broades, at York, to Mr. Davies and the Rev. James Raine, but it is beyond the subject of the present paper.

⁴ Depositions from York Castle, edited for the Surtees Society by the Rev. James Raine.

MONTHLY MEETING, 5 OCTOBER, 1864.

*Robert White, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.*ROMAN STONE FOUND AT THE WHITE FRIARS',
NEWCASTLE.

MR. EDWARD SPOOR¹ some few years ago added to the evidences of Newcastle being a Roman station, and consequently the Pons Ælii of the Notitia, by presenting to the Society two altars (one dedicated to Sylvanus) found on the site of the White Friars' Tower. Having occasion recently in altering his property at Clavering Place, within the precincts of the house of the White Friars, to make excavations, he traced, at a depth of 5 inches, several trenches cut parallel to each other in the solid clay from north to south. In these trenches was found a mixture of pottery, human bones, (some apparently burnt), charcoal, clay, and soil, with a slab inscribed

COH . I , TH

RACVM

The skulls, which were very perfect, have been deposited in St. John's Churchyard. One skeleton appeared to measure $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length.

Mr. Spoor kindly presents the pottery and inscribed stone to the Society. It is to be regretted that the latter is not more historically interesting. With the Cornovii, who guarded the station at the time of the Notitia, no relic in stone has been identified, and Hodgson could only speak of them as "unnoticed by all the ancient geographers he had access to." "Cohors secunda Thracum is placed in the Notitia at Gabrosentum. And either this or the prima is mentioned in an inscription found near Moresby in Cumberland." (Horsley.) Two or three speculations may doubtless suggest themselves to the ingenious. The Cornovii may have been a regiment of the native Cornavii mentioned by Ptolemy, or they may have been identical with the first cohort of the Thracians, which is not mentioned in Britain by the Notitia. It would be curious if some Thracian ensign with *cornua* was alike connected with the name of one of the cohorts and with the localities at or close to which the two were placed, Gateshead (*ad capræ caput*) and Gabrosentum, wherever that may be. "For *Gaffr* is used by the Britons for a *Goat*, and *Hen* in compounds for *Pen*, which signifies a

¹ It is a coincidence that one Gerald Spoor was the last prior of the White Friars in Newcastle.

head: and in this very sense it [Gateshead, confounded with Gabrosentum] is plainly called *capræ caput*, or Goats-head, by our old Latin historians; as Brundisium, in the language of the Messapii, took its name from the head of a stag. And I am apt to fancy that this name was given the place from some inn which had a Goat's-head for a sign; like The Cock in Africa, The Three Sisters in Spain, and The Pear in Italy, all of them mentioned by Antoninus; which (as some of the learned think) took their names from such signs." (Camden. Cf. MacLauchlan's Roman Wall, p. 81.)

ABSTRACT OF WILL OF CHRISTOPHER MILBORNE.

(*Book Alchin*, fol. 137. *Prerog. Ct., Canterbury.*)

COMMUNICATED BY EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D.

WILL of Christopher Milborne, of Overlinackers, dated 11 April, 1646. My body to be buried in my parish church or churchyard of Simonborne. To my wife all my lands during her widowhood, and at day of her marriage or hour of her death I give my lands to Edward Dod, of the Esh, my "sister's daughter son," and his heirs lawfully begotten, and if he die without heirs, to his sister Jane Dod and her heirs. I wish my wife, at hour of my death, to deliver the deeds of my lands to said Edward Dod; said Edward Dod to give her security for peaceable possession during her widowhood. To wife 6 kyne and 2 oxen. To wife 1 cow more. To wife and Edward Dod 1 gray mare, to be equally divided between them. To George Charleton, of the Boughthill 1 brown ox, and another in the custody of John Robson of the Fawstone, and 1 cow in his own custody. To James Charlton, of the Boughthill son 1 "stote," and his daughter 1 brown "quie." To John Charlton, of Bellingeham, 1 black ridged cow and 1 black garded "stote." To William Charleton, of Healyside, 1 black ox. Leaves 2 "stotes" and 1 "cowed cove" to prove will and discharge funeral expences. To my sister Isabell Dod, of the Esh, 2 kine. To Edward Dod and his sister 4 kine, and 5 young beasts, 3 "stotes," and 2 "quies." To my wife 1 black "stote," cut eared, and all my crop of corne "sowne" and to "sowe" upon the ground, and all my household stuff, and debts owing me by Edward Dod, of Linack; 20s. of Jack Ellat of the Leak Hill, and William Ellatt of the Water-gate-head, surety, 20s. Appoints wife Margaret Milborne and Edward Dod joint executors. *Witnesses*, William Ridley, Henry Dod, Thomas Dod, Thomas Laidley. *Proved at Westminster*, 24 October, 1654, by oaths of the witnesses and of Edward Dod one of executors. Power reserved to Margaret "Milburne als. Moore" the relict of testator, and other executor to prove when she shall desire it.

COINS OF AELFRED AND BURGED FOUND AT GAINFORD.

EDWINE or EDA, formerly a leader of the Northumbrians, became an abbot, and dying in 801, was honorably buried in the church of his monastery at Gegenford. (Simeon Dunelm., *de Gestis*.)

Between 830 and 845, Egred, Bishop of Lindisfarne, a man of noble birth, built a church at the vill which is called Gegaignford, and gave it to St. Cuthbert, with all that pertained to it, from the river Tese to that of Wheor, and from the way called Deorestrete to a mountain in the west. (*Hist. S. Cuthberti*.)

Aelfred the Great ascended the throne in 872, and about 883 joined the York King Guthred in a gift to St. Cuthbert of all the land between Tyne and Teise in augmentation of the episcopate. (Simeon Dunelm., *De Gestis*.)

The present church of Gainford has yielded Roman and Saxon stones, and the Rev. J. Edleston, the vicar, has submitted to the Editor four silver pennies of Aelfred's time, which have been lately discovered together outside of the north-west angle of the chancel, during an excavation for the purposes of heating the renovated fabric. They are tender and defaced with a green excrescence, which does not surprise us in money so base as is that of the earlier years of the minstrel warrior. It improved in his later years.

1. †AELBRED REX—SIGERIC MON-ETA.—Type given in Ruding's pl. 15, Aelfred, fig. 5, but instead of a dot under the E of MONETA, there are two after that word.

2. A similar coin, without any dots visible, but broken, . . ILDESE-ED MO. . . ETA.

3. †AELBRE-D REX— . . . REBAL-D MO-NETA. Type given in Ruding's pl. 15, Aelfred, fig. 4, but differing in the division of the king's name. None of these moneyers are in Ruding's list under Aelfred, but probably the Herebeald of his predecessor Aethelred is intended by No. 3. All the above bear the rude face which collectors fondly receive as a portrait of the patriot king.

4. BYRGRED REX—EADNOD MONETA. Type given in Hawkin's fig. 86, but there is no cross before the moneyer's name, nor dots before MONETA. There are three after MON, three before ETA, and three or five after it. The coin is damaged to the right, and it is not certain whether there

were any dots after EADNOD. Hawkins's fig. 86 is identical in all its leading features with his fig. 173 of Aelfred, bearing the remarkable legend ELFERED M'X.

These types (which, with one or two more form a class) are, we believe, only found among the sole monarchs on the coins of Aethelred 866-871, and Aelfred 872-901. Those of Aelfred locate themselves early in his reign. Burgred's years range from 852 to 874, and the independence of Mercia terminated with Ciolwulf in the same year. But while the class and distinctions of such coins are readily ascertained, there is a difficulty in marshalling them in chronological order. The varieties were possibly used contemporaneously or alternately. The Saxon patterns are apt to reappear. The general design occurs on the coins of Archbishop Ceolnoth, 830-870, and on some Mercian pennies of Ceovvulf, (Rud. pl. viii., figs. 1, 2,) which appear from the moneyers to be correctly ascribed to the first king of that name (819). The design would seem to have been temporarily abandoned.

The most interesting specimen of it is a unique coin found within Corbridge Church, and now in the possession of Mr. Fairless of Hexham. It is of the type of No. 4, and reads BARNRED RE—CERED MON-ETA. Beornred of Mercia was deposed as early as 755. Haigh supposes that Barnred is a second name (*e. g.* Edwine and Eda,) of Buern, an injured husband, who joined the Danes against Osbert and Aella, and might be raised by them to a short-lived sovereignty over some part of Northumbria after the death of Aella in 867.

THE EARLIEST COINS OF DURHAM.

By W. H. D. LONGSTAFFE.

THE acquisition of the Pax penny of one of the Williams by Capt. Robinson, affords a suitable opportunity of recapitulating the scanty evidences of the palatine mint before Henry II.'s days.

No coins that can be with certainty ascribed to the land between the Tyne and Tees before the Conquest have yet been discovered. The stycas of King Ecgfrid (670-685) found at Heworth, with the remarkable legend LVX round the equally remarkable device of rays proceeding from the cross, have the best claim to the honour, seeing that Jarrow, the capital of the parish in which they were found, is identified by Simeon (b. ii., c. 5) with *Portus Ecgfridi Regis*.

It is difficult to understand what is meant in the curious passage at p. 246 of 2 Nicholson and Burn's Cumberland. "In the city of Carlisle are two parish churches. The first and more ancient is that of St. Cuthbert, founded in honour of that holy man, who was made Bishop of Durham in 685, in whose diocese Carlisle then was. When the steeple of this church was rebuilt in the time of Queen Elizabeth, there was found a large parcel of small silver coins, to the quantity of near a Winchester bushel, called *St. Cuthbert's pence*, such as that bishop and some of his successors, Bishops of Durham, had a privilege to coin, and which were supposed to have been oblations at the building." This, says Brockett in his notes to Bartlett, may be pronounced as one of the greatest of absurdities—just such as that contained in the Legend of St. Cuthbert, where, in giving a coin of Alfred with the Saxon name Cudberht on the reverse, the humble moneyer has been exalted into the mighty saint. The recent little find of Alfred's coins at Gainford does not present this moneyer.

Sainthill (1 Olla Podrida, 384,) asks whether a penny of Eadred Rex, found in Ireland, and reading on the reverse + DYNIALNENDO, with a crescent before the first D, could be a coin of the mint of Durham. But we have no reason to doubt Simeon's account of the wild state of the site before the arrival of its sainted guest, when Eadred was in his grave. The coins reading DE, DOR, of Ethelred II., DOR, D, DEO, of Cnut, DOR, DOWER, of Edward Confessor, and DO of Harold, are attributed by numismatists to Dorobernia (Canterbury), Derby, Dorchester, and Dover. The settlement at Durham was in the reign of the first-named monarch.

Without venturing to impeach any previous conclusions, we cannot rashly come to any negative ones ourselves, considering the tardy appearance of any very certain Williams for Durham, and the possibility that the Carlisle find (which, after all must have been remarkable) may turn out to be coins bearing the saint's name, like the pennies bearing the names of St. Peter and St. Martin. The general rarity of coins north of York must always be remembered in connection with the subject, which, from first to last, possesses a very considerable interest in relation to the palatine rights of early Northumberland and its brave offshoot between the two waters of Tyne and Tees.

After the Conquest we tread on more firm ground. As the most undoubted Durham pennies bearing the name of a William belong to a type the appropriation of which has been in dispute, and other disputed types may turn up, I think it well to state that, after much consideration, I incline to the opinion of Mr. Lindsay as to the point of severance. (See Hawkins, p. 76.) By this arrangement No. 237 of

Hawkins with two sceptres is the last coin of the Conqueror, and No. 238 with two stars the first of Rufus. Minute discussion of the question is out of place in a purely local paper.

Ruding mentions a penny of William I. reading *DYREI*, and in 8 Num. Chron., 123, two specimens occur from the York find of silver pennies reading *†PILLEMVS REX.—†COLBRAN ON DYREI*. This moneyer is not in Ruding's list. The type is Hawkins's No. 234, presenting a full face, but still retaining the tassels or pendants from the crown which occur on the earlier side faces, and known to collectors as the bonnet type. No other Durham pennies of the Conqueror have occurred to me.

Those of William II. are of the *PAXS* types, which, since the Beaworth find, have become as common as they were rare before. Hawkins attributes them to the Conqueror. Four Durham examples are enumerated by him as occurring in that find. The reading is *†PILLELM REX.—†CVTDBRHT ON DYNE—PAXS*. One of Captain Robinson's pennies agrees. It is of the type numbered 241 in Hawkins's plates. The reading, however, is *DVN*, and the *D* in *CVTDBRHT* is the Saxon *TH*. Our friend's other coin may admit of a doubt as to locality. It is Hawkins's No. 242, and the moneyer is *†GODPINEONNDNEI*. There were 18 specimens in the find, and as the forms *LVNDNEI* and *VNDNI* occurred for London, and one Godwine was certainly striking there, Hawkins gives this particular form to the same city. The *NN* are however conjoined.

Henry I. was a blank in the Durham series until a large find at Watford in Essex (12 Numism. Chron. p. 151) produced two specimens for that mint of Hawkins's No. 262, which was by the same occurrence proved to be the king's last coinage. The obverse of this type reads *†HENRICVS R OR RE*. The reverse of the Durham examples presents us with *†ORDPI : ON : DYRHAM*. It is curious to find the present orthography at so early a date.

The observations of Mr. Rashleigh are of value with reference to the mint of Carlisle, the first known coin of that city being one formerly in the Martin collection, and recently catalogued in Capt. R. M. Murchison's, as "Hawkins, 262, full-face, sceptre and star,¹ *rev.* *†DYRANT. ON. CARLI*=Carlisle, extremely fine, and unique for the mint." We have already seen that this type was Henry's last. He died in 1135. Now, Robert de Monte chronicles that in 1133, only two years before the king's death, "reins of silver ore were discovered at Carlisle [meaning the mine of that name about Alston], and the miners, who

¹ See a coin of this sort, Ruding, Supp. Part II., pl. ii., fig. 7. In Hawkins's figure there are four pellets instead of the star, and there is a general difference between these varieties.

dug for it in the bowels of the earth, paid 500*l.* yearly to King Henry." This seems greatly to have increased the value of the mining district, which was in existence in 1129, and in 1130 had been rented by William and Hildret, at the yearly rent of 40*l.* The name of Durant is new, and his coinage unquestionably presents us with part of the new yield of silver.

Ruding includes *CARD* in his list of places on the reverse of Stephen's coins, so that he or some one using his effigies, coined there.

The tardy appearance of all these pieces may reconcile us to the present want of any coins of Stephen which may with certainty be ascribed to Durham;² and we cannot from the lack of them venture to deny their existence. The circumstance is the more striking, as Bishop Pudsey received in that reign a grant of the Weardale silver, and one might suppose that he would extensively work the acquisition. We even know the name of his moneyer from Reginald. He was called Christian, and as he does not occur on the Durham coins of Henry II., we may presume that he officiated in the earlier days of the prelate.

While the palatinate mint of the earldom was in operation, the calls upon that of the bishoprick might be limited in extent. The coins struck by Henry, the son of King David, as Earl, possess considerable interest. There are two types: one like David's (his father); the other with a large cross-crosslet on the reverse, and the lettering peculiarly extended in the horizontal strokes. The formula is peculiar:—*†* *n'*: *ENCI CON.* for *Norhumberland. Enrici Consulis.* The reverses generally present the said large cross-crosslet, with the name of *WILELM* as moneyer, and some letters which I hardly dare quote from the plates, but which, in three specimens which I have seen, are clearly on *ci*: *z*. There is a truly remarkable penny of King Stephen with the same device on the reverse, engraved by Lindsay (Scotland pl. xviii. 21), where the same moneyer occurs with the termination *ORCI* or *ONCI*. In the pennies of Henry there is a marked colon between *ci*, or *ic* as it occasionally appears, and the final letter. There is another before the *m* of *WILELM*, as if it stood for *Monetarius* or *Minter*. As to the *ci*: *z*, the only explanation that I can offer is that it refers to the civitas or city of *Bebba*, our *Bambrough*, the old castle of the earldom, where Henry certainly ought to have coined, and if this solution is correct, a

² The only approximate coins are those reading *WERERIC* on the obverse, and those on which some may fancy they see St. Cuthbert's banner in the royal hand. Hawkin's figure (271) seems to read *STIEFNE R*—(4 annulets conjoined) *FTI . ETS* *N* (crescent) *D*. The lettering on the obverse strongly resembles that on the coins of Henry Earl of Northumberland. Mr. Bergh's specimen presents us with the regal name in the shape of *STIENE*. The reverse has (4 annulets conjoined) *α* (pierced star) *w* . *zsb* (crescent) (cross) (pierced star) *w*

new and interesting addition to our places of minting is afforded. Stephen's coin must follow Henry's locality, and bearing in mind an opinion, for which much may be said, that most of the coins of the barons in his time bore his own image and superscription, it does not follow that the coin in question was actually struck by him. It will be remembered that obverses of the coins of the subsequent bishops of Durham, although struck by palatine authority, did not differ in any material respect from the ordinary coins of the realm.

NOTICE OF A FIND OF COINS AT THE SHAW MOSS, NEAR HESLEYSIDE.

BY THE EDITOR.

W. H. CHARLTON, Esq., the respected owner of Hesleyside, having entrusted to me, for examination, a number of coins of the Edwards which were found at the Shaw, they have been carefully arranged, and a synoptical catalogue, distinguishing the types, prepared. The *Archæologia Eliana* appears to be the proper medium for the publication of the list, but not for the minute collation with the similar finds at Tutbury, Wyke, and River Green, which is essential to a proper understanding of the coins of the Edwards. Such a survey is a work of time, and should be given in the *Numismatic Journal*. The coins, therefore, are catalogued in the order of their lettering. With the view, however, of aiding research, a few remarks may be permitted.

The whole of the finds are remarkably similar in the character of their range. The date of deposit must have been after the third year of Edward III., 1329, when Louis of Bavaria (whose penny occurred at Wyke) was crowned Emperor at Rome, and before 1344, when the English penny was reduced from 22 grains to 20½, no coins of that weight occurring in the hoards.

From the fact that none of the heavy coins struck at Durham and reading EDW have any episcopal mark other than Bishop Bek's, coupled with a comparison of the types of the Exeter and Kingston mints which were brought into play in 1300, we may without hesitation, assent to the position that all heavy coins with EDW belong to Edward I. They nearly all read DVREME.

The coins with similar spelling of the city and Bek's cross moline, but reading EDWA and EDWAR, are, with every appearance of certainty, placed in the three first years of the second Edward, 1307-1310. It is

certain that in 1311 the type was EDWA, for we have in Captain Robinson's collection a transitional penny with that reading and Bek's cross on the obverse, and on the reverse the crosier of his successor Kellaw and the new reading DVNEM. Coins reading EDWA and EDWAR, with DVNEM, evidently continued for some time, and I confess that I do not see my way so clear as my predecessors in their application of them. I am not disposed, without further enquiry, to conclude absolutely that all those marked with a crosier belong to Kellaw, that all those distinguished by the lion of his successor Beaumont were coined in Edward II.'s time, and that no heavy pennies belong to the first eighteen years of Edward III. during the episcopacies of Beaumont and Bury, a period, be it remembered, within two years of the whole term of Edward II.'s reign.

The usually quoted distinctions of Edward III.'s coinage, the reading EDWARDVS and the nakedness of the bust, only apply to his lightest pennies, those of 18 grains, after 1351. Those of 20½ and 20 grains, between 1344 and 1351, have drapery, and read EDW and EDWAR.

Then there are some minor questions. Hawkins's large type of Edward I., his No. 1, divides itself into two phases, one with a short compact face and thick centred S., like that on the long-cross pennies of Henry III., and the other with a long lanky visage and an S composed, as it were, of two C's (one being reversed), or, as one may call it, insected or articulated. The relative dates of these varieties and the two small types, one with the estoile, the other without, being Hawkins's Nos. 2 and 3, and the reign and places of the heavy pennies reading EDWARD, are surely not unworthy of the attention of the student of numismatic art. I was of course inclined to place the heavy pennies with the unarticulated S next to the Henry pennies, but I have since seen reason to conclude that neither form of S was persistent, and the worn state of the pennies with the articulated S, and the absence of episcopal marks upon them, induce the opinion that they are the earlier. And this is in spite of a well-preserved penny in the Hesleyside find with the articulated S, and a pierced estoile upon the king's breast. The treatment is rather smaller than that of the old pennies, but larger than those which usually have the estoile. The coin is fresh in condition, but so are many others of Edward I. in the find, and presuming that it belongs to him, it follows that the small pennies which have not the estoile follow those which have. In other respects the two last varieties are identical, and agree in generally presenting a peculiarly clumsy N formed by two thick strokes, which do not unite. In the Hesleyside find we have a London penny which has this feature on the reverse, the obverse reading EDWAR, but with the peculiar letters and

face characterizing the EDWARD pennies, from which we get a clear passage to the ordinary EDWA type.³ It is a remarkable coincidence with the mere intrinsic evidence of the succession that the pennies of the peculiar EDWARD types just mentioned seldom, if ever, present the cross moline of Bishop Bek. We know that, at the accession of Edward II., he was under the deprivation of Edward I., and this is the very period of the pennies in question. I have myself never seen a single EDWARD one with the bishop's mark, but if Noble really saw one, and was not merely drawing conclusions, it would be a support to localizing the reading of EDWARD to the early days of Edward II., in preference to the later ones of Edward I. Such a conclusion is also aided by the sudden change of countenance from that on the EDW coins which are admittedly the father's.

BERWICK.

EDW.

Large size. With the S as in type A (see Canterbury), face and other letters more like type D. On the reverse, the Roman E is used, as is usually the case on Berwick coins. One specimen, although not doubly struck, has a double-cross as a mm. On this and another of the three coins there is ' after HYB.

VILL-A BE-REV-VICI.

EDWA.

Same reading, and class letter on reverse. One reads VILL-A BE-REV-VICV. The obverse savours of barbarism in comparison with English coins of the type.

16

BRISTOL.

EDW.

Large size. Type C of Canterbury (one piece is perhaps type B).

14

Small size. One has the estoile on the breast; the other two may have it, but one is in poor condition.

3

CANTERBURY.

EDW.

Large size. Broad round face. Full bodied S, or with a pellet on the body.

A With a pellet at commencement of legend on both sides.

1

B Without.

8

C⁴ Narrow face, articulated S.

4

D The same, but lettering smaller, though of same character; the

³ In my own meagre gathering there is another transitional type. Obverse, EDW, &c., with the two old clumsy strokes for N. Reverse, VILL NOVI CAS TRI with the ettering of the heavy EDWARD pennies.

⁴ It has already been stated that C is probably anterior to A and B.

N with *two* diagonal lines; limbs of crown greatly developed and touching each other; on the breast *a pierced estoile*.
(Seemingly Hawkins's No. 292).

E *Small size.* Estoile on breast. 3

EDWA.

F No mark after HYB. 26

G Same, cross with patonce terminations. 1

H Same, CIVI-TAS CAN-TAS. 1

I With : after HYB. 1

J With ' after HYB. 3

EDWAR.

K No mark after HYB. Style resembling L. 1

EDWARD.

L With ' after HYB. 2

M Without. 1

CHESTER.

EDW.

Large size. S insected, but, like most of Chester coins, not so decidedly so as usual.

DURHAM.

EDWA.

With Bp. Bek's cross moline as mm. on obverse. Reverse
DVNELM, double struck, and obverse blundered :—EDW ANGL
DNS HYB HYB 1

EDWAR.

Apparently with Bp. Bek's cross moline, but mm very obscure.
DVREME 1

ST. EDMOND'S BURY.

EDW.

Large size. Insected S. Rev. ROBERT DE MADELEIE (much worn.) 1

EDWA.

VILL SCI EDMUNDI (ordinary type). 4

KINGESTON.

EDW.

Small type. Estoile on breast. 2

LINCOLN.

EDW.

Large size. Insected S. 5

LONDON.

EDW. R.

Large size. Plain S.

A Ordinary type. 26

B	Three dots on bust.	1
C	Ditto, dot before LONDON.	3
D	No dots on bust, but a dot before the commencement of the legend at both sides.	4
	<i>Large size. Articulated S.</i>	
E	Ordinary type.	21
EDW. REX.		
F	Small lettering, with the S articulated. Workmanship neat.	1
EDW. R.		
	<i>Small size.</i>	
G	Estoile on breast.	13
H	Without.	14
I	Same, s ' after R, ANGL, and HYB.	3
EDWA. R.		
K	Ordinary type.	35
L	With : after HYB.	1
M	With ' after HYB.	1
EDWAR. R.		
N	Ordinary types, letters like K.L.M.	3
O	No neck, the chin close on the legend. Letters of reverse more like those of EDW. R. small size, the N being two awkward strokes without junction.	1
EDWARD. R		
P	Letters on reverse like K.L.M., ' after HYB; dot after EDWARD.	1
Q	Letters on reverse like O; ' after HYB; no dot after king's name.	1
R	Similar to Q, but no ' after HYB	2

NEWCASTLE.

EDW.		
	<i>Large size.</i> (B of Canterbury.) VILL-A NO-VI CA-STRI.	1
	<i>Small size.</i> With estoile. VILL NOV CAS-TRI.	2
	Without. VILL NOV CAS-TRI. VILL NOVI CAS-TRI.	2
EDWARD.		
	(The R much resembling the last type.) Not well struck, but clean and new. VILL NOVI CAS-TRI.	1

YORK.

EDW		
	Narrow face. Large size.	5
	Same, sunk quatrefoil in centre of cross. Pellet on breast.	1

IRISH.

WATERFORD.

EDW.		
	Usual triangular type. Two pellets under the bust.	3

DUBLIN.

EDW.

- A Usual triangular type. Two pellets under the bust. 1
 B Similar, but some of the letters have a later appearance. On the obverse the bust is higher, forcing the crown into the legend; there is a quatrefoil before EDW, the E of which is Roman. On the reverse the English N is used and the later character altogether more striking. 1

SCOTTISH.

ALEXANDER III.

The whole read ALEXANDER DEI GRA. It may be presumed, therefore, that this reading was his last.

- A 4 pierced mullets of 6 points. R ending in a point. 4
 B Ditto. R ending in a broad face. 2
 C 2 pierced mullets of 6 and 2 close mullets of 7 points, with R ending in a broad face. 2
 D 3 pierced mullets of 6 and 1 close mullet of 7 points. R ending in a broad face on obverse, and in a point on reverse. 2

JOHN BALIOL.

- 4 pierced mullets of 6 points. 1

FOREIGN STERLINGS.

- MONETA MONTES. Imitating Type C mentioned under Canterbury. Very poor. 3

MONTHLY MEETING, 2 NOVEMBER, 1864.

John Clayton, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From the Author.* Dr. Wm. Reeves's Essay on the Culdees, published by the Royal Irish Academy, 1864. — *From Miss Richardson,* of Albion Street. An Arabic Book of Prayers, with glosses in Turkish.

NEW MEMBER.—*John Fetherston, Esq., F.S.A.,* Packwood House, Hockley-on-the-Heath, and Maxstoke Castle, Coleshill, Warwickshire.

MICHAEL TEMPEST, ATTAINTED. (Vide vol. i., 34.)—*Miss Richardson* presents a document, of which the following is the substance:—Lease under the Exchequer Seal of Elizabeth, 20 Dec., anno regni 39. Recital of former letters patent dated 27 Feb., anno regni 30, demising for 21 years to Wm. Rutter and Wm. Watson, inter alia, a tenement and three oxgangs of arable, meadow, and pasture land to the same

tenement belonging, with the appurtenances in Broughton, co. Ebor., the premises being parcel of the Queen's manor of Great Broughton, and lately parcel of the possessions of Michael Tempest, of high treason attainted. Rutter's estate has become Watson's property, and the latter surrenders the lease, and pays a fine for a renewed lease to himself, John his brother, and Simon Tipladie, successively for their respective lives. Rent 20s. Reservation in both leases of great trees, woods, underwoods, minerals, and quarries.

The supporters on the seal are an antelope and stag, both gorged with a coronet and chained. The same occur on the exchequer seal of Charles I.

MONTHLY MEETING, 7 DECEMBER, 1864.

J. Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.

DONATIONS OF BOOKS.—*From Publishing Societies.* Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Vol. v., Part 1. — The Wiltshire Archæological Magazine, No. 25. — The Canadian Journal, N.S., No. 53. — Quarterly Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, No. 44.

BOOKS PURCHASED.—*Evans's Ancient British Coins.* — *Raine's Priory of Hexham*, Vol. i., (by subscription to the Surtees Society).

ROMAN TESSELATED PAVEMENT FROM LONDON.—*Captain Robinson* presented a portion of Roman pavement from a depth of 24 feet, in Thames Street, London. There is a substratum of concrete and pebbles, above it another of pure concrete, and in this is set plain reddish tesserae, about an inch square, by three-quarters of an inch deep.

TRUSTEES OF THE GROUND FOR A MUSEUM.—*John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., V.P., Edward Charlton, Esq., M.D., The Rev. John Collingwood Bruce, LL.D., and Mr. William Hylton Dyer Longstaffe.*

UNGUENT BOTTLES.—*Captain Robinson* exhibits two fine examples obtained from London, the lip of one being much wider than is usual, and the other being very beautiful in form and charmingly tinged with a brilliant green tint.

MONTHLY MEETING, 4 JANUARY, 1865.

Robert White, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

NEW MEMBER—*The Rev. George Rome Hall*, Birtley, North Tyne.

AUDITORS.—*Messrs. Mulcaster and Longstaffe.*

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